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Plan Drafted to Bulwark American Neutral Zone; Nazis Renew Ship Raids

The World's Day—At a Glance
Feb. 3, 1940

Plan Drafted to Strengthen Neutrality Zone

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—An Inter-American Neutrality Committee conference recessed today after deciding to send secret proposals to strengthen the American neutrality zone to the 21 American republics.

How to prevent auxiliary vessels in American ports from giving information to warships at sea was reported to be one of the important issues settled.

Recommendations on the status of belligerent submarines and warships in the safety zone will be forwarded to the republics by the Pan American Union.

No more full meetings of the committee are planned until next month. Subcommittees, however, were assigned to consider the question of American exports to Europe and a memorandum from Venezuelan delegates concerning the effect of mines on American shipping.

War Summary: Nazis Intensify Raids

By the Associated Press

Warplanes roaring over the North Sea from Germany struck at British shipping today for the third time in the twenty-second week of the European conflict.

British said their fast-climbing pursuit planes bagged three of the raiders, downing two and "very seriously" damaging another.

What the Nazi fliers had been able to accomplish was not immediately clear. A trawler attacked off the Yorkshire coast caught fire but otherwise no results of the raid were reported.

German bombers made similar off-coast forays last Monday and Tuesday.

Another victory for Britain was reported by the crew of the torpedoed Swedish freighter Pajala which said a depth charge from a British trawler destroyed the freighter's submarine attacker.

Finland also was the target of intense raids in its conflict with Russia. Eleven civilians were reported killed yesterday in attacks on western coastal points, raising to nearly 100 the death toll in the ninth week of the war.

Finns said their defense craft downed at least 35 of the invading bombers, however, while Finnish airmen carried the air war to Russian bases on the Baltic.

Japan's war machine meanwhile was reported to have imperiled more than 200,000 Chinese troops in the South China Province of Kwangsi where the invaders seek to cut China's supply lines from British Burma and French Indo-China.

'Bookie' Phones Silenced in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Private telephone lines used by 125 race track bookmakers were torn out last night, a further blow to San Francisco operators in that illegal business. The Attorney General's office said it meant the wiping out of an important "bookie" aid—the broadcasting of the horses' position during a race for benefit of the bookmakers.

Sermons to Support Embargo Against Japan

NEW YORK (AP)—Six nationally prominent clergymen called upon Protestant ministers throughout the land yesterday to urge in their sermons Sunday an embargo upon the export of war materials from the United States to Japan.

Free Press Upheld Even in War Emergency

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—National emergencies, including war, do not justify curtailing America's historical freedom of the press, a Columbia University professor said last night.

"Let us not forget that our guarantees of this (press) freedom were born in and of emergency," declared Prof. Harold L. Cross in an address before the Ohio Newspaper Association convention.

Red Cars in New York Upheld by Court

NEW YORK (AP)—If you've been staying away from New York because your automobile is painted the "fire department red" outlawed by Mayor La Guardia, you can come ahead now. The Supreme Court says it's O. K. Fire Commissioner J. J. McElligott said, "The court has spoken. That's all there is to it."

Wilson and Masaryk Stations in Prague Changed

PRAGUE, German Bohemia (AP)—German authorities yesterday renamed the Wilson Railway Station—named after Woodrow Wilson—"Main Station," and renamed Masaryk Station—named for the first President of Czechoslovakia—"Prague-Hiberner Station."

General Foods Head Agrees Business Faces New Duties

This is the fourth in a series of personal interviews with leading American businessmen being presented biweekly in The Christian Science Monitor, bringing into focus the contributions that oft-criticized business has made and is making to the national welfare. Clarence Francis, President of General Foods Corporation, is here interviewed by our Wall Street Correspondent.

By Harold Fleming

Financial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

I sat in front of the desk of Clarence Francis, president of General Foods Corporation, trying to explain to him what I wanted him to say. His company does a gross business of $135,000,000 a year, but this thin, wiry man with a pleasant hatchet face and a boyish smile, and speaking the vernacular, was about as unlike the conventional picture of the capitalist as a man could be.

"I don't get it," he said, slowly. "You want to know what business has contributed to social welfare. I don't see much news value in that. It's been pretty well gone over, it seems to me. Business has too many problems ahead of it to stop and hang laurels on itself. At least that's the way I see it."

Goal Minus Dollar Mark

"Meaning ——?" I asked. People don't often turn down a chance to get a word off for themselves.

"I mean," said Mr. Francis, "that business seems to me to be appreciating a new standard of responsibility that must go with its authority and power. Ten years ago I venture to say that if you had asked a group of representative industrial managers what their main responsibility was, 95 per cent of them would have replied 'To make profits for their stockholders.' There has been a tremendous change in viewpoint since then. The dollar mark has come off the business goal. I believe the change began with the stock market crash in the fall of 1929. And it is still going on."

"What is this new viewpoint that business is getting?" I asked.

"Up to 1929," answered Mr. Francis, "especially during the big bull markets, men were inclined to gauge each other by the money they made. Perhaps you can say that adversity has forced them to grow up. Perhaps the crash of money fortunes, and the political assaults on business since then, have been a blessing in disguise. In any case I believe that business men are now, more than ever before, estimated among themselves as well as in the community by the service they render rather than merely by the money they make. I

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

The World At Your Fireside
Pages 4 and 5

The Monitor Index
Saturday, Feb. 3, 1940

This Week in Focus	2
Washington Sidelights	3
News of Art, Music, and Theater	8
Education Page	9
The Home Forum	10
"Come thou . . . into the ark" (With Danish Translation)	
Boston and New England News	11-12-13
Weather	11
Boston Events	11
Radio Timetable	12
Chess	14
Sports Page	14
Financial Pages	15-16-17
Movie Guide	21
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22

Weekly Magazine Section

Preliminaries to the Next Peace	2
John Bull Stays at Home	3
New England Waves a Yardstick	4-5
Awakening in Kweichow	5
The Voice of France	6
Uncle Sam Looks to the Colleges	7
Send Your Own Telegram	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

House Defies President By Farm Bill Cut

Slices Roosevelt bedrock figure by $66,928,434—Senate is expected to restore much of this.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—The economy group in the House defied President Roosevelt, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and the farm bloc last night when it trimmed the big farm appropriation bill far below the amount which Mr. Roosevelt declared was already "bedrock."

Defiance of Mr. Roosevelt and victory over the farm group was the more emphatic since it closely followed a Hyde Park statement by the President complaining that the proposed House cuts were terrific. Secretary Wallace had previously charged the House appropriation bill with "scuttling" the farm program.

The fight now shifts to the Senate, where one of the most spectacular battles in New Deal history may develop. It is fair to say that observers here do not believe that the battle is over and many of them expect the House action to be modified or overthrown, either immediately in the Senate or later in supplementary appropriation bills to be passed perhaps months hence.

Story of the Cuts

Here are the key figures which show the farm cuts in relationship:

Expenditures for current year—$1,301,340,315.

Mr. Roosevelt's budget would cut the above sum to $788,929,519, for next year.

This "bedrock" cut equals over $500,000,000.

The House yesterday, however, appropriated only $722,001,084.

This further reduces Mr. Roosevelt's proposals by $66,928,434.

It is a reduction below the current fiscal year of approximately $579,339,231.

(Figures above are somewhat modified by various trust funds and overlapping items which bring up the proposed farm expenditures.)

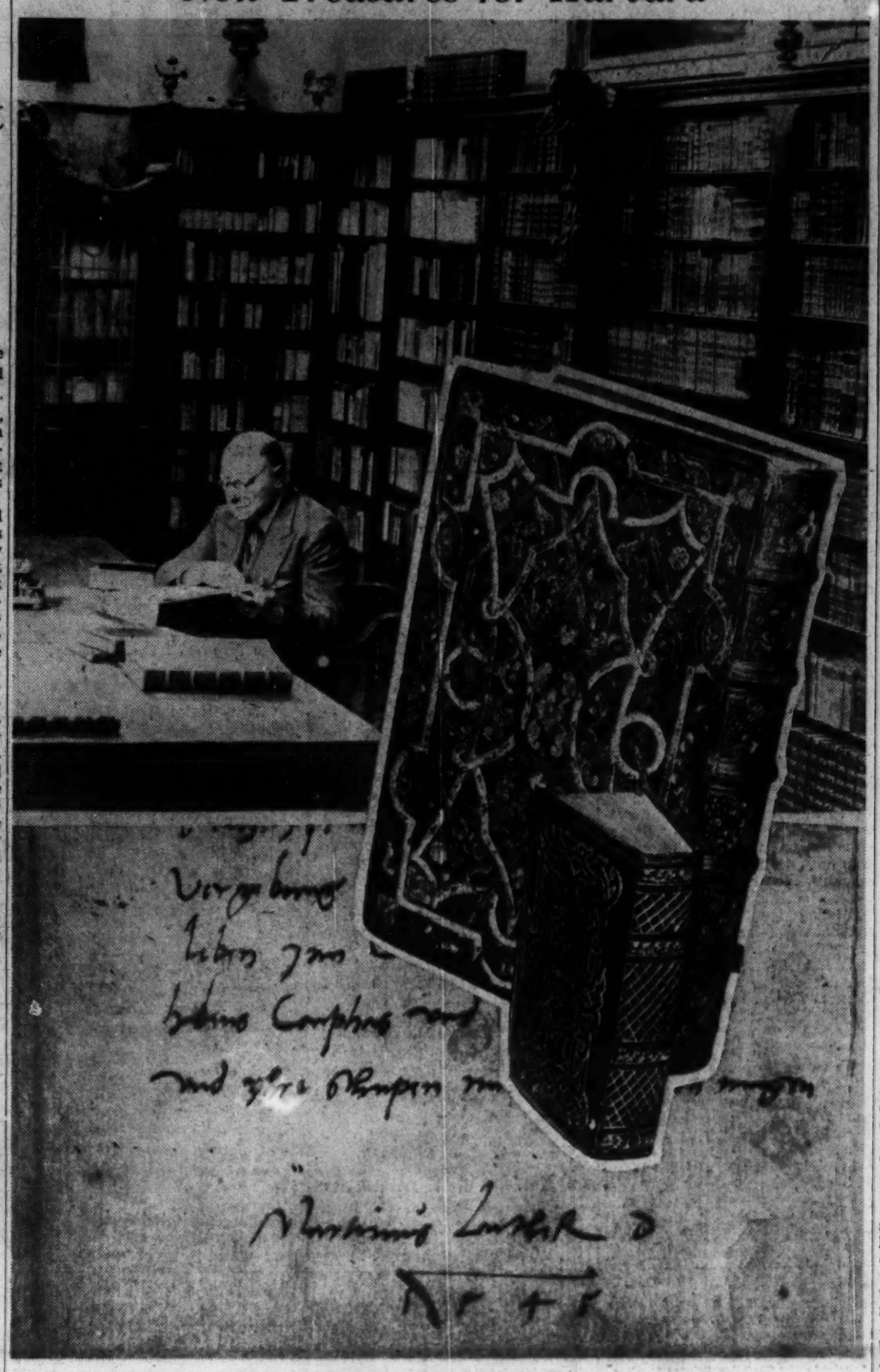
The House economy group held together solidly and finally passed the bill last night at 11 p. m. without roll call. There have been few times in New Deal history when either House has defied both the President and the farm bloc. There has been no instance where such a defiance finally ended in victory, and Washington is prepared to see a mighty battle in the Senate before the new cuts are finally approved.

House Restores Some

Even as it was, the House yesterday restored some of the items which the economy-minded Appropriations Committee imposed and

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

New Treasures for Harvard



By a Staff Photographer

Rare Books in University Collection

Upper: Dr. Curt von Faber du Faur, seated at a desk in his library in the Germanic Museum, Harvard University, is reading Martin Luther's personal copy of Melanchthon's "Loci Theologic." About him on the desk are other rare volumes in his collection of fifteenth-eighteenth century German literature. Inset: One of the finest illustrations of the ornate sixteenth-century book bindings, Italian Renaissance style, is compared with a smaller book of the same period bound in France. Both were originally from the collection of F. Marcus Fugger, one of the first German bibliophiles. Below: A close-up of Martin Luther's inscription in Melanchthon's "Loci Theologic."

Harvard Gets Collection of Rare Books

Harvard today opened at the Germanic Museum the new Faber du Faur library, containing a collection of more than 7,000 rare German books, among which are nearly 3,000 first editions of such authors as Martin Luther, Frederick the Great, and Goethe.

Four centuries of German drama, poetry, and the novel are embraced in the scope of this collection: the earliest book was published in 1494, and the latest, about 1870. Beautiful, rich bindings and distinctive printing characterize practically every volume. As the Harvard officials declared, "Considering the library as a whole, it is not an exaggeration to say that it would be impossible to duplicate it today."

Harvard's benefactor is Dr. Curt von Faber du Faur, a German playwright and literary critic who lived in Italy from 1931 until recently, when he came to America. He purchased his first rare volume at the age of 15.

To care for the extraordinary treasure, Harvard has set aside a long, vaulted gallery in the Ger-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Intimate Message from Washington

Sure We Want to Help Finland—$30,000,000 It Is Pointed Out Is What We'd Spend for a Cruiser—But We'd Have the Cruiser

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

"We all want to help Finland, but—"

This is the great obstacle that Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan and other advocates of a Finnish loan encounter in Congress. The "but" is that Senators or Representatives do not want to take a step toward possibly involving the United States in war, nor do they want to engage in an act of generosity for which they may be taken to task by farmers in their district if parity payments are refused.

Another of the "buts" just now is that it may be all right for Americans to help Finland by private subscription, but it should not be a loan by the United States Government. This is the form of the objection and alternative offered by Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, who offers a resolution to urge the Securities and Exchange Commission to expedite the registration of a bond issue if the Finnish Government should seek to float one in America through private banking channels.

To judge by the record, the SEC would need no such urging, for when in 1934 Finland placed a $10,000,000 issue of serial notes through a syndicate of American underwriters, the Commission allowed the registration to take effect on the seventh day after it was filed—the minimum possible time under the law. Incidentally, the last of those notes were paid off last Jan. 1. The situation is obviously different now from what it was then, but so far as the SEC is concerned, so long as the Finnish Government tells the truth about its finances, there is no reason why registration of a new issue should be held up. After all, there are probably few prospective investors who do not know that Finland is defending its existence against an undeclared war.

Bankers Shy of Bond Issue

The hitch is that almost certainly no investment banking house now would want to attach its name to an issue of Finnish bonds as an issue of securities in the ordinary sense. They might have more behind them than some that were floated in the lush twenties but they would hardly rank as a conservative investment in the financial sense, when Finnish long-term bonds, which sold near par until a few months ago, are quoted around 43.

Yet Senator Brown—who, incidentally, is one of the more approachable members of the Upper House because he likes to save time by talking over the telephone—does not throw down the Harrison plan. He thinks it might be tried, but that it would be too slow to meet the emergency need and that a Government loan, such as the Senate Banking Committee's proposal for $20,000,000 through the Export-Import Bank, ought to fill the gap. Senator Brown owns a small city bank in Michigan; he knows what bond quotations mean; and he does not blink at the risk involved in a Finnish loan either by the Government or by private lenders.

He believes it might be possible to organize a sort of super-Liberty Bond campaign to sell such an issue to the American public, but it would have to be on a sort of semi-charitable rather than investment house basis. It takes time to organize such channels.

But if such a loan is speculative for individuals, is it not speculative also for Government money, the critics ask. Yes, replies Senator Brown, but it is more than a speculation or even a gesture of sentiment. It is, he argues, an act of national defense.

He Sees a Chance

Even on the strictly financial basis, he points out, the chance of loss is not so great as some suppose, for even if Finland should lose its war there would remain a reasonable probability of the investment being repaid if the Franco-British Allies eventually win, as is generally expected—in which case an independent Finland would surely be reconstituted.

But if there should be no repayment, the sponsors of aid to Finland believe intensely that $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 or even a great deal more given in support of the army that has fought so valiantly would be a thoroughly sound investment in American security, not merely against dictatorship, but against also the land-grabbing propensities and precedents which dictatorships set up.

Charles Edison, Secretary of the Navy, said Tuesday in arguing for a $1,300,000,000 program for the Navy that he believed in "providing crushing weapons with our wealth to protect our wealth." The $30,000,000 which would be lent to Finland if the proposed loan be lumped with the one already granted is approximately the price of one 10,000-ton cruiser, of which the Navy has three in commission and two building, not to mention some 27 of only slightly smaller tonnage.

The program tentatively approved by the House Naval Affairs Committee for the next two years includes probably four larger cruisers than this besides capital ships of much bigger and more expensive type.

There are some who believe that the example of a stopped aggressor would be worth the price of a medium-size warship.

Tully Nettleton

Federal Drive Is Begun Against Counterfeiters

Frank J. Wilson, Chief of the U. S. Secret Service, announced today that the Treasury Department has inaugurated a nationwide educational campaign against counterfeiters.

The program, featuring a motion picture film "Know Your Money," will be started in Boston in about a month.

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, apprised of the coming drive, said that he would place his whole department at the disposal of the Secret Service so as to make the campaign successful in its purpose here.

The Treasury Department will show the film for the benefit of businessmen, city officials, school children and civic organizations, to teach these groups what to do when confronted with counterfeit money.

Alonzo H. Rice of the Boston branch of the Secret Service prepared the film, which dramatizes the story of the war against counterfeiters. Treasury Secret Service men, girl clerks of the Department, and several members of the Police Department, make up the cast of "Know Your Money."

Lowell Thomas provides the running comment.

Britain Rejects Peace Step Until Reich Peril Ends

Rumania puts stress on neutrality in hope of gaining time to build defenses.

War Secretary's speech taken as reply to Hertzog's appeal to end the war.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 3—The problem of countering the Russo-German threat to Rumania is still being urgently discussed behind the scenes here, despite the fact that Rumania appears convinced that it cannot obtain the militarily-effective backing of its Balkan neighbors.

The result is that Rumania is emphasizing a "neutrality" that will enable it to gain time in order to complete its preparations against any possible advance.

The meeting of the Balkan Entente — Rumania, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey—has had before it reliable confirmation of the movement of German troops into Polish Galicia.

To the Foreign Ministers of the four Balkan nations, this step not only is seen as a German effort to provide for transport of Rumanian oil. It means, as well, that the Reich has opened a potential doorway across the Russian-occupied tip of Poland—a doorway providing direct entry into Rumania.

Guarantees Withheld

For the moment, the Balkan Entente's only answer to this military move—as well as the heavy German diplomatic pressure on Rumania—is to keep the Entente "as is." Additional guarantees to Rumania have not, so far, been forthcoming.

Yet Gringore Gafencu, the Rumanian Foreign Minister who is President of the present Conference session, is understood to be carefully continuing his soundings of other delegates with a view to establishing their intentions in case a spring crisis eventuates. No attempts are made in Rumanian diplomatic circles to conceal the fact that any proposal for a stronger Balkan bloc would ring hollowly in Rumanian ears unless each member is ready to pledge the tightest mutual assistance if the expected Russo-German action materializes.

Under the Protocol of Ankara—the treaty between Turkey and the Allies—Turkey is exempted from fighting where Russia is involved. Since Allied intervention under the British and French guarantee to Rumania depends on Turkey's attitude, it is held that much depends on whether there is a "flagrant case" of German aggression.

Alternatively Italian support, as promised to Hungary, is believed to be conditional on Russian "attack."

A combined Russo-German venture against Rumania, it is believed here would be likely to find Italy promptly picking whatever spoil was available in the western Balkans just as Russia did in Poland.

In view of these complications, and unless there is more evidence than at present of readiness of the conference to form an effective bloc against aggression, there is reason to believe that Rumania is likely to advocate the strongest independent neutrality.

Complete Bloc Needed

The argument is that the country is busy accelerating its moral and material defenses and requires a little more time to obviate the chance of a successful "Blitzkrieg" by aggressors.

Rumanian feeling is that an incomplete Balkan bloc might be taken by Russia and Germany as provocative without being effective, thus precipitating action before King Carol's preparations are finished.

Rumanian quarters assert that, granted more time, Rumania can be relied upon to put up a formidable resistance.

It is recognition that this discreet postponement of a crisis is Rumania's best hope which excited the profoundest impatience at the recent non-neutrality exhortations of Winston Churchill, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty.

Rumanians seem to feel that Allied help in an emergency created by such non-neutrality would be as ineffective as in the case of Poland.

Uneasy lest despite all good intentions circumstances will eventually cut off assistance from either Turkey or Italy, or simultaneously from both, Rumania is believed to favor sidetracking the Balkan bloc propositions in favor of a more clearly defined and more attainable neutrality.

Anglo-Turkish accord signed: Page 7.

Censor's-Eye View Of the War Today

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Leningrad Military Headquarters issued the following communiqué: "Nothing of importance at the front."

BERLIN, Feb. 3 (AP)—The High Command communiqué today: "No special events."

PARIS, Feb. 3 (AP)—Last night's French communiqué: "Nothing to report."

War Secretary's speech taken as reply to Hertzog's appeal to end the war.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, England, Feb. 3 (AP)—The war cannot be halted "at half-time" like a football game, but must go on until Germany's threat as a military power is ended forever, the War Secretary, Mr. Oliver Stanley, declared today.

His speech, fifth of a series by Cabinet members, was taken as a reply to peace advocates generally and was aimed directly at Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, former Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, who has urged peace.

To stop now in the war that is five months old today, would bring only "a troubled truce," Mr. Stanley said.

Instead, the War Secretary asserted, it must go on "to victory and then peace" aimed at making the Germans "peaceful and happy members of a peaceful and happy Europe."

Hertzog Called Apologist

He added with vehemence:

"But never again, under this leader or any other leader, under this regime or any other regime, must they have power to inflict upon the world the misery and suffering which twice in our life they have done."

In his first public speech since succeeding Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha in the War Office, Mr. Stanley singled out General Hertzog, calling him an "apologist" for Adolf Hitler.

The Hertzog Government went out of office last Sept. 6 when it lost in its stand for peace with Germany and he recently was defeated when he raised the issue again in the Union's parliament.

"I see that the other day Herr Hitler had an apologist in the shape of General Hertzog," said Mr. Stanley. "In a recent speech General Hertzog put the blame for all our troubles upon the Treaty of Versailles."

How Would Germany Act?

Remarking that the treaty had imperfections, Mr. Stanley said: "We, with others, made our mistakes," but went on:

"Do you think that a victorious Germany would give a defeated Britain a Treaty of Versailles? Shorn of our empire, our fleet and our trade, we should be a small-overcrowded island, its recovery impossible and even its survival in doubt.

"For ourselves, we want nothing of Germany or of the Germans. We do not desire their destruction; we do not begrudge them their prosperity; we do not want to make of them the helots they have made of millions, or to make of their land the desert they have made of a quarter of Europe.

"We want them to be peaceful and happy members of a peaceful and happy Europe."

Let People Be Judge

Saying that "distance lends enchantment," Mr Stanley suggested: "Let us call as our witnesses not people thousands of miles away, but people a little nearer to the scene" for judgment of Hitler.

"Let us ask Czechs . . . let us ask Poles . . . let us ask Austrians . . . let us go inside Germany and ask Germans. Ask Jews . . . ask the Catholic priest and the Protestant pastor . . . ask their communions and their congregations whose religion is so noxious and so obstinate that it had to be dashed out of them with clubs.

"Let us go around Europe and ask small neutral countries, fearing an attack at any moment, Do they feel this confidence in Hitler? Do they feel safe from him if there are no real differences between their countries and if he has no real grievances which they refuse to redress, or do they only feel safe from him if they have nothing he wants or nothing he can get?"

Witness Close at Home

With a trace of sarcasm, Mr. Stanley said:

"Are we just a little inconsiderate? No, General Hertzog—2,000 miles nearer the facts.

"Millions of different race, of different language and of different creed bear witness to the fact that with this man (Hitler) leading and with his nation allowing him to lead, there will be no peace and there will be no security for Britain or Europe or for the world."

To the people who "talk about peace by negotiation," Mr. Stanley said, "we should grasp with both hands at peace which was both secure and honorable."

But, he asked, "What sort of peace should we get now by negotiation? A peace which would settle nothing, which would leave differences and dangers untouched, which would give no assurance for the present and no security for the future.

"We should get no lasting peace but a troubled truce. Within a few months, at the most within a few years, we should find we had not won peace but had sacrificed victory."

The Week in Focus: Congress Hesitates to Aid Finns; New Red Offensive

House Slashes Farm Aid Bill; Tense Balkan Entente Parley

By William H. Stringer and Neal A. Stanford

Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

Finnish resistance to Russian aggression has amazed and thrilled the world, Americans included. And Americans have responded privately, through the Hoover Committee, by contributing over $1,000,000 to the Finnish cause.

But the American Congress is showing no such impulse to go to the aid of the Finns. Indeed, as days slip by, the prospect of substantial United States aid for Finland grows dimmer. At first there was only objection to supplying credits for military supplies. Now there is resistance to even nonmilitary help. Congressmen are fearful of war involvement they think might lie at the end of the road of financial assistance.

For a time it looked as if Wall Street might take the initiative in floating Finnish loans. But there are doubts as to just how good a commercial risk Finland may be.

But if Washington and Wall Street are fighting shy of financial aid to Finland, individual Americans are not. The Hoover Fund continues to grow; and another fund is started—the "Fighting-Funds for Finland." Its leader is Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, and it aims to spend the cash collected for military aid. Finland needs arms and airplanes even more than it needs food and clothing.

That the Russians are still intent on subjugating Finland was evident as the Red Armies launched a new attack this week on the Mannerheim line. Valiantly the Finns were holding them back as the week closed.

Economy in Congress

The Congressional ax swung again this week as the House cut $66,900,000 from President Roosevelt's "bedrock" estimate for farm aid. As sent to the Senate, the bill calls for $722,000,000. The House was more lenient than its Appropriations Committee had been earlier in the week. The latter had sliced farm appropriations by $154,500,000. During the debate both Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and President Roosevelt warned Congress of the dangers of cutting farm aid.

To date Congress has cut supply bills by about $250,000,000. It still has about $200,000,000 to go through if it is to avoid action on Mr. Roosevelt's request for $460,000,000 in new taxes.

Congressional action would indicate that economy has come to stay. But economizers are not so sure. Pressure groups have still to exert their full force. And experience indicates that early economies almost always go with the wind as later appropriations are made.

Pressure in Balkania

A parley amid momentous pressures, but perhaps not destined for momentous results, was opened at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Friday. Turkey, Greece, Rumania and Yugoslavia—the Balkan Entente—were meeting to discuss how to avoid Europe's maelstrom of war.

Primarily the questions were: Could the Entente, once formed to check Bulgaria, now "turn itself inside out" and unite to ward off possible external foes—Germany and Russia? Could the parley pave the way for Rumanian and Grecian concessions which would induce Bulgaria and Hungary to "cold storage" their territorial claims against those states for the duration of the present war?

Obstacles to decisive action are many. Germany, pressing for ever greater Balkan trade concessions and knowing that in disunity there is weakness, hopes to see the Entente split up and dissolved. And there hangs ever the threat that Russia may attack Rumania, so as to regain Bessarabia—which might be the signal for Hungary and Bulgaria to seize what was once theirs, too.

The Allies, for their part, are doing everything possible, with pound, franc and pressure, to assist Turkey's Balkan leadership and to prevent Balkan war supplies from going to Germany. Turkey, thus backed, may be able to set up a façade of unity. But observers do not anticipate spectacular results at Belgrade.

—Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post Dispatch

"Fancy Meeting You Here, Mr. Lewis!"

—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

When He's Fighting a Bear

—Thomas, Detroit News

The Super Service Station

Japan: Pact and Puppet

Treaty: Washington gave indication this week that it is by no means ready to begin negotiations with Japan for a new commercial treaty. On Thursday, Tokyo's Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita, reopening the Diet, declared that Japan does not intend to "eliminate legitimate rights and interests of the United States and other third powers" in China.

But the United States Government, it was reliably stated in Washington, does not contend that Japan is "eliminating" American rights, but that it is so restricting them that they are the next thing to being eliminated. So Foreign Minister Arita's assurances are regarded as being insufficient, and the present trade-treatyless situation is to continue.

Wang: Meanwhile, Japan was moving its new creature, the Central Chinese Government, a step closer to actual rule. Wang Ching-wei, campaigner for peace with Japan since he broke with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek a year ago, terminated a three-day conference with the heads of the Tokyo-dominated Nanking and Peiping regimes and laid plans for a general council in Shanghai, sometime in February, to organize a new regime.

Mr. Wang assured that the new government would "guarantee the just rights and interests of third party powers." But he stated that Japan would not immediately withdraw its troops from China.

This very point, "Jap troops in China," threw Japan's Diet into turmoil Friday when Takao Saito, veteran member and a leader of the Minseito party, criticized the Government's China policy, and inferentially suggested that Japanese troops be withdrawn so as to make possible a negotiated peace. Such realistic speaking brought cries of "No! No!" Saturday Saito resigned from his party.

The War of Words

War, semiquiet on the Western Front, was waged to the full this week in public speeches, "white books" and channels of propaganda. First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill speaking last Saturday, Reichsführer Hitler on Tuesday, Prime Minister Chamberlain on Wednesday—these plus a Polish Government-in-exile "white paper" and German replies, carried on the battle in spoken word and on printed page.

Hitler: The world heard little that was new in Herr Hitler's Sportspalasts speech on Tuesday, the seventh anniversary of the Nazi rise to power in Germany. Primarily it was designed to illuminate an otherwise drab anniversary, to encourage a people affected by months of rationing and a severe cold wave.

Again Hitler denounced Versailles, talked of broken promises, accused Britain of inciting the Poles to fight. But he did make a fresh point when he assumed that Germany now is ready to carry the war to the west by land, sea and air.

Chamberlain: British opinion, doubting the Nazi "total war" threat, heard Britain's Prime Minister on Wednesday make no reply to Hitler, but rather speak words appeasing to neutrals.

He assured the United States that London was anxious to avoid frictions. And at Washington, after another parley between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and British Ambassador Lord Lothian, it appeared that points at issue concerning shipping delays, and postal searches and seizures, were well on their way to solution.

Mr. Chamberlain assured Japan that London had no intention of affronting Nippon by taking Germans from the Japanese steamer Asama Maru. But Japan continued to demand the release of the "contraband Nazis."

Poland: The Polish Government in exile issued another "white paper," part of a series to be incorporated into a book, charging that Germany is deporting Poles with methodical brutality from captured provinces of western Poland. Some 18,000 Poles of all classes have been executed, it adds.

This paper follows Vatican charges that the Reich is heavily persecuting religion in Poland. Berlin in turn insists that it is operating for the best interests of the Poles, and seeking only to eliminate enemies on its flank. Foreign correspondents are refused permission to enter Poland. But the best opinion from reports seeping out is that the Nazis, as a "master race" are ruthlessly resettling Poles far from the Reich's borders, and suppressing resistants be they intellectuals, priests, former officials or army men.

The Fighting Phase

Seawar: Germany unleashed a widespread attack on British East Coast shipping this week. Nazi planes, darting from low-lying clouds, machine gunned and bombed over a 700-mile area from the Shetlands to Kent. In two days Berlin claimed to have sunk 18 Allied merchant and patrol ships. London denied any such sizeable total, claiming that not one vessel went to the bottom the first day.

Convoys again came in for U-boat attack, when a German submarine was able to sink one convoyed merchantman, only to be destroyed itself by a British plane. A semi-French official statement Wednesday declared that of more than 7,300 Allied and neutral ships convoyed up to Jan. 24, only 15 had been lost.

Landwar: The war on terra firma was focused behind the lines in preparation for whatever Spring might bring. Prime Minister Chamberlain, in his Wednesday speech, announced that Britain's "prodigious effort" has placed more than 1,250,000 men under arms, while aircraft production is seven times that of four years ago. He also disclosed that the Admiralty is taking over control of all British merchant shipbuilding.

G. O. P. Dark Horses

The Republican "dark horses" stole the political spotlight this week: John W. Bricker, Ohio's Governor, and Joseph W. Martin, Jr., G. O. P. Minority Leader in the House.

Governor Bricker showed up in Washington, fraternized with Ohio's other favorite son, Senator Robert A. Taft, addressed the Ohio Society, saw Republican Party leaders, met Washington's political writers. Though he made it clear that he was backing his fellow Ohioan, Senator Taft, to the last ditch, it was also clear that in a deadlocked convention Governor Bricker's prospects might be good. His support of Taft improved his dark horse prospects.

Representative Martin of Massachusetts, in a swing through the East and Middle West, discovered his popularity with both rank-and-file Republicans and G. O. P. leaders growing. He, too, is waiting for events to open opportunities.

Washington High Lights

Supreme Court: A short, simple, yet extremely impressive ceremony occurred in Washington this week. The Supreme Court observed its 150th anniversary.

From a half hour of oratory one gleaned these facts: that American democracy was a hardy and still thriving plant; that honest and expert disagreement on the Bench is wholesome and healthy; that the people, not the Court, are the final repository of authority in the United States and on them depends whether or not the United States form of government shall be preserved.

Hull Program: American economists wholeheartedly approve of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's trade program. In a poll of 531 outstanding economists, 521 backed the Secretary. Ten disapproved.

Considered entirely from the economic viewpoint this would make it appear that the Hull program would have little trouble being renewed this summer. But it is politics, not economics, that dictates the answer. And politically the Hull program is faced with serious challenges.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, G. O. P. presidential aspirant, proposed this week what has been referred to in some quarters as the Republican substitute for the Hull program—a board of six to co-ordinate foreign commercial and financial activities of Uncle Sam.

Health Insurance: The Wagner national health bill was sidetracked some time ago before it could become a Congressional battleground. But the issue remains. To test Congressional reaction to health insurance The Christian Science Monitor this week polled the Senate with this result: of 71 members answering, 33 opposed compulsory health insurance, 33 were noncommittal, and 5 favored it.

Many Senators opposed the program as contrary to America's ideal of individual liberty. The existence of such a solid core of opposition does much to explain why President Roosevelt withdrew Administration support from the Wagner health bill.

However, this week, Mr. Roosevelt did ask Congress to set aside $7,500,000 to $10,000,000 for the construction of low-cost hospitals in needy areas. He chose the occasion of his birthday to forward his hospital plan.

Six-Year Plan For Mexico Has Its Final Draft

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 3 (AP)—The final draft of a Mexican six-year plan was made public today by the Mexican Revolutionary Party, political organ of President Cardenas.

Charting a program for Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, the Party's presidential candidate in the July elections, it was said by observers to have modified emphasis in the original draft on the "class struggle."

General Camacho was reported to have told his intimates he would encourage private capital and foreign investments, if elected.

"It should not be thought that it will be either possible or advisable to force the class struggle to its ultimate consequences," the platform states.

Another section declares that "guaranteed as the rights of the worker will be, private initiative will not encounter in the six-year plan any obstacles or hostilities."

U. S. Film Exports Reduced by War

WASHINGTON (AP) — Because of the war and other foreign trade factors, the world missed a lot of American movies last year.

The Commerce Department said Feb. 2 that exports of 160,582,315 feet of sound film worth $3,400,657 was 14.7 per cent less than in 1938.

One of the heaviest cuts in foreign budgets for American movies was made by England, which dropped from first to fourth place among foreign customers. Brazil was first, followed in order by Argentina, Mexico, United Kingdom, British West Indies, Panama, Sweden, France, Cuba, and Venezuela.

'Poverty Town' Pioneers Build Selves New World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALINAS, Calif.—In 1933 merely a series of tents, shoddy auto trailer camps and packing box shanties, East Salinas—originally dubbed "Little Oklahoma" because of the large number of migrants from the Sooner State settling there—is today a thriving, prosperous-looking community, a land of new opportunity for more than 3,500 of the 300,000 depression and Dust Bowl refugees who have poured into California in recent years.

The story of successful migrants from Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Nebraska, and other midwestern states who now reside in this unincorporated residential-business district adjoining Salinas, America's lettuce capital, is reassuring.

Most of those who migrated to this district came penniless, transported in typical "jaloppies" and trailers looking for jobs—anything to give them a new start in life.

The first migrants—the influx began in 1933—settled in auto trailer camps on the outskirts of the City. These soon became overcrowded. The newcomers then sought cheap land on which to park their trailers or pitch a tent while they sought work. Land prices being too high within the City of Salinas proper, the migrants found cheap land to the east of the city limits.

Two old-time Salinas residents who owned large tracts of unimproved farm land—without water, gas or electricity—decided to subdivide and sell their property to these land-hungry Americans at prices within their means. The average price for a 50 by 120 foot lot was $200, $50 down and four years to pay. But in 1930, when the area was first opened, a few five-acre tracts—originally designed for chicken ranches—were sold and in turn subdivided by others into 50-by-50 lots selling for $50, with as little as $5 down.

Most of the migrants had to borrow to make their down payments. Elton Hebbron, first subdivider of a large area in the district, said that 90 per cent of his credit sales had proved successful.

Trailers served as homes for many who bought land and the first structure usually built on the property was a garage for the family "jaloppy." Those who had no trailers pitched tents for temporary dwellings. Others, not even having tents, obtained cardboard boxes from Salinas stores and used them as covering for their improvised shacks. Discarded corrugated metal sheeting served as home building material for others.

Needless to say the migrants—those who were willing, able, and sincerely desirous of getting off relief which many had had to rely on at first—found work in the Salinas area, largely in the growing lettuce industry (valued at $20,000,000 in 1940) or allied industries. Examples of typical successes—proofs of the indomitable American spirit bearing fruit—are numerous.

One Nebraska farmer who had lost all in the depression drove to East Salinas in his "jaloppy" in 1933, obtained a position in one of the high-paying lettuce packing sheds—wage rates being at 65 cents an hour—and was soon able to build a tiny two-room shingle cottage to house his wife and two children. Continuing his work in the lettuce sheds—and doing a good job—he was able after two years to purchase another piece of property and build a four-room addition to his two-room cottage. A few years later he bought a third adjoining piece of property and constructed a substantial five-room home. He now rents his two original homes and owns an entire block of property.

Two unemployed Oklahoma building tradesmen came here penniless in 1933, looking for work. First obtaining odd jobs, they soon had saved enough to build their own homes, then build homes for others. Today it is known they have done more than $100,000 worth of building in East Salinas.

One Tennessee migrant brought his wife and two sons to "Little Oklahoma" in 1934. Like most of the others, he was "broke." Starting out with an inexpensive used truck—he borrowed to make the down payment—he began hauling and selling fertilizer to lettuce and vegetable farmers in the district. Today he owns eight trucks, most of them new, and six houses in East Salinas. His two sons own two trucks each; one son owns three homes, the other two.

A Kansan who had owned a large wheat farm in his native state lost everything in 1932. He, too, joined the westward trek, settling here in 1933 with his wife and children. Before long he had obtained a job as part time carpenter at the giant Spreckels beet sugar plant, a mile from Salinas. Saving his money he soon had enough to make down payments on three small lots in "Little Oklahoma"—one for himself, one for his son and one to sell. Today he has a substantial six-room white stucco home for himself, a home for his son, and four other homes which he rents.

Countless other examples could be cited of former midwestern and southern sharecroppers, tenants, obtaining work in lettuce or other agricultural industries in and around Salinas, of former tradesmen, small business men obtaining jobs and soon going into business for themselves here—and making good. There have, of course, been failures here, too, and they are still on relief, and there have been those, who, drifting here, have likewise drifted away.

This much can be concluded, however. In 1933 a dirty, unpainted, gardenless, ugly shanty town of approximately 200 persons, East Salinas has grown in the last seven years to a thriving community of more than 6,500 of whom 3,000 are former migrants. Gardens have replaced bare yards, painted and stuccoed homes have replaced nondescript board structures and trailers. An air of growth and betterment permeates the district.

Movements are under way—led by the strong East Salinas Improvement Association—to establish an independent sanitation district to operate and construct an adequate sewage disposal plant for the area. An independent elementary school district has been established and construction of a third school in the region is now contemplated.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 3

President: Broadcast a message of greeting to the Nation on the occasion of his fifty-eighth birthday.

Sent to Congress a request for $34,267,381 for supplemental appropriations for 16 Government agencies; also a request for appropriations for construction of hospitals in small communities.

Nominated Marriner S. Eccles and Chester C. Davis for reappointment to the Federal Reserve Board; Claude Wickard as Undersecretary of Agriculture and Grosvenor Jones and Bruce Berckmans as Assistant Directors of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Signed bill authorizing acquisition by the Federal Government of the Patrick Henry Estate in Virginia; bill extending until June 30, 1942, the authorization of the Land Bank Commissioner to make loans on behalf of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation; bill removing the requirement that the Federal Government obtain prior consent of the Legislature before acquiring land within a State.

Supreme Court: Observed the 150th anniversary of its first meeting with ceremonies in the Court Chamber.

Senate: Passed the House bill extending the lending authority of the Land Bank Commissioner.

Approved and returned to the House the $57,541,300 urgent deficiency bill cutting out $961,300 from House figures. Confirmed the nominations of Lewis Compton as Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Albert M. Rowe, as United States Marshal for West Virginia; Charles Francis Bowen as Brigadier General, Adjutant General's Department, National Guard and John Francis Williams to be Major General, National Guard of United States.

House: Passed bill increasing allowances for hiring clerks at third-class post offices.

U. S. Wheat-Flour Subsidy Resumed For Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore. — The United States Department of Agriculture has announced the resumption of its subsidy of wheat and flour for the Pacific Northwest. This information, received here from Washington, affects all wheat and flour shipped from Pacific Coast ports to points in the Orient, specifically, to China, Hong Kong and the Philippines.

The program of export subsidies was first started in July, 1938, with the aim of reducing large surpluses in certain lines of farm produce, particularly wheat and its manufactured products. However, on Jan. 3 of this year the Federal Agriculture Department announced the program of subsidies of this type were discontinued, with the single exception of wheat flour shipped to the Philippines.

There was no indication at that time there would be a resumption of the program. Farm officials in the northwestern states said the reason for the announcement was the presence of a surplus of 25,000,000 bushels of wheat in the states comprising the Pacific Northwest area. This did not include any part of the wheat held under seal on wheat loans from the Federal Government.

Federal officials announced that the subsidies were granted to meet the demand of a special wheat problem that concerned the Northwest and "a very conservative policy will be maintained in the administration of these export programs."

Simultaneously with the announcement of the subsidy the Federal Commodity Credit Corporation informed farmers that loans on 1938 wheat will not be renewed beyond March 31, 1940.

Danger of Press Gag Cited

COLUMBUS, Ohio Feb. 2 (AP)—The National Editorial Association's president warned Ohio publishers today that "thoughts of a lot of people are running toward throttling" American freedom of the press.

Howard W. Palmer, Greenwich, Conn., publisher and head of N. E. A., in an address prepared for the Ohio Newspaper Association Convention, declared:

"We face attacks upon our solvency through unreasonable restrictions on our shop. We face a hostile group of bureaucrats at Washington who would attack us by cutting off a large part of our advertising revenue."

Citing a proposed inquiry by the Federal Trade Commission into the effect of national advertising on distribution costs, Mr. Palmer added:

"It will take all of the resources of all the newspapers, large and small, to combat such unfair attacks. And yet that may not be the worst. We live in a day when the thoughts of a lot of people are running toward throttling of the press in many other ways.

"There are many in Washington who would delight in seeing a situation arise which would give an excuse for muzzling the press."

Study of plans for mobilizing American manpower in the event of war, Mr. Palmer said, showed that "certainly our vaunted freedom of the press would disappear."

The British press was muzzled slowly but definitely when the Empire drifted toward war, Mr. Palmer added, although it seemed unbelievable this could happen in the United States.

"But we have been timid and inert in the face of attacks from other directions," he cautioned.

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An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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C	L	O	V	I	S		C	R	I	M	E	A		
U		G	A	G		H		U	L	E		Z		
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Washington Sideglances

McNutt talks often, about everything but the presidency — Movie stars fingerprinted — A women diplomat wins new laurels — Odds and ends around the capital.

Going Strong: Paul V. McNutt's present endurance speaking race seems to indicate that he is, physically at least, capable of shouldering the Presidency. Here is his schedule of the last two weeks:

Jan. 16, Boston Chamber of Commerce—Boston.

Jan. 17, General Federation of Women's Clubs—Washington.

Jan. 24, National Automobile Dealers Association—Washington.

Jan. 25—Women's National Democratic Club—Washington.

Jan. 29—American Society of Landscape Architects—Washington.

Jan. 30—Philadelphia Sporting Writers Association—Philadelphia.

Feb. 1—Town Meeting of the Air—New York.

What does he talk about? Social security, the Philippine Islands. Anything but his desire for the Presidency.

G-Men's Friends: When movie stars come to Washington, J. Edgar Hoover practically meets them at the train and takes them down to get fingerprinted at his G-Man Laboratory almost before they get their coats off.

(Impresses the young fry and even many of the adult sightseers who go through the laboratory at the rate of more than 1,000 a day.)

This week fingerprints of Olivia de Havilland, who plays Melanie in "Gone With the Wind," Mickey Rooney, and Gloria Jean were added to those of Shirley Temple, Walt Disney, Noel Coward, and Ginger Rogers.

Orchids to Daisy: The State Department's estimate of women as diplomats has gone up several notches after the highly complimentary reports on "Daisy" Harriman, United States Minister to Norway, brought back by Capt. Joseph A. Gainard of the freighter City of Flint.

Navy men were greatly amused at the cryptic cablegram the Captain sent to Mrs. Harriman as he docked his ship in Baltimore. "Acey ducey docked Baltimore love," it read.

The "acey ducey" referred to a seagoing game the Captain taught Mrs. Harriman as the ship awaited freedom. The game is a cross between checkers and parchesi and "acey ducey" is the best "throw" one can get.

Noses for News: Hundreds of people come to Washington every year just to read newspapers.

If a person writes a book on cats, stamps, or Washington's inauguration, old newspapers are apt to be one of his first sources of information.

At the present time the Library of Congress receives approximately 920 newspapers regularly—778 published in the United States and 139 in foreign countries.

Last year the average turnover for the Library's 98,459 bound volumes reached 54 per cent.

And a few trifles: "The world is so full of a number of things."

On our morning walk from our National Press Building Office to the State Department and back we learned and observed the following:

They are repairing the burglar alarm on one of the Treasury's iron gates. The front yard fishpool has been supplanted by a granite block, waiting to receive a statue of Albert Gallatin.

Since the war in Europe started, police make pedestrians walk around the White House portico instead of under it; the hat check girls serving sightseers have moved to the outmost door so all packages will be surrendered immediately upon arrival.

The formal social season ends this week, then the weather-worn canopy at the east entrance will be removed.

It would be unfair to print the name of the Store whose delivery wagon was drawn up at the service entrance.

The State Department's new streamlined elevators will be running next week. The Division of Current Information, growing since the war started, has spread out into a third room.

Oklahoma School Head Sponsors Snow Battle

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Principal F. R. Born of Taft Junior high school thinks he saved passersby a peck of trouble recently.

There was a snow storm that left an abundance of snow ball-making material. Mr. Born called a recess and encouraged his 900 students to stage a 20-minute snowball battle.

"It is perfectly natural for boys and girls to want to throw snowballs," says Mr. Born and he thinks if he hadn't permitted them to indulge in the sport against each other they would have used passersby for targets.

Solitude

Jules

"Home of a Sourdough"

By Jules, whose paintings of Alaskan scenes have won the attention of artists and visitors to the far north. He recently held a one-man show in the art gallery of Vancouver, British Columbia.

Alaska Lives on Canvas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

When Jules Dahlager comes down to the States each winter from Ketchikan he brings Alaska with him.

That is the impression one gets from a one-man showing of his paintings. The mountains are Alaskan mountains, the distances, the way the wind blows, scarves of snow, opal coloring, a prospector's lone cabin, and "Horse Creek Mary on the Trail" are all—Alaska!

Jules, as he signs his pictures, started as a printer and it was in this capacity that he went to Cordova, Alaska. He always had wanted to paint pictures so he bought a little box of oils and tried some sketching.

One snowy Sunday he was filled with an urge to paint a picture of Lake Eyak as he had seen it the day before. He had his paints, but no brush. There was a blizzard outside, a "wooley" as Alaskans call it, and there was no getting out to buy a brush so he used his palette knife and has used it ever since.

Praise From Artists

When he had finished the picture it looked "good enough to frame" so he took it to a photographer's shop for that purpose. It was there that Eustace Paul Ziegler, an artist, saw it and encouraged the printer to go on painting. Mr. Dahlager sets great store by this encouragement from Mr. Ziegler and by commendation he later received from the famous painter of Alaskan scenes, Sydney Laurence.

Jules continued as a printer, painting pictures on the side and selling them. People liked them. They looked like places they had seen. The tourists began to buy them. When Lawrence Richey, Secretary to President Hoover, and Mrs. Richey bought them and ordered others, Jules decided they might be really good.

About that time he gave up printing and devoted his time to painting. He has continued ever since, painting and selling. He has educated his two children in the States.

Alaskan Sky

People continue to like his pictures, engineers, miners, cannery executives, surveyors, people who know Alaska. One Alaskan said, "I'll know if his pictures are Alaska if the sky is green." Sure enough, when he saw them, there was that robin's egg effect that one sees in Alaskan skies. Tourists buy them too. They go all over the world.

Jules has never had a lesson. He is devoted to a simple rule of his own that "God put the beauty there and it is my duty to reflect that beauty in my painting as far as I am able." If his work is photographic rather than modernistic, the cold quiet of winter solitudes, the awesomeness of mountains, the joy of spring, of birch buds defying the cold, and the white silences of the trail.

The surprising quality of his paintings is that although invariably done with a knife there is no impression of daub. His work will bear close inspection. The daintiest wisp of snow, and opalescent reflections in water are smoothly done.

Jules never has "gone up" on his prices. He explains that he wants those who enjoy his pictures to be able to buy them.

Kate Archibald

Mary Baker Eddy Included In 'Gallant American Women'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was featured among the famous women of the United States who have made newspaper history because of her establishment of The Christian Science Monitor at a private studio dramatization of "Gallant American Women" here this week.

The program was presented under the sponsorship of the National Broadcasting Company and the United States Office of Education under the heading of "Ladies of the Press," one of a series of features emphasizing the progress of women in various important fields.

"The American press was enjoying a sordid debauch when in 1908 a new type of paper appeared," the narrator before the microphone announced, after tracing the courageous part women had played in the movement for a free press. He continued:

"In Boston, a woman named Mary Baker Eddy had founded the Christian Science Church. Now she was founding a newspaper."

Purpose of the Monitor

Here the announcer took the rôle of another person, supposedly representing an early editor of the Monitor, who described its purpose:

"The Christian Science Monitor will be an international daily newspaper," he said, "publishing the news of the Nation and the entire world in a clean, wholesome manner—a paper that will be welcome in every home where purity and refinement are cherished ideals."

Other women who have pioneered as editors, reporters, columnists and publishers were represented and, in some instances, impersonated. The program ranged from the days of crude hand presses, days when the British Government had forbidden papers in the Colonies, days when a woman news gatherer traveled about the country on horseback, through a period of "reform" journalism, daring assignments on the Western Front during the World War and women writers who hold high positions today, working from New York, Washington, Chicago, and sending "stories" of first importance from one end of the world to the other.

Places on 2,000 Newspapers

Tribute was paid to 12,000 women on 2,000 newspapers with 300 editors and publishers.

Included among them was Anne Royall, whose paper was described as the "terror of all dishonest officials" in the first part of the nineteenth century.

"Nothing could intimidate her or buy her off," said the narrator, "not even a bribe of $2,000. Still, on her second-hand press, in the kitchen of her ramshackle house, she continued to publish her paper."

Distinguished Services

Others who figured in the presentation were Jane Swisshelm, of St. Cloud, Minn., opponent of slavery and advocate of women's rights; Jennie June Croly, writer on conditions of the lower East Side; Nelly Bly and her record trip around the world in 72 days; Ida Tarbell and her exposé of the oil scandal; Mary Heaton Vorse, working for an accurate press report on labor; Cecil Dorian, braving the shell-ridden lines in the Argonne; Sigrid Schultz, chief of the Berlin Bureau of the Chicago Tribune; Anne O'Hare McCormick, of the New York Times; Ruth Finney, "sitting with the men in the press in the gallery of the United States Senate"; Emma Bugbee and Dorothy Thompson, of the New York Herald Tribune; Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, publisher of the Herald Tribune, and Mrs. Molly Warren Wilcox, owner and editor of the Wichita (Kan.) Democrat.

Floating Weather Bureaus To Sail for Mid-Atlantic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Better weather reporting—if not better weather—is the objective of the Government's decision to turn two Coast Guard cutters into floating weather bureau stations and to dispatch them to the mid-Atlantic for special meteorological service.

The two Coast Guard vessels, the Duane and the Bibb, leave Norfolk, Va., this wek end to take up their positions, one-third and two-thirds of the distance between Bermuda and the Azores. Each cutter will carry its complement of 125 officers and men, plus three Weather Bureau specialists. Each cutter will be relieved by other ships at four-week intervals.

War Handicapped Service

These ocean observations from Coast Guard cutters are expected to be of great value to the Weather Bureau in making its four daily "maps," especially along the Atlantic Coast. Since last fall when the war began and ships of nearly very European nation ceased sending weather information, the Bureau has been seriously handicapped in making forecasts of value to ocean commerce and especially to trans-Atlantic planes.

The procedure will be that every six hours of the 24-hour day, beginning at about 3:30 a. m., the Weather Bureau men will radio weather information to the Coast Guard station at Fort Hunt, Va., from where it will come by teletype to the Weather Bureau in Washington. This information will be based on weather observations taken every three hours, upon pilot balloon observations of the upper air taken every six hours, and upon weather observations taken hourly by the Coast Guard cutters.

Weather information is also collected from other ships at sea who will co-operate. A radiosonde observation up to 50,000 feet also will be taken each morning at about 3 a. m.

The radiosonde, a miniature broadcasting station weighing less than two pounds, is sent aloft attached to its carrier balloon. This robot weather observer sends back signals which give temperature, air pressure, and humidity at all heights reached by the balloon.

French Had Reporter

The idea of floating ocean weather stations is not new, but the need became acute when the war virtually dried up information from ships at sea. Nearly two years ago the French established a ship, the Carimare, west of the Azores at approximately the point where one of the Coast Guard cutters will be stationed. This vessel, which gathered and radiocast weather information similar to that which will come from the Coast Guard cutters, was withdrawn when war came.

In assuming this latest duty in charting weather conditions of the mid-Atlantic, the Weather Bureau and the Coast Guard are expanding a service that was inaugurated and completed in the international ice patrol duty off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. Last year, March through June, two Coast Guard cutters made daily radiosonde observations. These were sent by radio to the Weather Bureau and used in its regular forecast work. The work of the international ice patrol will be continued by these Federal agencies in the the approaching spring and summer months.

New Housing Plan to Help Better Areas

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, announced today that the FHA soon would offer a mortgage insurance program for large scale projects designed to rehabilitate "blighted areas" such as are found in many cities.

The Housing Agency had been discussing the program with officials of life insurance companies, banks, savings and loan associations and real estate boards, Mr. McDonald said, and from their views was preparing regulations for the new program.

It will apply to efforts to restore once fine residential sections which have fallen into decay as a result of the outward growth of populations and the infiltration of undesirable factors, the Administrator said. He listed these general conditions:

A project must call for at least 20 dwelling units, preferably contiguous, so located in relation to each other that the rehabilitation will constitute a substantial improvement of conditions in the neighborhood.

Dwellings to be improved must have modern sanitary facilities and adequate light and ventilation. School facilities must be convenient and satisfactory.

Rents to be charged after rehabilitation must be "substantially less" than rents for equivalent facilities in new construction and must meet the needs of the rental market of the neighborhood.

The cost of new physical improvements must be the equivalent of at least half of the mortgage to be eligible for FHA insurance. The interest rate will be 4½ per cent on mortgages under $100,000 and 4 per cent on mortgages above that figure.

Chaloner Art Prize Competition Opened

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Opening of the twelfth competition for the Chaloner prize for students of sculpture under the age of 30 and citizens of or resident in the United States was announced by the Chaloner Foundation here today.

The prize consists of a stipend sufficient to defray the cost of living, material and equipment for two years' work and study in New York and living and traveling expenses for one year of travel abroad. While no fixed sum is stipulated, it has been the practice of the Foundation to allow about $1,800 a year, and only those financially unable to pursue their art study for the period fixed are eligible.

As a preliminary to the final competition, competitors are required to submit not less than four photographs of their executed work along with letters of recommendations regarding character, education, personal fitness and artistic ability.

The prize will be awarded in June, and entry blanks are now being distributed at Chaloner Prize Foundation headquarters, No. 101 Park Avenue, here.

Complete Revision Of N.J. Taxing Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—J. H. Thayer Martin, New Jersey Tax Commissioner, has called upon the Legislature for complete revision of the State's taxing methods, declaring that increased personal property tax levies have driven 400 corporations from the State in the last fiscal year. He placed revenue lost to the State in miscellaneous corporation taxes, when companies surrendered their State charters, at about $100,000.

Many municipalities have boosted personal taxes into millions of dollars in redoubled efforts to gain extra revenue, it is pointed out.

"Corporations are afraid of the personal property tax," Mr. Martin told the legislative Appropriations Committee. "Unless New Jersey changes its taxing system, the trend of corporation tax receipts will continue downward as corporations leave the State."

Mr. Martin estimated that for the coming fiscal year the State's corporation tax would yield $3,269,116.

Manitoba Considers Farmer

WINNIPEG, Manitoba (CP)—A conference between manufacturers of farm machinery, Government representatives, and Western Canada farmers to consider reductions in the costs of selling farm machinery was urged here by Premier John Bracken of Manitoba before the Manitoba Wartime Committee on Agriculture Feb. 1.

Creation of export boards to prevent small surpluses of agricultural commodities forcing down the prices for those commodities on the home market also was advocated by Mr. Bracken.

The Committee was organized by Premier Bracken for the purpose of welding Manitoba farmers in a united body capable of affording the greatest economic support to the Dominion Government in its war effort.

The objective of the proposed conference between the farm machine makers, Government experts, and producers would be the elimination of the difference between the cash price and the long-term price of machinery for the benefit of the farmer, Mr. Bracken said.

The Manitoba Premier also stressed the necessity of creating fair conditions for all sections in the ranks of the agricultural army.

"One-third of the population of Canada is associated with agriculture but it received only one-twelfth of the national income," he declared. "That is not the best way to get contentment in the ranks."

Congress' Right Upheld To Curb U. S. Agencies

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—The Supreme Court's latest unanimous decision, handed down this week, is giving new impetus to the movement in Congress to limit the powers of Federal administrative agencies which have multiplied so rapidity in the past few years.

The responsibility for correcting administrative abuses on the part of Federal Boards and Commissions is put squarely up to Congress and the united verdict of the High Court is an invitation to Congress to take the initiative which, it says, belongs properly to the Legislature and not the Judiciary.

The Supreme Court's reminder to Congress is contained in its decision upholding the Federal Communications Commission against the Pottsville Broadcasting Company during the course of which it declared:

"Congress which creates and sustains these agencies must be trusted to correct whatever defects experience may reveal. Interference by the Courts is not conducive to the development of habits of responsibility in administrative agencies. . . .

Role of Courts

"It is always easy to conjure up extreme and even oppressive possibilities in the exertion of authority. But courts are not charged with general guardianship against all potential mischief in complicated tasks of government.

"The present case makes timely the reminder that 'Legislatures are ultimate guardians of liberties and welfare of the people in quite as great a degree as the courts!'"

To correct the administrative defects to which the Supreme Court, in principle, makes reference, Congress has before it a bill which has already passed the Senate and which has been approved by the Judiciary Committees of both Houses. It is the Walter-Logan bill designed to place restraints and limitations on the independent functioning of the whole range of governmental agencies whose rules, regulations, decisions and orders today almost minutely affect business and industry throughout the country.

Up to Congress

The plea of the Supreme Court is not that these administrative agencies are unneeded or that their functions can be carried out within the same procedures as would bind a court of law, but rather that Congress must be sure that it prescribes "the fundamentals of fair play" under which they operate.

The effect of this Supreme Court decision is not only to encourage Congress to define more closely the authority and procedures of the governmental agencies but at the same time it affirms a broad scope of anticipated action for these agencies unless their latitude is restricted by Congress itself.

The two specific reforms which are sought by the Walter-Logan bill are to impose upon most Federal administrative agencies requirements for uniform procedure in making rules and regulations, and to subject the exercise of quasi-judicial powers by the agencies to as prompt and thorough a check by the Federal Courts as possible. The agencies at which these changes are most directly aimed are the National Labor Relations Board, the Wage and Hour Administration, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and other Boards whose decisions themselves constitute the substance of law and are far-reaching in effect.

The measure is encountering some administration opposition but there has been recently manifest growing support for its enactment. It is apparent that Congress is looking about for some kind of answer to the question of how to place quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial powers in the hands of executive boards, which the Supreme Court this week affirmed is to a degree required by the times, without setting up a government of men instead of a "government of laws."

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Money: It Has Surprising Variations

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"We've had many requests to discuss money—and the delay in undertaking it is understandable when you consider how many controversial subjects relate to this broad subject. Here are a few—government spending, bank credit, price levels, controlled currency, gold, silver, business cycles, foreign exchange, interest rates. Now, start any discussion and before it is hardly rolling the speaker is involved in elaborating some small point and special theory, leaving the listeners miles behind.

"So today we are going to make a very special effort to stick to the ABC's of money—and to start, let's look at Webster's dictionary. Well, we find that it has half a dozen definitions—which indicate that money means different things to different people under different circumstances. But we are trying to remain simple, so we'll take his most common definition—'money is anything customarily used as a medium of exchange and measure of value. . . .'"

Question: "Then money really doesn't mean just coins and paper bills?"

Answer: "Right. Money can mean anything used in exchange—and through the centuries almost everything has been used for money, such as beads, corn, tobacco, hides, salt. Now it soon became apparent that the best types of money were those things which were not too bulky, which were fairly scarce and which did not deteriorate with time. Certain metals fitted these specifications better than anything else, and so metal, in the form of coins, became the primary representative of money."

Question: "Mr. Hurd, what about the second part of that definition you gave us? You've been talking about money as a medium of exchange. What about it as a measure of value?"

Answer: "That's where those earlier types of money such as hides and corn proved unworkable. It was not easy to translate the value of say a plot of ground into so many bushels of corn or so many cowhides. By getting a common denominator, such as coins, trading was greatly speeded up. So while money is anything used as a medium of exchange, it is also a measure of value.

"Now we should note that money may at one time be used as a measure of value, while at another it becomes a medium of exchange. For example, we may value a suit at $50. Money is being used as a measure of value in that instance. But when we actually buy the suit the money has become the medium of exchange."

Question: "There's another angle on money I don't quite see. Why aren't money and wealth the same? If I have $1,000 more this year than last, am I not $1,000 wealthier?"

Answer: "No, those words are not the same, although they are often used interchangeably. You see, money—as a medium of exchange—may change in value over a period of time. A nickel would have bought a loaf of bread 25 years ago that now costs ten cents. A person's income of 25 years ago would be the same in dollars but, as in the case of bread, would not buy anywhere near as much as it did originally. This person has as much money as ever, yet he is not as wealthy as he used to be.

"Again, a person's wealth is seldom in the form of money. It may be in jewels, in land or in machinery. But we express it in terms of money. Thus a man may have a $10,000 house although he has not $10,000."

Question: "Getting back to the point about the value of money, Mr. Hurd, I gather that a dollar is not always a dollar. Is that right?"

Answer: "Your question really amounts to asking, 'When is a dollar not a dollar?' to which the reply is, 'When its value changes.' Of course a dollar will always 'buy' 100 cents. It 'bought' 100 cents in 1929. It 'bought' 100 cents in 1932. But people can't use cents in themselves for clothing or food. It is the goods and services that a dollar buys that counts. For instance, during the World War the amount of goods a dollar would buy was cut in half. During the first two years of this depression the amount of goods a dollar would buy rose two fifths."

Question: "Could you tell us just what bimetallism and monometallism mean?"

Answer: "You have picked on two words that have caused political upsets aplenty. Even today they may create storms. When a single metal becomes the basis of a nation's currency, that is monometallism. When two metals—gold and silver—are set up so as to be interchangeable as money, at a fixed ratio, that is bimetallism.

"Bimetallism is the problem child. Suppose a government sets the ratio between the two at 16 to 1. Commercial use of the metals makes one become scarcer than the other, whereupon our ratio becomes terribly strained, yet must remain fixed. As an example of how this acts, Alexander Hamilton, in 1792, got Congress to establish a bimetallic system at a 15 to 1 ratio. Soon France set its silver-gold ratio at 15½ to 1. The result was that gold began to disappear from circulation in the United States while French silver popped up in its place. In 1834 the United States Government changed the ratio to 16 to 1. That swung the balance the other way and silver promptly disappeared—an admirable illustration of what is known as Gresham's law—cheap money driving out the dearer.

"And now it is time for our guest speaker, Neal A. Stanford of the Fireside staff, to discuss America's gold problem, page 399."

Uncle Sam's Money Primer

© Harris & Ewing; By a Staff Artist

Highlights of America's Money Problem

Upper left: Picture of the United States Treasury Building in Washington, with a photo of Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, in the corner. Upper right: Picture of the Federal Reserve Building in Washington, with a photo of the Governor of the Federal Reserve, Marriner Eccles, in the corner. Lower left: Uncle Sam's gold depository at Ft. Knox, Kentucky. Though there is more money in circulation now in the United States than formerly, each dollar does less "work."

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

Gold Stumps the Experts

By Neal A. Stanford

No question is more disturbing to Wall Street bankers or Washington economists than that of America's gold hoard. To put it bluntly, the country has too much gold. Gold is threatening to clog the Nation's economy. Uncle Sam has over 60 per cent of the world's gold supply and is daily acquiring more. There is a gold glut in America. But—what to do?

There are plenty of suggestions. There are even more discussions—many of which are completely out of reach of the layman's comprehension. But as for a single answer which can be counted on to dissolve the dilemma—that is still missing.

Perhaps the main reason why one can't find a clear, precise, yet simple, solution to America's gold problem is that gold is not a problem by itself. Gold is only part of a vastly greater, much more involved, and extremely delicate problem. Perhaps one should say "problems." For what is done about gold may disastrously disturb other aspects of the Nation's economy. It might create more problems than it would solve.

Gold for Goods

Suppose the United States were suddenly to stop taking gold from the rest of the world. What does the world get for this gold? Goods and services—autos, radios, wheat, munitions. Production of those things means industrial activity in the United States. It means more employment, less relief in America. America could hardly persuade itself to stop taking gold if to do so meant a business recession. Of course, the country could take goods and services in return. But American manufacturers don't want competition from foreign wares. American farmers don't want competition from foreign products. So America continues to produce for foreign markets—and take gold in return.

It might also be diplomatically disastrous for the United States to discontinue taking foreign gold at the moment. After all, Britain and France are counting on their gold supply, their gold production, to finance arms buying in the United States. Could the United States cut off that armory from the Allies and suffer no diplomatic qualms? Though it is not popular to admit it, the Allies do constitute Uncle Sam's first line of defense against aggressors.

Obviously, the issue is vastly complicated. We have raised only a couple of the problems involved. But they could be increased many fold. For gold besides being an American problem is a world problem—which means that actually a solution must be a world one. America might take the initiative, but it could hardly solve the gold problem single handed. This raises the added question: is this the time—when three wars are in progress—for finding the answer?

Radical Thinking Needed

This may not be the time to solve the problem, but it is certainly time to explore every avenue which might lead toward a solution. And an increasing number of Americans are doing just that. Just yesterday Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle suggested that the United States might make a gift of some of its gold to Europe, to help reconstruct it after the war. That may sound preposterous at the moment. But it shows that some persons are doing some radical thinking on a situation which needs a radical solution. Perhaps it would be worth a billion in gold—even several billions—to the United States to see a devastated Europe put back on its feet.

Some months ago this paper in its editorial columns suggested something along this line—only as concerning Latin America. Already a couple of gold loans with Latin-American nations have been negotiated. Why not do more of it? Distribute America's surplus gold to nations anxious to back their currency with gold. It is more to America's interest to live and trade in a relatively prosperous and industrially active world than in one distraught by war and revolution, forced to resort to barter and autarchy for lack of sound currencies. Why not a monetary union with currencies tied to the dollar and backed by Uncle Sam's unused gold hoard? Preposterous? Perhaps. But out of today's dreaming will have to come tomorrow's solution.

Then there is Winthrop Aldrich, Chairman of the Chase National Bank, who comes out for a return to free gold coinage and circulation. He may be trying to set the Nation's fiscal clock back. But at least he is exploring issues, suggesting answers. His recommendation might reduce somewhat America's gold stock by restoring private gold hoarding, but it would hardly alleviate the international maladministration of gold from which the world is suffering.

Various Suggestions

Summarizing the situation, we find the following half dozen suggestions cropping up again and again:

1. Restore the free coinage of gold to induce private hoarding and the circulation of gold coins.

2. Reduce the price of gold—bringing losses to the Treasury and threatening the country with deflation.

3. Reach a world agreement to curtail production—at least stopping the piling up of more gold at Fort Knox.

4. Refuse to take foreign gold—even though such a step might disastrously affect American economy.

5. Make gold loans to nations striving to establish sound currency systems.

6. Use America's excess gold as the basis for post-war reconstruction of currencies in Europe.

These are only suggestions. Nor can they be considered apart from their effect on American and world economy. To quote Mr. Aldrich: "The ultimate solution will have to be a part of the answer to the much broader problems of restoration of world stability and international trade. It will also be bound up with rationalization of our own economy."

U. S. Banking Since the 'Holiday'

Just a few words about American banking, what has happened to it since that epochal day back in March, 1933, when Franklin D. Roosevelt moved into the White House and all the banks in the country closed for a period.

For one thing, banks have become "safe." During the twenties (a fairly prosperous decade one must admit) an average of two banks failed a day. And depositors in those banks salvaged little. But today banks are failing only on the average of one a week. Quite an improvement from two a day to one a week. And depositors today are invariably insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Perhaps there were too many banks in the United States back in the '20's—between twenty and thirty thousand of them. Today's figure of around 15,000 would seem to more nearly reflect the banking requirements of the Nation.

Liquidity

But perhaps the chief difference between banking now and before the depression is the unparalleled liquidity of banks today. Americans have more funds on deposit than they can put to work at interest. Banks also have reserves that seem almost unbelievable. Back in the '20's excess reserves of $50,000,000 was considered exceptional. Today the figure is one hundred times as large.

Then, also, there is the considerable increase in the amount of money in circulation. More money is in circulation today than ever before—even including the 1933 bank holiday peak. One reason, no doubt for this is that banks are keeping more cash on hand. Why send it to the Reserve banks when banks already have an overabundance of reserves there?

Holding 'Governments'

The very considerable holding by banks of Government securities should also be mentioned in any up-to-date candid camera shot of banking. Since there has been little borrowing by business, banks have had to do something with their increased deposits. They have, generally speaking, done two things: let it accumulate as excess reserves, and bought "Governments"—that is, financed the deficit of the Federal Government. During the last six years (broadly speaking) bank deposits have increased some $9,000,000,000. Perhaps half of that sum is the direct counterpart of the purchase of U. S. bills, notes, bonds.

This, then, is the picture in brief of banking:

1. The Public has more funds on deposit than banks can find work for.
2. Industry and trade are not borrowing from banks extensively.
3. Banks have to do something with their funds so they:
   a. Keep an increasing amount of cash on hand for emergency.
   b. Keep excessive reserves with the Reserve Banks.
   c. Buy the Government's securities, financing the deficit.

As commercial loans have fallen off and the volume of securities held by banks increased, some students of banking have even raised the issue whether or not commercial banks were not really being transformed into investment trusts.

The mere fact that such a question can be raised today shows how much banking has changed in six years. N. A. S.

Money in 'Writing'

Saint Paul

"The love of money is the root of all evil."

Benjamin Franklin

"Remember that time is money."

Oliver Wendell Holmes

"Put not your trust in money, but put you money in trust."

Ralph Waldo Emerson

"Money, which represents the prose of life, and which is hardly spoken of in parlors without an apology, is, in its effects and laws, as beautiful as roses."

Jean Jacques Rousseau

"Money is the seed of money, and the first guinea is sometimes more difficult to acquire than the second million."

Robert Frost

"Never ask of money spent
Where the spender thinks it went.
Nobody was ever meant
To remember or invent
What he did with every cent."

Gold Production

There was a time when many an economist feared for America's monetary sysem because of a possible scarcity of gold. Today it is surfeit of gold that hangs over America.

Here are some figures on gold production, figures that do not include the U. S. S. R., since Moscow issues no regular figures on gold production. Figures are in the millions of dollars; and we give two figures for 1933, for it was in that year that the New Deal raised the price of gold from $20.67 to $35 an ounce. The figures for the United States include production in the Philippines.

	U. S.	Canada	So. Africa	World
1929	46	40	215	383
1930	47	43	222	401
1931	50	56	225	426
1932	51	63	239	458
1933	53	61	228	469
1933	89	103	385	794
1934	108	104	367	823
1935	126	115	377	883
1936	153	131	397	972
1937	168	143	411	1,042
1938	178	165	426	1,118

The increase in Uncle Sam's gold stock is one of the outstanding economic phenomena of the past decade. Here are the figures on America's gold stock.

1934	$8,238,000,000
1935	10,125,000,000
1936	11,258,000,000
1937	12,760,000,000
1938	14,512,000,000
1939	17,620,000,000

Kinds of Money

Part of today's illustration shows the increasing amount of money in circulation in the United States. Suppose we break down the last figure given for money in circulation in the Federal Reserve Bulletin for January, 1940 (that for November last year) and take a look at the various kinds of money circulating throughout the United States. These figures do not include money held by the Treasury or in Federal Reserve Banks.

Gold certificates	70,000,000
Silver dollars	44,000,000
Silver certificates	1,530,000,000
1890 Treasury notes	1,000,000
Subsidiary silver coin	379,000,000
Other coins	163,000,000
United States notes	269,000,000
Federal Reserve notes	4,826,000,000
Federal Reserve bank notes	24,000,000
National bank notes	177,000,000
Total	$7,483,000,000

In the above break-up of money in circulation last November we have divided it into kinds. Now let us break it up into paper currency in denominations and coin.

In the group listed as coins will be not only subsidiary silver coin and minor coins, but silver dollars as well since they are made of metal not paper.

Coin	586,000,000
$1 bills	545,000,000
$2 bills	35,000,000
$5 bills	1,004,000,000
$10 bills	1,752,000,000
$20 bills	1,557,000,000
$50 bills	452,000,000
$100 bills	896,000,000
$500 bills	188,000,000
$1,000 bills	420,000,000
$5,000 bills	20,000,000
$10,000 bills	32,000,000
Unassorted	2,000,000
Total	$7,483,000,000

The unassorted includes that currency reported by the Treasury as destroyed.

The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series — *Contents*

United States—Problems and Policies

City Manager—Jan. 19, 1940.
City Manager: An Answer to Political Spoils. Page 353.
'Before and After'—City Managers Took Over. (Pictures.) Page 354.
America's Contribution to Government, by Robert R. Mullen. Page 355.
Various Successes Under the Plan. Page 356.
City Manager Plan. (Chart.) Page 356.
The Old Mayor-Council Form of Government. (Chart.) Page 356.
Pros and Cons on the Issue. Page 356.

Civilian Conservation Corps—Jan. 26, 1940.
The CCC: A Good Idea Is Kept That Way. Page 373.
Conserving America's Youth—and Resources. (Pictures.) Page 374.
Uncle Sam Gives a Hand to Youth, by William H. Stringer. Page 375.
The Human Side of It, by W. H. S. Page 376.
Twenty Dollars' Worth. Page 376.
The ABC of the CCC. Page 376.
Bibliography. Page 376.

Congress—Jan. 2, 1940.
Congress: A Presidential Year Does Things. Page 301.
American Democracy at Work. (Pictures.) Page 302.
Congress: An Expression of American Democracy, by J. Roscoe Drummond. Page 303.
Congress's Major Dilemmas, by Roland Sawyer. Page 304.
Expiring Agencies. Page 304.
Special Committees. Page 304.
Bills in Process. Page 304.

Dies Committee—Jan. 17, 1940.
The Dies Committee: It Gets New Approval. Page 345.
Focusing the Spotlight on 'Left' and 'Right.' (Pictures.) Page 346.
Does the End Ever Justify the Means? by Tully Nettleton. Page 347.
The Meteoric Rise of Martin Dies, by Roland Sawyer. Page 348.
C. I. O. Exonerated by Dies Report. Page 348.
Less Than 1 Per cent In U. S. Called Radical. Page 348.
'Front Organizations.' Page 348.
Bibliography. Page 347.

Food Stamp Plan—Jan. 11, 1940.
U. S. Food Stamp Plan: A Happy Experiment. Page 329.
'Surplus Sal' and Some of Her Subjects. (Pictures.) Page 330.
Stamp Plan: Common-Sense Collaboration, by William H. Stringer. Page 331.
Mr. Jones Goes to the FSCC. Page 332.
Food Stamp Cities. Page 332.
Where the Stamps Go. Page 332.
Test Case No. 1. Page 332.

Money—Feb. 3, 1940.
Money: It Has Surprising Variations. Page 397.
Uncle Sam's Money Primer. (Illustrations.) Page 398.
Gold Stumps the Experts, by Neal A. Stanford. Page 399.
U. S. Banking Since the 'Holiday,' by N. A. S. Page 400.
Kinds of Money. Page 400.
Gold Production. Page 400.
Money in 'Writing.' Page 400.

National Labor Relations Board—Dec. 29, 1939.
NLRB: The Much-Debated Labor Board. Page 297.
Here's the NLRB and Its Congressional Investigators. (Pictures.) Page 298.
NLRB Gets Its Fourth Investigation, by Richard L. Strout. Page 299.
Actors in the Labor Board's Drama, by H. S. Hayward, Jr. Page 300.
Bibliography. Page 299.

Proportional Representation—Jan. 30, 1940.
P. R.: A Voting Method That Promises Much. Page 381.
The ABC of P. R. (Illustration.) Page 382.
A Ride With La Guardia, by Robert R. Mullen. Page 383.
P. R. Defined. Page 384.
Let's Look at New York's Record. Page 384.
Countries, Cities Where P. R. Is Used. Page 384.
Bibliography. Page 384.

U. S. Defense—Jan. 31, 1940.
U. S. Defense: Needs Vary With Events. Page 384.
Uncle Sam's Mounting Defense Costs. (Chart) Page 386.
Defense Forces and Defense Questions, by J. Roscoe Drummond. Page 387.
Uncle Sam's Army and Navy. Page 388.
What M Day Might Mean. Page 388.
1941 Defense Budget. Page 388.
The Navy's Program Over a Decade. Page 388.
Bibliography. Page 388.

Contents — *The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series*

United States—Problems and Policies

U. S. Indians—Jan. 10, 1940.
U. S. Indians: They've Stopped Vanishing. Page 325.
Pre-Colonial Culture in America. (Map.) Page 326.
A Magna Charta for America's Indians, by Mary Hornaday. Page 327.
Location of Early North American Tribes. (Map.) Page 328.
The Indian Outlook. Page 328.
A Minority Problem. Page 328.
Bibliography. Page 328.

U. S.-Japan Trade—Jan. 25, 1940.
U. S.-Japan Trade: Nippon Now Must Face Facts. Page 369.
The Tides in Trans-Pacific Trade. (Chart, Pictures.) Page 370.
Balance Sheet of Japanese Aggression, by Roland Sharp. Page 371.
Japan Fights China With American Weapons. Page 372.
Tokyo Pursues an Economic Mirage in China. Page 372.
Gold Tide Ebbs. Page 372.
Trade 'Frosting.' Page 372.

Travel—Jan. 3, 1940.
U. S. Travel: War Only Changes the Direction. Page 305.
Your 1940 Vacationland. (Map.) Page 306.
Europe's Wars Boost Travel in Americas, by Leavitt F. Morris. Page 307.
Little Sir New Year's Bag of Tours, by Josephine Ripley. Page 308.
Bibliography. Page 308.

Countries Discussed in Third Fireside Series

Antarctic—Jan. 16, 1940.
The Antarctic: Flying, Minerals and Weather. Page 341.
Slicing the Antarctic Pie. (Map-chart.) Page 342.
Byrd Drives America's Stake in Antarctica, by E. Bigelow Thompson. Page 343.
Some Cold Facts About Antarctica, by H. S. H. Jr. Page 344.
Byrd's Baggage From A to Z. Page 344.
Penguin I. Page 344.
Major Expeditions. Page 344.
Bibliography. Page 344.

Arabia—Feb. 2, 1940.
Arabia: Great Nations Come to Woo. Page 393.
Fiction or Fact As You Like It. (Map.) Page 394.
Thomas Edward Lawrence. (Picture.) Page 396.
King Ibn Saud. (Picture.) Page 396.
A Regenerated Arabia, by Kenneth Williams. Page 395.
A Nation Blossoms in the Desert, by Josephine Ripley. Page 396.
Bibliography. Page 396.

Cuba—Jan. 5, 1940.
Cuba: It Finds Freedom Elusive. Page 313.
Colonel-Citizen Batista Surveys Cuba. (Illustration.) Page 314.
Cuba: Pearl and Puzzle of the Caribbean, by Roland Sharp. Page 315.
The Man Batista, by Saville Davis. Page 316.
Bread-Butter-Sugar. Page 316.
Milestones in Cuban History. Page 316.

Eire—Jan. 18, 1940.
Eire: It's Still 'Freedom at Any Cost.' Page 349.
The Emerald Isle Set in a Sapphire Sea. (Map.) Page 350.
Eire's Drive on the I. R. A., by Walter W. Cunningham. Page 351.
A Song With an Irish Theme, by Josephine Ripley. (Pictures.) Page 352.

Iran—Jan. 24, 1940.
Iran: It's Old Persia With New Ideas. Page 365.
An Up-and-Coming Nation in the Near East. (Pictures, Map.) Page 366.
The Land of Cyrus, Darius, and Xerxes, by Aram K. Zelveian. Page 367.
Reza Shah Pahlevi. Page 368.
Some Anecdotes About Iranians. Page 368.
Pertinent Facts on Iran. Page 368.
Bibliography. Page 368.

Panama—Feb. 1, 1940.
Panama: U. S. Abandons the 'Big Stick.' Page 389.
Strategic Short Cut of the New World. (Map.) Page 390.
Defense Boom Recalls Building Days, by John Leonard. Page 391.
Third Set of Locks. Page 392.
Traveling Through the Panama Canal, by Roland Sharp. Page 392.
Toy Canal, Page 392.
Isthmus Milestones. Page 392.

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series — *Contents*

Subjects of General Interest

Censorship—Jan. 12, 1940.
Censorship: Its Dangers Are Many. Page 333.
Speak Not—Write Not—Print Not. (Pictures.) Page 334.
An Uncensored Letter on Censorship, by Roland Sharp. Page 335.
Freedom Passed This Way Through Fire, by R. H. S. Page 336.

League of Nations—Dec. 28, 1939.
The League: It Shows Renewed Vitality. Page 293.
Some Day That Summit Will Be Reached. (Illustration.) Page 294.
Humanity Fails the League, by Roland Sharp. Page 295.
Peace-Making Log of Geneva League. Page 296.
The League's Various Activities. Page 296.
League Members. Page 296.

Peasants I—Jan. 8, 1940.
Peasants I: When the Masses Served Lords. Page 317.
The Landmarks of Feudalism. (Illustration, Map.) Page 318.
Humanity in Darkness, by R. H. Markham. Page 319.
Listen, My Children, and You Shall Hear, by R. H. M. Page 320.

Peasants II—Jan. 15, 1940.
Peasants II: They're Real Producers. Page 337.
The Good Earth Is Their Wealth, Their Work, Their Song. (Illustration.) Page 338.
'Leka Vi Rabota,' or 'May Your Work Be Light,' by R. H. Markham. Page 339.
Many Years to You, Grandpa George, by R. H. M. Page 340.

Peasants III—Jan. 22, 1940.
Peasants III: Language, Poetry, Art and Music. Page 357.
The Simple Life of Those Close to the Soil. (Illustration.) Page 358.
Peasants Say It With Song, by R. H. Markham. Page 359.
Every Land Has Its Fables. Page 360.
America's Folklore In Song and Verse. Page 360.
Credit Shakespeare. Page 360.
Know These? Page 360.

Peasants IV—Jan. 29, 1940.
Peasants IV: They Achieve Political Power. Page 377.
Spokesmen for Europe's Fifth Estate. (Pictures.) Page 378.
Peasants Become People, by R. H. Markham. Page 379.
Peasant Leaders I Have Known, by R. H. Markham. Page 380.

St. Lawrence Seaway—Jan. 4, 1940.
St. Lawrence Seaway: A Vision Is Multiplied. Page 309.
America in the Remaking. (Pictures, Map.) Page 310.
Pros and Cons of the St. Lawrence Project, by William H. Stringer. Page 311.
Traveling Down America's East-West Waterway, by W. H. S. Page 312.
Thumbnail Sketch. Page 312.
It's Been Talked About. Page 312.
Bibliography. Page 312.

Sea Raiders—Jan. 9, 1940.
Sea Raiders: They Also Capture Imaginations. Page 321.
Sea Raiding Through the Centuries. (Illustration.) Page 322.
Sea Raiding Risks Surpass Rewards, by Capt. Frederick L. Oliver, U. S. N. Retired. Page 323.
German Sea Raiders Face an Impossible Task, by a Naval Expert. Page 324.
World War Raiders. Page 324.
Some Cardinal Points of Sea Raiding Theory, by H. S. Hayward, Jr. Page 324.
Bibliography. Page 324.

Subways—Dec. 27, 1939.
Subways: A Major Traffic Solution. Page 289.
Rapid Transit Marches On. (Pictures, Map.) Page 290.
Chicago's Subway Dream Coming True, by Neal A. Stanford. Page 291.
Sightseeing on the Subways. Page 292.
A 5000-Year-Old 'Tube.' Page 292.
The World's Subways. Page 292.
The Windy City's Freight Subway. Page 292.
Bibliography. Page 292.

War Strategy I—Dec. 26, 1939.
War Strategy: A Tough Nut to Crack. Page 285.
Geography: Prime Ingredient of War Strategy. (Map.) Page 286.
Armies Hold—Sea and Air Power Win, by Lord Strabolgi. Page 287.
The Code: An Allegory of Elephants and Gunpowder, by Roland Sharp. Page 288.
Bibliography. Page 288.

War Strategy II—Jan. 23, 1940.
War Strategy II: Behind the Stalemate. Page 361.
The Theater of War in Europe. (Map.) Page 362.
On Land: The General Plan, by a Military Expert. Page 363.
At Sea: Germany's U-Boat Campaign, by a Naval Expert. Page 364.

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announces the completion with this issue of
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Having been extended twice because of popular request for the inclusion of additional topics, this unusual newspaper feature has rounded out another six weeks of round-table discussion—a full page five days a week on a current question of general interest.
Its editors feel that it has fulfilled the unique purpose for which it was published, and has placed before the public a quantity of facts and expert comment sufficient for many months of use in discussion groups. The table of contents above, reviewing the topics covered during the past six weeks, completes "The World at Your Fireside," and hereafter further developments of its subjects will be found in the news and editorial columns, as usual.
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Treaty Upset Reopens Rivalries in Far East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—Breakdown of Japanese-Soviet negotiations for boundary delimitation along the Manchukuo - Siberia - Mongolia frontier raises again in acute form the entire question of Far Eastern rivalries, centering on the China war.

British interests feel repercussions, since Russia is taking advantage of a favored position in China to expand toward Britain's Oriental territories.

No people in the world take the Communist menace so seriously as the Japanese. Their invasion of China was at least partly due to the fact that they saw a Communist under every Chinese bed. They feared that, if Communism reached the shores of the Pacific nothing could keep it out of Japan.

In North China all Japanese have their eyes on China's northwest, watching for an extension of Russian communism through those provinces. A few appear to realize that they are on the horns of a dilemma—that having fought China partly to suppress communism they have forced the Chinese into Russia's arms for help against Japanese armies.

Soviet Invasion Reported

Hardly a day goes by in Peiping but the Japanese-controlled press prints long despatches trying to prove that Russian troops have marched into Chinese Turkestan and that Russians are presenting demands to Chungking's Government which envisages the whole of China's northwest—the Provinces of Turkestan, Kansu, and Shensi—as a semi-independent Sovietised area.

Whether or not Japanese fears on this score are genuine, one thing seems certain: These despatches are chiefly written in Peiping and have little if any basis in fact. Russia appears to be too busy in Europe and too watchful on the Manchukuo borders to have much time, money, or material for an adventure into northwest China at present at least.

These Japanese reports raise again the bogey of a threatened Soviet drive on India, designed by the Japanese to detach British interest from Chungking, alleged by the Japanese to be going Red, so that Britain may be persuaded to look favorably on Japanese continental adventures as aimed chiefly against Russia.

India Believed Impregnable

The Japanese do not appear to realize that the British regard India as impregnable for all practical purposes, that Russian forces are faced with insuperable difficulties from whatever direction they come. Through Sinkiang they must traverse endless desert and then cross the Kuenlun and Himalaya Mountains for hundreds of miles with passes up to 16,000 feet high. Through Afghanistan they must cross 1,000 miles of the Hindu Kush and Pamirs, up to more than 20,000 feet, while from the Caucasus through Persia they would have to march 1,500 miles including 800 miles of salt desert.

India is certainly not at Russia's mercy, for added to these great natural barriers are heavily fortified modern defenses.

But Russia certainly has made some progress in central Asia—at the expense of China. While there are few if any Russian troops in Sinkiang [Chinese Turkestan], the whole northern half of that enormous Chinese province is definitely under Soviet influence and the Chinese Governor, who hails from Manchuria, cannot be regarded as other than a Soviet puppet.

Russian Influence Spreads

Reports filtering to the coast from Inner Asia talk of Russian influence spreading southwards through Sinkiang toward Kashgar, Britain's farthest outpost of influence from India. With a war on its hands China can do nothing about it, particularly as the invader, in the political sense, is a country which has given it as much help as any in fighting the Japanese in China proper.

It appears to be part of Russian policy to take advantage of any neighbor's difficulty. Just as it took advantage of Germany's withdrawal from the Baltic to sign up Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania and to put pressure on Finland, so it is taking advantage of China's difficulties to spread its political influence throughout Sinkiang Province.

First attention has been given to communications. For centuries only camel caravan routes existed in Sinkiang and it took a camel caravan 125 days to go from Peiping to Kashgar. Some years ago Russia ran a railway from the trans-Siberian line to the Sinkiang border. Since the war in China began, it has been taking advantage of its assistance to China to build automobile roads through the Province. Soviet airplanes fly across it and there recently was inaugurated an air service between Chungkiang and Russia in Europe throughthe Province. Chinese planes fly part of the service but not far into Sinkiang, across which Soviet planes wing their way to carry the service into Russia.

Control of Territory

Russia thus is already in a sufficiently strong position to prevent China from controlling air service over territory which has been recognized as Chinese since 1878.

Soviet assistance to China in the war with Japan also has enabled it to establish itself in Kansu Province, that is in China proper. There, at Lanchow, has been established a Soviet flying school where a number of military machines have been stationed and where Chinese pilots are trained for the Chinese Air Force.

Japanese several times have raided Lanchow. As the distance was too great for fighters to accompany bombers, the Japanese raiders often were driven off.

Many who have watched Soviet policy at work under the Stalin Regime feel that the Russians are in Kansu permanently. Chungking denies that any Russian demands concerning Kansu Province have been made. This is probably true for the simple reason that it may not be necessary to make demands. The Russians are there, their influence can spread, and China is in no position to do anything about it—especially while it is under obligation for the assistance which Russia has consistently given since Japanese troops invaded China on July 7, 1937.

There are still some who ask why, if Russia wants a footing in China, it should continue to help China. The answer is simple. Russia does not want to see Japan dominant in the Far East. Russia aims at Far Eastern domination, perhaps. Russia can't achieve it at the moment but its chances must be accounted good if it can assist China to fight Japan to a standstill.

Japan, fighting to oust the Chiang Kai-shek Regime in the hope of establishing a puppet Chinese Government which will stand with it against Russia, finds itself getting weaker and its campaign tending to strengthen the Russian position in China.

There is no need to wonder why the Japanese Army in China is worried by the Russian bogey, especially since Russian forces won a resounding victory at Nomonhan on the Manchurian border last September. In the early days of that month the front of the Japanese Army was broken and the armistice Japan asked for was negotiated with the Russians on Manchukuan territory.

Blow to Prestige

This blow to the belief of Japanese invincibility—for the Japanese outnumbered the Russians—has not helped the Japanese to view more calmly Russian ambitions in the Far East.

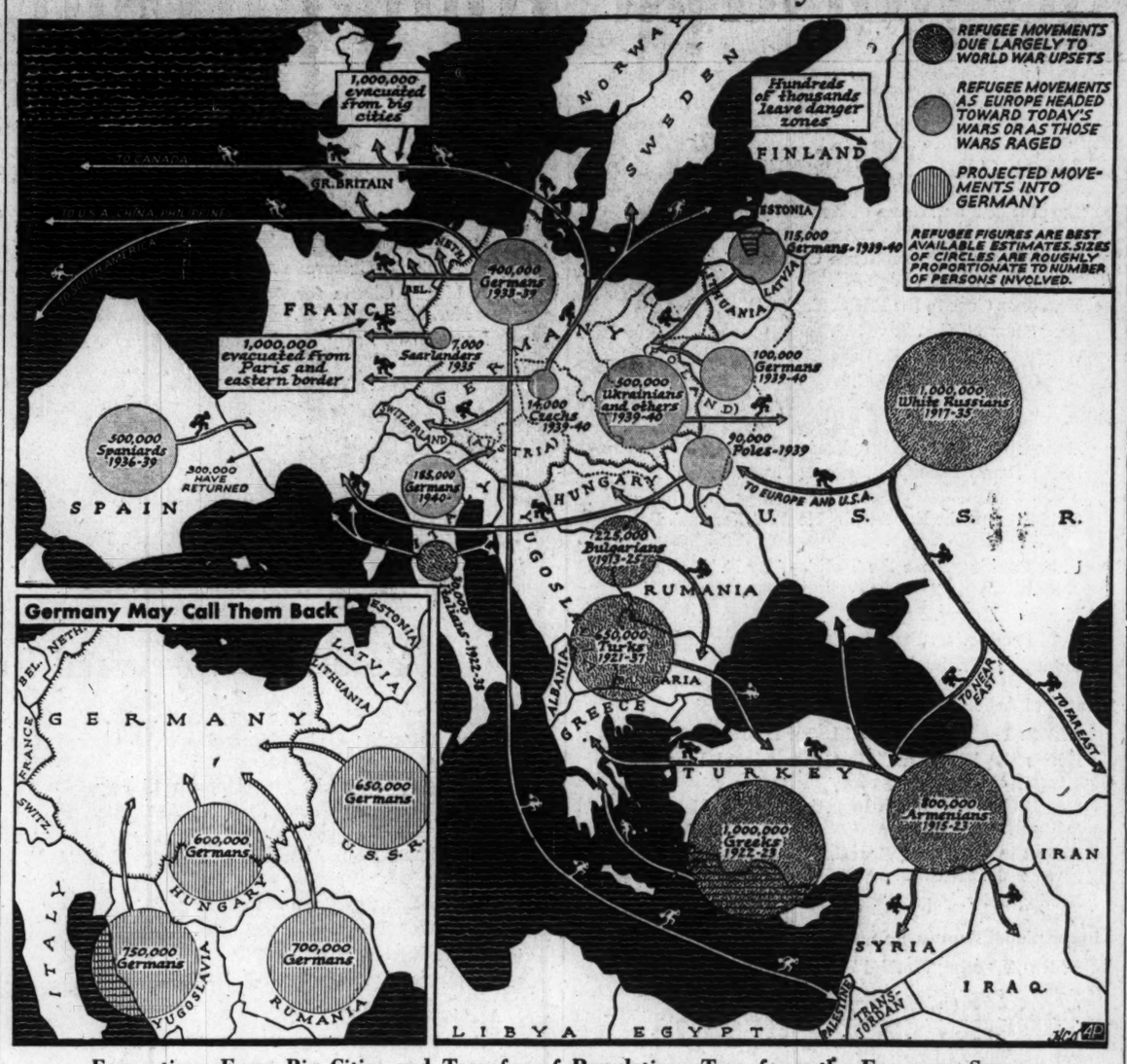
The Chinese have not been concerned about Russia. They have remembered that the Russians exercised paramount influence in China between 1924 and 1928 but were pushed out without difficulty when Borodin and Galen were sent marching back into Siberia.

The Chinese had come to believe that the Russians were anxious to assist them against Japanese aggression. But Russian activity in the Baltic states and the invasion of Finland probably have sowed seeds of doubt in Chinese minds.

But the Chinese still consider that Russia can do them little harm. Sinkiang, which the Chinese Government never fully controlled, probably has been given tacitly to Russia, but the Chinese feel still safe in China Proper.

But Japan remains puzzled, for Russian assistance to China may yet wreck all its plans for establishing the "New Order in East Asia."

Millions Driven From Their Homes by War Moves



Evacuations From Big Cities and Transfer of Populations Transform the European Scene

Shifts of Population by War Give Heavy Peacetime Task

By the Associated Press

The present war and the World War are estimated to have driven more than 3,000,000 persons from their homes.

The large-scale population movements forced by the World War and its aftermath seem certain to continue, therefore, and to give the peace-makers one of their knottiest problems. For modern history has no equal of this shifting of populations.

Figures come from authorities on the problem, from governmental estimates, and from newsmen covering recent refugee movements, but they are at best only approximations.

Residents of Poland have fared worst since last Sept. 1. The German-Russian population exchange sent half a million residents of German Poland into Russia, according to German estimates, and 100,000 residents of Russian Poland into Germany. In addition, 90,000 refugees fleeing from the German and Russian armies succeeded in crossing into Hungary and Rumania. Of these, 60,000 were soldiers, 10,000 of whom left for France to try to get back into the war.

But that is only part of the movement from, to, and within Poland. Smugglers are busy on the German-Russian demarcation line trying to slip people from one side to the other. Germany is moving 60,000 Baltic Germans from Latvia, 40,000 from Lithuania and 15,000 from Estonia into German Poland. And, as part of his scheme to bring all Germans into the Reich, Reichsführer Hitler is reported to be planning to move 2,700,000 Germans from the Balkans and Russia. The Poles and the Czechs will have to make room for these. Place will have to be found somewhere, too, for the Germanic Italians who voted recently to leave northern Italy, under the Hitler-Mussolini plan to settle a minority problem.

Some Moves Made Quietly

The new war's biggest population shifts have been the relatively quiet ones noted on the map for Britain and France. In the case of Britain, these involved mostly women and children evacuated from the big cities to the country to reduce casualties from bombing raids. In the case of France it involved not only Paris women and children but also several hundred thousand residents of areas near the Maginot Line. For instance, 150,000 Alsatians were moved from Strasbourg, menaced by enemy guns, almost clear across France to Perigueux, in the southwest.

The Russian invasion forced similar movements in Finland. An estimate by the Hoover relief organization places the number of Finnish evacuees as high as 900,000, not including refugees who fled their homeland.

In Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg there have been smaller movements due to recurring alarms that war might sweep the way of these states. And Switzerland has plans for moving 1,000,000 persons in event of invasion.

Exchange of Minorities

Of course such movements are meant to be only temporary. Some reports say 500,000 British evacuees have already returned to their homes. That depends upon the course of the wars. Large offensives by land or air will drive hundreds of thousands of other helpless civilians to what shelter they can find. And President Roosevelt estimated last fall that from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 persons might become refugees.

The floods of refugees that started rolling during or shortly after the World War continued well into the 1930's. Numerically the largest of these grew out of the post-war fighting between Greeks and Turks and was swelled by an agreement providing that the two countries must exchange minorities.

Adolf Hitler's advent in 1933 brought new waves of refugees because of his anti-Jewish program and the territorial ambitions he set out to achieve whether or not they meant war.

Of the estimated 400,000 Germans who left their homeland, perhaps 70,000 to 80,000 went to Palestine, 70,000 to 75,000 to the United States, and 60,000 to 70,000 to Latin America. Of the others, close to 150,000 are wandering around, mostly in western Europe, waiting for a chance to settle permanently. And last December the 70,000 Jews of Bohemia-Moravia were given till the end of May to leave.

For governments and relief organizations, as well as for the refugees themselves, the refugee problem is a vast one. During the last quarter century they have spent hundreds of millions of dollars trying to lessen it.

American Pilots Signed to Train Colombian Force

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Pan American Airways is making available American flight and technical personnel to aid in training native Colombian pilots and mechanics in line with plans of the Colombian Government for the nationalization by 1942 of all air transport companies operating within the country, it was announced by Pan American here today.

Under the plans of the Colombian Government, the SCADTA [Sociedad Colombo Alemana de Transportes Aereos] company, one of the oldest commercial air lines in the world, will form the nucleus of a new national system into which all domestic operating lines would be combined under the name of Aerovias Nacionales de Colombia [AVIANCA].

At present the SCADTA airlines system employs a large percentage of Germans in its technical administration.

Pan American also announced that major details with respect to the consolidation of the operating companies have been arranged, but that the final decision as to management and the extent of participation by foreign nationals, through stock ownership as well as personnel, is now pending before the Colombian Government.

Japanese Critic of Army Resigns From Party in Diet

TOKYO, Feb. 3 (AP)—Takao Saito, who stirred up a political tempest by criticizing Japanese policies in China, resigned today from his political party, the Minseito.

His resignation was offered on the advice of other Minseito leaders and promptly was accepted as the Army, smarting under his advice that Japanese troops be withdrawn from China to pave the way for peace, demanded to be heard in answer in the Diet.

Two minor political parties issued statements demanding that Mr. Saito be expelled from the lower House of Parliament.

Army Leaders Confer

Army leaders conferred in an emergency session and decided to send War Minister Gen. Shunroku Hata to the Chamber today to reply after the veteran legislator had asked enlightenment yesterday on the Government's plans for a "new order in East Asia."

Aroused Army officers charged that Mr. Saito had made "open insults against the objectives of the sacred war in China."

The Social Mass Party pronounced Mr. Saito's remarks "detrimental to the lofty ideals of the founding empire."

The full text of his statement was stricken from the record, and newspapers merely referred to what were called objectionable parts, but, apparently he demanded to know what reward the people have had for their sacrifices in China.

Japanese Tradition

The political tradition of Japan permits free, unrestricted criticism of the Government, but the fighting services presumably are exempt, particularly during the "emergency period" which began with the Manchurian incident in 1932.

"To a chorus of "No! No!" from angry Diet members, Mr. Saito questioned plans to set up a Japanese-sponsored government in China under Wang Ching-wei, former Chinese Premier, who differed with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. He asked whether it would have powers "necessary for its existence."

He told the House the Japanese people were "acting in accordance with the dictates of the Government because they believe they will bring the affair to a satisfactory conclusion."

"If the Government betrays this confidence," he warned, "the results would be disastrous."

Mr. Saito provoked similar storms in 1935 and 1938 by attacking military influence in Japanese policy.

N. J. Opposing Larger U. S. Grants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 3—Members of the New Jersey Legislature's Appropriations Committee have been told that the State Department of Public Health is being taken over by the Federal Government through steadily increasing annual subsidies. Requests were made for increased State appropriations.

Dr. Mahaffey, State Health Director, said the department was not adverse to getting as much Federal aid as possible, but held that the money should be used to extend the health program and not to reduce the State's responsibility. In the last four years, he said, the United States Bureau of Health has increased its aid to more than $440,000 out of the total budget of about $900,000.

Edmund Outcalt, Secretary to the Health Board, said that as Federal aid has increased, State appropriations have decreased. A change in Federal administration might bring a changed policy in grants to the State, he held, and make it necessary for New Jersey to appropriate about twice as much as at present to continue existing services.

French Navy Assumes Larger Role in War

By a Naval Expert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The French Navy has found itself.

A story, vitally different than the record of the World War, is indicated in the recent announcement of the destruction by the French of 10 German submarines.

For in contrast, during the entire World War, the French Navy sank only four submarines.

Today's record discloses that many French destroyers, motor torpedo boats, and airplanes must be operating off the Atlantic coast of France. This expansion of activity is interesting in view of the probability that the patrol of the Mediterranean has been assigned to the French—a task requiring most, if not all, of its battleships and cruisers.

Navy's New Roll

Moreover, the French Navy shows evidence that the preparations for the present conflict have avoided the World War policy of devoting such exclusive attention to the Army that the French Navy was strong, only "on paper."

For many years the French Navy was an enigma. It had its own peculiar ways of handling affairs nautical, and the easy-going manner in which its ships went about their business gave the impression of a lack of the seamanlike qualities so necessary in an efficient navy.

The debacle experienced by the French Navy in Napoleonic times left a suspicion concerning its efficiency that clouded its reputation down through the years.

France is no newcomer in naval matters. Until the latter part of the eighteenth century the French Navy was a power to be reckoned with, and produced many redoubtable seamen and able leaders, such as Tourville, Jean Bart and Duquesne. In those days, in design, construction and armament, its ships were superior to those of any other navy. When a French man-of-war fell into the hands of the British, it was prized as a model to be followed in building similar vessels.

Influence in Appointments

However, the decadence and corruption of the court at the time of Louis XV had a deleterious effect on the French Navy. Considerations of birth, social standing and influence had more to do with the selection of officers for responsible positions than did their efficiency as naval officers.

And to add to the ineptitude of the French Navy, it adopted the curious strategical concept of acting on the defensive. The idea seemed to be that it was more desirable to continue having a "fleet in being" than it was to risk it in a decisive action, regardless of how vital the need might be for a victory on the seas.

The French Revolution completed the demoralization of the French Navy. Fully 75 per cent of the officers, such as they were, were extirpated, and the regiments of veteran marines and the corps of seamen-gunners were abolished. The battles of Cape Saint Vincent, the Nile, and Trafalgar effectively removed all traces of French sea power.

The War of 1870

In 1870, the apathetic role played by the French Navy did not enhance its reputation, and aroused suspicion concerning its effectiveness.

When the World War began, many of the French Navy's ships were old, and for some years France had shown a decided predilection for the construction of destroyers and submarines.

Gone, however, was the old idea of the value of a "fleet in being," and on the declaration of war on Aug. 3, 1914, the French Channel Squadron went to sea with definite orders to deny passage of the English Channel to the German fleet. This task, a desperate venture for a squadron of old and slow ships, was rendered unnecessary when Britain entered the war on the following day.

But France's major effort quickly became concerned with its Army, as the German military campaign was pressed with such intensity that France was forced to devote practically all its energies to military matters, and trust to the British Navy the conduct of affairs at sea.

Army Had First Call

All of the French naval establishments were devoted to producing essential war materials for the Army. Even the coast defense guns, which in France came under the cognizance of the Navy, were dismounted and moved to the front, and a considerable portion of the naval personnel was placed in the trenches. Relatively little naval construction was undertaken during the war except the production of a limited number of anti-submarine craft, and the arming of a miscellaneous assortment of small craft for use in combatting submarines.

The French Navy was assigned the role of operating in the Mediterranean. Until Italy entered the war in May, 1915, the French Navy confined the Austrian fleet in the Adriatic, and it co-operated whole-heartedly in the disastrous Dardanelles campaign where several of its battleships were mined and sunk. It also efficiently protected the lines of communication with its North African colonies and covered the transportation of a great number of colonial troops across the Mediterranean.

Although the French Navy in the World War is credited with no major activities, the results attained were probably all that could have been expected with the limited material it had at its disposal. Many of its old ships were driven so hard during the war that they were scrapped when peace was concluded.

Present Strength

The present French Navy, although small in numbers, is composed of modern ships of excellent design and construction. There are nearly 100 torpedo craft, and an indeterminate number of fast motor torpedo boats, all of which should prove extremely useful in anti-submarine work.

German forces have not invaded France this time, and behind the security afforded by the Maginot Line, French naval construction continues uninterrupted. Four fast 35,000 ton battleships are being pushed to completion, the first of which is expected to be ready for commissioning before summer.

In addition, a large number of smaller vessels are being built for anti-submarine purposes, and craft, suitable for escort, coastal patrol and mine sweeping, are being outfitted for these duties.

French natural scientists conceived the principle of the modern underwater sound detector in 1918, and it is reasonable to assume that, during the intervening years, they have perfected it into an instrument of great precision.

Little is known concerning the efficiency of the French Navy in gunnery, but if the acknowledged competency of their Army in handling artillery fire is any criterion, it should be excellent.

Air Line Project Links Scandinavia And United States

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Representatives of a Scandinavian air mission presented to officials of the State Department, Post Office Department, and the Civil Aeronautics Authority today their plans for a trans-Atlantic air service between the United States and Scandinavia.

The State Department, where the Scandinavians met with American officials, said that the plan contemplated organization of an international company, jointly operated by the Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and Finnish national air lines.

The Scandinavians seek an air line over the North Atlantic via Iceland, because of the overland delay now experienced between Scanandivia and Lisbon, Portugal, the terminus of the American Trans-Atlantic Clipper service.

Sears
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Goal of Americas: Pledges for Peace

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Behind Britain's uncompromising reply to the American republics on the "safety zone" issue, followed by the appeal of Charles Edison, Secretary of the Navy, before the House Naval Committee for a $1,300,000,000 naval expansion bill, lies the all-important question of "guarantees."

It is this question of guarantees that constitutes the main challenge in Britain's rejoinder over the protest that the battle with the Admiral Graf Spee violated the Americas' neutrality belt.

The Pan-American note stated that the 21 American republics on Oct. 3, 1939, had constituted a security zone across the "continental sea," in the peaceful waters of which no belligerent action was expected to take place. Britain replied in effect:

"Give us first proper guarantees. Assure us that no German raiders will operate in your zone and that no blockade-escaping vessels will take refuge in it."

The Americas realized that if they did not wish belligerents to fight in the security zone they must be prepared to eject any provocative craft by force. In other words, the final guarantee for American security would be not the famous Declaration of Panama, but the United States fleet.

Basis of Security

The situation, as expressed by Mr. Edison, was that "the United States has been reluctant to admit certain unpleasant facts about the structure and workings of international society. But we are disillusioned and are alive to the fact that the importance and security of a nation are measured directly in terms of her ability to defend herself."

Had belligerents shown themselves disposed to respect the Panama declaration in the same way that they respect the three-mile limit at sea, the United States and the sister republics were clearly headed for a peace bloc in the western hemisphere that might have outlasted the wars in the rest of the world. But since the Admiral Graf Spee and her attackers did not respect the declaration—and since blockade-escapers are scattered thickly about the South American harbors—the United States and its sister republics must, however reluctantly, come to the conclusion that they are back in the pre-war days when the only available guarantees were the fleet and army at their back.

That Americans have arrived at this state of "disillusionment" at such a late hour is some testimony to their natural advantages in the way of defense.

Disillusionment had come to France almost before the doors had closed on the Versailles conference.

Its appeal for joint Anglo-American guarantees for the security of France never got as far as a vote in the United States Senate. Meanwhile America's refusal to join the League Covenant was taken by the French to mean that this instrument—which was to insure not only the peace of the world generally but the very existence of the swarm of small independent nations that had sprung up as a result of the war—had no guarantee value.

France Sought Guarantees

Europe's history of the past 20 years is largely governed by the desperate efforts of the French to replace the lost guarantees by new ones, with Britain a more or less unsympathetic spectator.

It was in a determined search for security that France marched into the Ruhr in 1921, pressed for the Treaty of Mutual Assistance within the League in 1922 and, when that failed, turned to the equally abortive guarantee system of the Geneva Protocol of 1924.

Next, France moved a step from the League and in 1925 obtained the Locarno guarantee, which held until repudiated by Reichsführer Hitler when, in March, 1936, his troops occupied the Rhineland.

It was not the French collective security moves that tended to alienate British sympathies, but rather the dominating position in Europe obtained by France through its supplementary plan of collecting under its banner the small nations that touched Germany's frontiers.

In face of this increasing French power, Britain gradually swung round to the point of finding guarantees in a policy of "appeasement" toward Germany.

By 1922 Lord Curzon, then Foreign Secretary, already was intimating that violation of the Rhineland articles of the Versailles Treaty would be no cause for war.

British policy, indeed, from its tolerance of this and other treaty violations by Germany—in contrast with the harsh, repressive measures advocated by France—appeared to be heading for a new "Concert of Europe," patterned on that which emerged from the Congress of Vienna in 1815 to furnish Europe with guarantees during settlement after the Napoleonic Wars.

Arms Only Guarantee

Several times in the past 20 years there have loomed prospects of a four-power "concert" of Britain, France, Germany, and Italy—until the danger of German aggression became so apparent after the Munich accord of September, 1938, that guarantees save that of arms were swept away.

As for the United States, the immediate need for guarantees had not been apparent.

Regardless of the fact that separation from the League spelt eventual dependence on arms, the United States steadily supported the disarmament conferences. At one of these—the three-power naval limitation conference at Washington in 1922—the United States joined the Nine-Power Conference hoping thereby to stabilize affairs in China and in the Pacific generally.

At the same time it began to foster what appeared to be a new category of guarantees through the Pan-American conferences which were resumed with renewed prestige after the war, in 1923.

Developing naturally from the Monroe Doctrine, which had been America's counterpart to the Congress of Vienna, these conferences, by the time of the Lima, Peru, conference of a year ago, had evolved the beginnings of a collective security bloc, with far more favorable prospects than the Geneva League had hitherto shown.

This bloc had set itself to root out war, co-operate in defense, re-establish international law, and further the Hull plan of peace by trade treaty.

It was followed by the Panama Conference with its declaration of neutrality and its security zone, Canada's position having been previously "regularized" by an intimation from President Roosevelt that the United States was prepared to stand guarantor for its safety in case of attack.

Today the American republics, in so far as they are a unit of collective security, have guarantees equal only to the military and naval force at their disposal, as the failure of the Nine Power treaty has shown.

Other means of guarantee, such as political and economic treaties and international law, being in a state of flux, so far as the rest of the world is concerned, cannot be considered infallible.

Secure guarantees along these lines can only be effected by agreement with whichever element proves victorious in the struggle in Europe.

Whether the Americas have any preference as to which of the belligerents in Europe would best facilitate the guarantees they are anxious to establish—and if so, how that preference may be shown—is a matter of supreme moment for the American nations to decide.

Win 3 Years' Study in China

Miss Florence Dunn
Of Los Angeles

Miss Virginia Shultz
Of Norris, Tenn.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OBERLIN, Ohio—Despite the war in China, two Oberlin College seniors will sail as usual this summer for three years' work with the Oberlin School in "Free China," at Chintang, Szechwan Province.

Winners of this year's Oberlin-Shansi fellowship are Miss Florence Dunn of Los Angeles, and Miss Virginia Shultz, of Norris, Tenn. This is the first time the college has sent two women in the same year, it is said, and both are the first representatives from their states.

The young women will spend their first six months in China studying the language.

Two members of the class of '37, now in China, will return to Oberlin next fall for a year's graduate study. Two other students will remain in China—Ellsworth Carlson, '39, of Portland, Ore., and Melville Kennedy, '38, of Urbana, Ill.

Both the new representatives have found time for many campus activities along with doing an extra good job of studying in their regular college work, it is stated.

Spanish Refugees in Mexico Get Chance to Be Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Mexican Government has given permission to all Spanish refugees resident here to become naturalized Mexican citizens if they wish. The same privilege is extended also to residents from other Latin-American nations and a special procedure for facilitating the naturalization process has been set up by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Interior.

The majority of the Spanish refugees here, who now number approximately 6,000, are expected to take advantage of the offer. Though many of them still dream of returning to Spain, the prospect for such a return seems remote in view of the apparent strength of the Franco Government and its continued antagonism for those who fought for the Republican cause. Moreover the adoption of Mexican citizenship will not involve the loss of Spanish, or Latin-American nationality according to the decree just issued.

The chief restriction placed upon the naturalized citizens is that, after becoming Mexican nationals, they cannot apeal to their original governments for protection against Mexican laws. This precept is a rigid one in Mexico for government officials have frequently attacked foreigners who sought extra-territorial privileges. The Mexican spokesmen have consistently contended that immigrants here should accept the hazards and responsibilities, as well as the benefits, of Mexican nationals.

Is New Step Forward

The permission to attain Mexican citizenship carries one step further the process of settling the Spanish refugees here. One of the first steps made to enable them to find work was the induction of all members of the Spanish General Union of Labor (UGT) into the Confederation of Mexican Labor in order to give them union status when applying for work.

The condition of the refugees in Mexico is constantly improving although they yet have many problems to solve. It is now estimated that 60 per cent have found work while the remainder are still unemployed. Because of the depressed state of Mexico's economy since they arrived, and because many Mexicans are without work, this record speaks well for the adaptive powers of the Spaniards.

The majority of their work has come from projects initiated by the Spaniards themselves with funds provided by the Republican Government. In each case a careful study of the opportunities available and markets to be supplied preceded the establishment of the industry. The capacities of the refugees and their past training were also taken into consideration.

The biggest project begun in Mexico City was the establishment of the Vulcan Iron Works at a cost of 600,00 pesos. It will employ 500 men, of whom the majority are refugees. The second largest project here is the Mexican Chemical Laboratories, financed with 200,000 pesos, which will employ 100 men. The weekly Bulletin published by and for refugees gives work to 15 journalists and a project is under consideration for starting a publishing house for magazines and books.

Farms for 400 Families

A large agricultural colony is being established at Santa Clara, Chihuahua on an hacienda bought from a Mexican owner. Cost of this colony is put at 800,000 pesos and 400 families are to be settled there. The land includes farming, grazing and forest lands and will provide the Spaniards with ample opportunity to prove their husbandry.

Another project which will give employment to refugees trained in metal work is an iron and steel foundry to be started at Tiahuana, Lower California. It is being organized by an experienced Spanish technician but the capital invested will be from the United States and Mexico. It will employ 600 men, principally refugees and furnish a needed industry for Mexico which imports most of its finished metal products.

The granting of citizenship to the refugees and to natives of Latin-American States is in sharp contrast with the restrictions which the Mexican Government imposes upon most Europeans, Asiatics and North Americans. It makes clear that although immigration here is needed, only Spainsh and Indian stock is desired since these two form the basic population of Mexico and are believed best fitted to adapt themselves to the Nation's characteristics.

Anglo-Turkish Accord Signed

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—A new British-Turkish trade and clearing agreement, described as consolidating and modifying one concluded in 1936, was signed today by the Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, and the Turkish Ambassador, Dr. Rushdi Aras.

Germany's Stand

BERLIN, Feb. 3 (AP)—Sources close to the Government today declared that Germany does not contemplate making any guarantees of Rumania's territorial integrity.

Germany's stand was explained to counteract reports abroad that the Reich is trying to set up a new Balkan order which would include guarantees of Rumania's security in return for sweeping economic concessions.

"Hands off internal Balkan affairs remains the Reich attitude toward Southeast Europe," these sources said.

"At the same time, the Reich sincerely hopes peace will be preserved in that region and reports from the Entente conference at Belgrade indicate that sound political leadership in the Balkans is determined to keep out of entanglements," they added.

Chicago Indicts Eight On Jury-Fixing Charge

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (AP)—Eight persons, including a suspended state highway policeman, a lawyer and a woman juror, were indicted yesterday on charges of obstructing justice in a vote fraud jury fixing case.

The indictment charged that the eight "combined, confederated and agreed" with four others to influence six jurors in the trial of Samuel Orlando and Joseph Vinci, precinct workers, on vote fraud charges in last June's judicial election. Both were acquitted. Prosecutors alleged later that at least three of the jurors had accepted bribes.

British Forced to Cut U. S. Supplies

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 3—Big reductions in Great Britain's purchases of primary United States products, such as fruits, cotton, tobacco, grain, meat, fish and timber are admitted in responsible circles here to be an inevitable result of Britain's wartime trade policy.

In fact Britain feels like the old-time customer of a village store who was suddenly obliged to cease his customary purchases of oranges, shirts, and candy, demanding instead vast quantities of mousetraps in which delivery becomes a big problem for the storekeeper besides disrupting his normal trade.

Actually it is airplanes and not mousetraps which are disrupting Britain's purchases in America.

It is estimated in the absence of American loans to the Allies that one-third less money will be spent in the United States in this war compared with the World War. Moreover, it is calculated that half of this reduced amount will have to be spent on airplanes which constituted only a small item in 1914 to 1918.

Money Greatly Reduced

Thus the money for other war materials, together with primary products, is only about one-third of the sum available 25 years ago.

So Britain feels obliged to turn itself to agricultural produce as a major field of reduction in American imports. Such products can be bought elsewhere in markets where there is not the same insistence on cash down and in currencies less expensive and more easily obtained than the dollar.

Moreover, it is a vital part of Britain's economic warfare to outbid Germany for the primary products of other countries, especially those from countries which cannot be cut off from the Reich by the sea blockade.

Nevertheless, it is stressed here that British buying elsewhere is not the main cause of reduced purchases of United States agricultural produce. It is simply that there is not enough cash to buy all the airplanes required as well as maintain the former scale of imports for goods.

Admittedly this seems to support the contention of those in the United States who opposed the change in the Neutrality Act on the grounds it would make America a vast arsenal for the Allies at the expense of normal trade.

But since the opportunity to buy planes in the United States has been granted, Britain is concerned with using its limited financial resources in the manner it thinks best suited to furthering the war effort.

The Case of Tobacco

Especially in the case of tobacco which is normally one of the chief British imports from the United States. The British decision to suspend buying in America is not dictated by British purchases elsewhere.

A far more important consideration is that Britain is said to have in store 2½ year's normal supply of Virginia tobacco. This presents an outstanding opportunity for conserving American currency.

That stocks had been deliberately built up in past years seems evident from the fact that British imports of tobacco from the United States rose from £6,247,000 in 1932 to approximately £14,000,000 in 1937, and £17,000,000 in 1938.

Much prominence has been given to the big extension of British buying of Turkish and Bulgarian tobacco. But it is pointed out here that this in itself would have a minor effect on the American market since Britain bought only £230,000 worth of Balkan tobacco in 1938 compared with more than £17,000,000 worth from America, and that a very large percentage increase in Balkan purchase would cause only a small reduction in American imports.

Further argument for restricted purchases in the United States of all but the necessities of war which would operate even if Britain had funds to spare is that United States shipping is not any longer allowed to ply between the United States and the United Kingdom. It is therefore felt to be an unjustified use of much needed British tonnage in the hazardous shifting of nonessentials.

Official circles here refuse as yet to give even an approximate indication of the exact extent to which they anticipate Anglo-American trade will be affected by the war. The best answer obtainable from reliable informants is "If it were only a reduction on one-third of the average peacetime British imports of American goods it would amount to some $156,000,000 a year."

Moreover British people are reducing their consumption of consumer goods in order to find funds for the war expenditure already reaching £6,000,000 a day.

China's 'Incident' of Clocks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Not all the conflict in China is military. A "time war" has broken out and continues to complicate daily living.

The China coast habitually orders its clocks in accordance with international time-zone practice, based on the position of the sun and not on politics.

But after Japan's Army had arrived and got at least part of the situation more or less in hand, "Tokyo time" was imported. Sentries on the western boundaries of the International Settlement, for example, and even on the Garden and other bridges which they held within the Settlement, operated an hour off the rest of Shanghai. If they announced that passage past such a point was to halt at 7 p. m., for example, the general public soon discovered that the actual meaning was 6 p. m. by the time the rest of the city observed.

"Tokyo time" was even carried far west along the Yangtze to such points as Hankow.

But now the National Government is reported to have turned the tables by proclaiming that during the period that hostilities continue, the time recorded in Chungking should be considered by all patriotic Chinese as standard throughout China. And Chungking is an hour off China coast time but in the opposite direction. In other words, Shanghai's 6 p. m. is Chungking's 5 p. m.!

Thus any individual along the China coast may be torn among three different settings of his wrist-watch, providing he has one. If he is a foreign "old China hand" he'll want the standard time.

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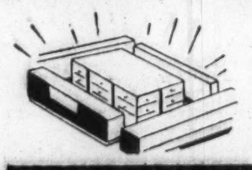
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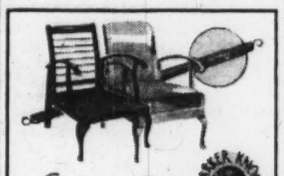
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

'Chronica' and the Icosahedron

By Margaret Lloyd

Sparseness of décor, the simplest of two-piano arrangements, are the economical accompaniments for the Jooss Ballet, now in the United States after an absence of over two years, for its fourth transcontinental tour.

In the Jooss productions of original ballets, décor is kept in subdual, used only, with the aid of discreet and tasteful lighting, to heighten the mood of the dance-drama, comedy, or fairy tale in progress. Now it is the bare cyclorama, again it may be the briefest structure of canvas and paint, a few properties necessary to the action, aimed in any case to set off, not smother, the dancing.

Likewise the music, though its reduction to terms of two-piano arrangement may be a necessity of travel, is definitely intended not to obtrude upon the main feature by a too lush or too insistent voice. Costumes also are in keeping with the prevailing idea. Though they are by no means so functional as to be unattractive, and are often quite striking and charming, they are never allowed to dominate the scene.

♪ ♪ ♪

In the general carefulness for detail which results in a smooth and finished performance, there is no slipshod corps de ballet, no uneven rating from principals to second- or third-raters, but each part is executed by an expert beautifully trained.

But what is this dancing, that looks with each new appearance of the company more and more like traditional ballet, minus the pointes and the more highly decorative facets, and yet bears evidence here and there of the stress and pulse of the modern "expressional" dance? Has long residence in England, where ballet is fostered and admired to the almost total exclusion of all other forms except ballroom, influenced the disciples of Rudolf von Laban who conduct the Jooss-Leeder School at Dartington Hall, wholly toward the ballet form, or are Sigurd Leeder and Kurt Jooss the European pioneers in that odd betrothal of the two forms that has its experimental counterpart in America?

♪ ♪ ♪

The key to the Jooss type of movement, which stems from von Laban, is said to be found in a geometric crystal object called the Icosahedron. This wonderful invention is said to contain in its crystalline depths all movements and movement directions possible to man. From the study of potential movement qualities in the Icosahedron are worked out laws and scales of dance movement. Under the heading of Eukinetics, the dance movement is divided into the centrifugal, coming from the center of the body (the source of modern movement) and the peripheral, associated with the extremities (as in traditional ballet). In this approach to dance as a physical science, the study of spatial values is called Choreutics, and the purpose of all this analysis is to express or interpret human life in the dance-drama or dance for the theater.

Of the two new ballets that made up the company's single Boston program, "Chronica" is a dance-drama in three acts, dealing with dictatorship in a safely remote sixteenth-century Italian small-town setting that bears a far from remote resemblance to modern times, and "A Spring Tale" is a romantic fairy ballet with all the proper appurtenances thereto.

"A Spring Tale," a revised version of Kurt Jooss's earliest composition, tells a story of a Prince and a Princess, who after overcoming certain difficulties with the witches and woodsprites and other hobgoblins of faërie, are brought happily together. It is best in its comic interludes in the Queen's court, where the Queen, inimitably portrayed by Elsa Kahl, bends stiffly backward in her inordinate pride of queenship, and will not be separated from her orb and scepter even when she goes to bed. Here, in the characterization of the Mistress of Ceremonies, by a newcomer, Bunty Slack, natural movement is cleverly abstracted in a gyratory whirring of the hands and small tight nibbling of the feet, as she makes her entrée diagonally across the stage.

It is done extremely well and at once spells the finicking nature, easily perturbed over the bustle of hospitality, that a mistress of ceremonies might have. It is humorous movement per se. Score one for the Icosahedron, if indeed this characterizing movement theme was discovered there.

Whatever else may be said of "A Spring Tale," it is individual, of purely Continental flavor, as many of our best old fairy tales are, it tells its story clearly if at unnecessary length, and carries its comedy, however Teutonic, straight to the open hearts of the child-hearted. But in spite of its atmosphere of strangeness and enchantment, it is heavy-handed.

♪ ♪ ♪

Even slower and heavier is the heartfelt, tragic "Chronica." Kurt Jooss, an exile from his native land, feeling deeply the substance of his theme, is evidently not so much trying to tell us something we do not already know, as to touch us into keener awareness of and deeper concern with an appalling situation. This he succeeds in doing in luminant passages, where a strong declarative light suddenly breaks through the more tedious stretches and says to us: "This is the woe of a people."

We see the goose-stepping soldiers, the women covering their gowns with the drab uniform of conformity, the dictator borne triumphantly over the heads of the crowd, the unison movements which bespeak a regimented nation, the subsequent freer movements of revolt, the attitudes of despair, and understand. But other, duller passages require frequent reference to the program notes and the most plodding concentration. A romance between the dictator and a daughter of the nobility is inserted. At the end the dictator repents. Is this wishful thinking? At all events, one wonders how far the Icosahedron can measure emotion. What has a geometric object to do with pity and terror? In the best moments of "Chronica" Jooss must have forgotten the crystalline marvel of research and let the heart speak out. It would have been a more stirring work if he had done it oftener.

Other newcomers to the cast—Rolf Alexander, Ulla Soederbaum, Maya and Angelo Rovida—uphold in both ballets the high standard of technical proficiency familiar in the dancing of Rudolf Pesht, Ernest Uthoff, Elsa Kahl, Noelle de Mosa, and the superbly equipped Hans Zuellig of the incisive contour and virile movement sense, softened somewhat in the port de bras of the fairy-tale Prince. F. A. Cohen, pianist-composer and musical director of the company, is in charge of the artistic direction in the absence of Mr. Jooss, who has remained in England.

One can only accept the Jooss style, the glissade and the jeté en tournant, the coupé and the pas de bourrée, along with the modern tensions, contractions, and releases, as a mixture which does not yet quite blend. One can respond to the intention more fully than to the achievement in the new works.

Stock Honors Tchaikovsky

By Felix Borowski

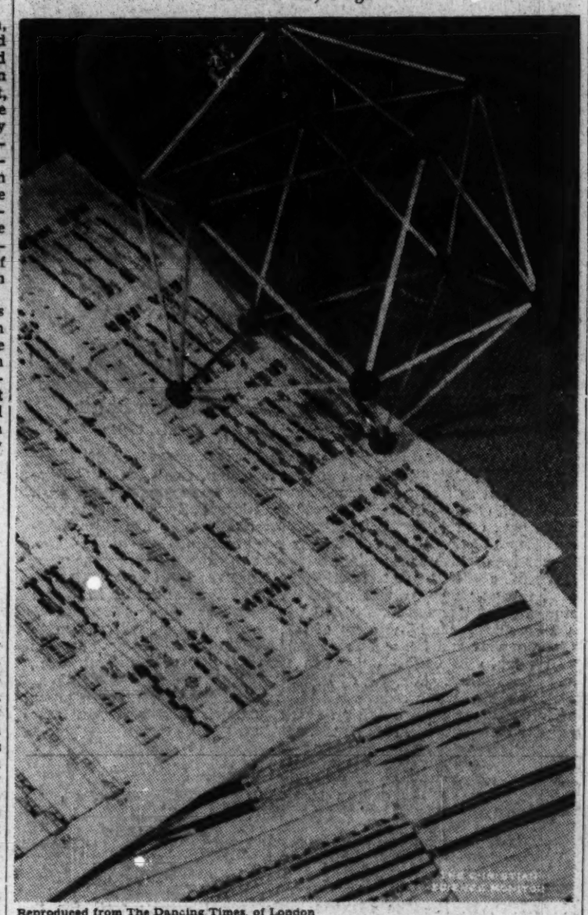
Chicago

In observation of the centenary of Tchaikovsky's birth, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra dedicated a concert to his works. Mr. Stock conceived the nappy thought of leavening that program with some of the Russian master's music that is comparatively seldom played. His audience was probably grateful for unhackneyed contributions; but if some of a master's compositions are infrequently set forth, there are generally good reasons for their neglect.

The concert opened with the Introduction and Fugue from Tchaikovsky's first orchestral suite. It would be difficult to recall a more pedestrian piece. Its author was never inspired by the contrapuntal style, and though the fugue might have done credit to Tchaikovsky when he was a beginner in the classes of the St. Petersburg Conservatory, it was scarcely likely to shed any extra glory upon one of the most illustrious representatives of Russian art.

The "Manfred" Symphony, which followed, contains fine moments as well as many that are purely theatrical; but it was a welcome revival if only for the magnificent performance by the orchestra. Mr. Stock, too, squeezed out of the score every iota of emotion, every moment of drama, so that a palpitating Byronic atmosphere enveloped the whole. It was, indeed, stirring and intense; but when the last note had been played it was evident that it was the performance and not the work that had rung true and deserved acclaim.

The second division of the concert contained the Violin Concerto, interpreted, as to its solo part, by Nathan Milstein. That artist was not completely successful in his reading of the work. The first movement was restless and fidgety, and the finale so precipitate in tempo that a less skillful orchestra and conductor would have been compelled to let Mr. Milstein scamper to the end alone. It was a feat, to be sure, to have been able to play Tchaikovsky's Trepak with the accuracy and brilliance with which the violinist negotiated it, and the acclamations that followed brought the soloist out to play two encores.



Reproduced from The Dancing Times, of London

The Icosahedron

Shown with the score of a ballet in the dance notation invented by Rudolf von Laban

United British Art

By Jan Gordon

London

The exhibition of "United Artists," which under the wartime circumstances has taken the place of the projected winter exhibition of Indian art at the Royal Academy, may be one of considerable significance in the progress of British art. Or, on the other hand, it may do more harm than good.

The significant factor is that at last, in aid of the Lord Mayor's Red Cross and the Artists' Benevolent funds, the scheme so long urged by Dr. D. S. MacColl has matured, for a mass exhibition of all tendencies in British art at Burlington House, the only gallery in London large enough to house properly such an assemblage. Under the broadminded presidency of Sir Edwin Lutyens, the prejudices of the Academy have been overcome. The exhibition represents all schools; expressionists, constructivists, abstractionists, and surrealists rub elbows with the Royal Academicians. And they do it, too, without any pronounced feeling of shock.

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On the surface the exhibition has offered a fair field and no favors. Academicians had not even right to "centers" on their own walls. Every invited artist, that is to say every member of a recognized society, or anybody who was wide awake enough to get himself recommended by somebody in the know, could send three works, one of which was guaranteed to be hung. There were, of course, blunders; one or two societies were forgotten, a number of artists were omitted, and at least six important modernists did not send.

Thus the exhibition appears weaker on the experimental side than it might have been. In consequence, the show actually seems rather a gay one, certainly better than the average yearly Royal Academy Exhibition and much lightened by the nonappearance of the official portraits and those of society women.

That the exhibition has taken place at last, that it gives no violent shock, and that good results may be confidently expected for the funds in question are all to the good. These excite hopes that, with the experience gained, a yet better exhibition of this kind may be organized later.

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Nevertheless, there is another side and it should not be overlooked. The exhibition is needlessly crowded. Only one work of any one artist was guaranteed hanging, and the massing of quite moderate "seconds" and "thirds" dilutes the general quality and also stacks the walls high as in the Academies of earlier and less tasteful days.

Although the rank and file of the painters have sent their best things, many of the best-known artists are represented by works either too small or too slight to do them (and British art) justice. Possibly they had few works available, but the occasion, in my opinion, merited a special effort.

A good deal of the experimental work has been placed so that it sometimes shows to the worst advantage. This circumstance may dissuade the modernists from sending to a subsequent experiment. If so, the exhibition may do more harm than good.

Admitting that the strongest elements in progressive art are absent and that the highest talents among the more orthodox leaders are inadequately represented, we still have an exhibition that gives a good cross section of the "troop" of many of the younger elements, including the London Group, surrealists, and abstractionists, has quite a different feeling from any other room in the show. The harmony is disturbed, though even here the clash is discreet.

The general effect of gaiety comes because as a rule only the pleasant or picturesque moment is recorded. Implications are usually avoided, as of course they are in well bred conversation. Yet this is also, in many ways, not so much a satisfying art as a contenting art. One is maybe not going to greet it with wild enthusiasm, but on the other hand the pleasures excited promise to be, though quiet, quite lasting in quality. Like British homespun, it isn't showy but will probably wear a lot better than one may think.

For the national art I feel that such qualities are not disadvantageous. They have this advantage, that they give genius something real and solid against which to test itself, and they also tend to reveal thinness in those flashy manifestations which so often tend to mislead. In a world of flux and tumult, the slow-moving nature of the Briton has proved to be of value, and I feel that, in his art, such similar qualities may, in the end, be found also to have a very real worth.

Peace at the Metropolitan

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

A right merry peace has terminated the merry war that for several days irresistibly drew the attention of the town to Broadway's buff brick temple of several muses, the Metropolitan Opera House. Tenor Melchior and Conductor Leinsdorf, stoutly arrayed against each other, fought out their duel of tempi, while words were bandied about, managerial dicta boomed, and the public prints enjoyed a field day. And now tenor and conductor have made up and publicly shaken hands before the curtain, the while George A. Sloan and David Sarnoff of the directorate were before the same curtain in the interest of a Save-The-Metropolitan drive.

And so one more incident is closed, and in a way that seems to satisfy the contending parties. But that is by no means the whole story. True, the "difference" threatened really serious consequences, yet meantime it was grist to the indispensable mill of publicity. Perhaps nothing else could at the opportune moment have moved Metropolitan Opera into a key position before the American public, and the upshot of the "late unpleasantness," far from being schism, secession, and general dismay, is rather a timely and tremendous boost to the aforesaid drive!

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The performances directly concerned were those of "Götterdämmerung" (the season's first), on the evening of Jan. 25; of "Lohengrin," a matinée on Jan. 27, and of "Die Walküre," on the evening of Jan. 29, when peace was declared and féted. Lauritz Melchior sang in them all and Erich Leinsdorf conducted them all. Incidentally, Mr. Leinsdorf, whose lack of experience was one of the grievances alleged, had never before conducted "Götterdämmerung" anywhere.

His version of the immensely long work may well have occasioned surprise, for, aside from a single brief cut in the Waltraute scene, he retained every measure of the score till the final scene was reached and then omitted from the Immolation the dialogue between Brünnhilde and Gutrune—certainly not a cut to be commended, though, it must be admitted, not without precedent at the Metropolitan.

One also observed again Mr. Leinsdorf's tendency to hurry the pace to the detriment of the music, whether grave or the reverse. Thus the scene of the Norns lacked something of solemnity, the gathering of Hagen's retainers was deficent in savage might of accent, the "Trauermusik" had less of grandeur than of din. However, Mr. Leinsdorf worked tirelessly and in some ways to his undeniable credit.

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Mr. Melchior, for his part, sang in general magnificently, even if he did let one phrase in Act III go unfinished. But there a difference about tempi came up! Marjorie Lawrence looked and acted well as Brünnhilde and sang superbly Whether her riding off on the horse Gräne at the end added anything of value to the picture is a moot point. There was an eloquent Waltraute in Karin Branzell, and the Rhine Daughters (Mmes. Fisher, Pettina, and Olheim) sang uncommonly well. The rest didn't invite comment. The applauding, cheering, booing, hissing, and what not from the clans gathered in the house, though, shook the venerable structure to the living rock.

The "Lohengrin" matinée, with Mr. Melchior again in good vocal estate, got along without serious mishap, and it was after Act I of "Die Walküre" that peace and salvage took their curtain-call.

On this momentous occasion Miss Lawrence was again the Brünnhilde, while Helen Traubel appeared as Sieglinde, Kerstin Thorborg as Fricka, Friedrich Schorr as Wotan, and Emanuel List as Hunding.

In the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Plaza the Philharmonic-Symphony offered on the evening of Jan. 23 a concert for its League members that pleased the large audience greatly and might well provide cues for other concerts. The "Rosenkavalier" waltzes of Richard Strauss and the "Fledermaus" Overture of Johann Strauss are matters that symphony orchestras might profitably take up oftener, and so are Schubert's "Rosamunde" Overture and Bizet's "L'Arlésienne" music.

The Society's regular Carnegie Hall concerts later in the week had Simon Barer to display his technique in Tchaikovsky's B flat minor Piano Concerto, besides an exceedingly amusing suite from Shostakovich's ballet, "The Golden Age," and two American compositions— the Little Symphony in G of Robert L. Sanders and Samuel Barber's Adagio for Strings.

This Is a Thriller

By Harold Hobson

London

"Ladies in Retirement," by Edward Percy and Reginald Denham, at the St. James's Theater, is no Attic masterpiece, though in certain aspects it is rather a tall story. In spite of this, there is reason to believe that it would have been approved by so austere a judge as Socrates. That eminent Greek held that the function of a shoemaker is to make shoes, and of a baker to bake bread. It might, of course, add to their social attractions if they could stand up to a knock-down argument, or balance eggs on the ends of their noses; but this was no part of their essential duties.

Producing this line of reasoning (as Mr. Denham has produced the play) as far as it will go, one arrives at the conclusion that the purpose of a thriller is to thrill. "Ladies in Retirement" is a thriller. It has few graces of dialogue. It has small intellectual content. Its character drawing is superficial. But it certainly thrills.

It is by its moments of surprise that "Ladies in Retirement" succeeds. In the main its story, like most stories of its kind, is violent and crude. Ellen Creed (Miss Mary Clare) is companion to Leonora Fiske (Miss Mary Merrall), a retired and kindly musical comedy actress whose flaming red wig is the last flash of the gaiety of her raffish youth. To get a home for her two sisters, Ellen Creed kills her employer. This part of the story has little effect. Milton's elephant tried conscientiously but in vain to amuse; hereabouts the authors are attempting to thrill with like effort, and comparable success.

But Ellen Creed has in the house a nephew, Albert Feather (Mr. Richard Newton), a dishonest, worthless fellow, but shrewd. He divines her secret by reading, through a mirror, a blotting paper impression of a letter she has written. The first real excitement comes when Ellen Creed picks up the mirror, and suddenly realizes what has happened. Here Miss Clare deserves great credit. The look of fear and horror that comes over her face is in such sharp contrast to the temper of her hitherto rather mild performance that the audience nearly jumps in its seats.

The second thrill is more unexpected and impressive still. When in the darkened house at midnight a red-headed figure appears to Ellen Creed, for that one split second which matters the audience shares the criminal's conviction that she is seeing a ghost, and not the maid tricked out to fulfill one of Albert's schemes.

These two flank attacks make the success of "Ladies in Retirement," and are the reason why it is the first of London's wartime plays to be chosen for production in New York also, with Miss Flora Robson in the principal part.

Heads in Sculpture

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

If comparisons are odious they are none the less sometimes instructive, as the Metropolitan Museum tends to show in its current comparative exhibition called "Heads in Sculpture," which is on display in the large Gallery D-6 through March 3. Works of different periods and schools, from the early Greek and Roman through the Renaissance to the present, have been collected in a spacious setting. The museum has drawn on its own collections to make the show, using sculptures which are ordinarily segregated in the various departmental galleries. The result is to make accessible for intimate study and comparison more than 100 sculptured heads which are among the finest exhibits at the museum.

Had the museum only gone this far, the display, attractive as it is in both detail and general installation, would have made its mark. For added interest, however, it has grouped the pieces for the most part in pairs designed to show similarities in style and technique in heads of different periods. This brings up more questions than the average visitor will find it simple to solve. He is likely to wonder, for example, what a roughly romanticized portrait of Beethoven by the modern French sculptor Bourdelle is doing next to a richly conventionalized head of Jesus of the late Gothic period. And he may with equal reason question the relation between the melting nuances of Rodin's portrait of "Madame X" and its suggested clear-cut Roman prototype.

The fact is that the museum's experts in scholarly problems have tackled a subject which is difficult to elucidate persuasively except where historical facts tending to substantiate the comparisons are known and presented. Without such documentation the pairings fall into fortuitous relationships such as characterize art works through the ages. Fortunately such superficial and interesting relationships have been plausibly established by the museum in various exhibits which are well worth citing.

Two fine heads—one of Rameses by an Egyptian sculptor of the thirteenth century B. C., the other a twelfth-century Cambodian bodhisattva—exhibit a comparable quality. A good comparison also is set up by the neo-classic "Bacchante" of the French sculptor Carpeaux and a Graeco-Roman head of "Bacchus." And the massive realistic portraiture of Bernini and Caffieri, though separated by a century of time, both adhere substantially to the same late Renaissance tradition.

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Incidentally, there are several portraits by Americans which are brought into harmony with sculptures of classic patterns with which they are more or less closely allied—sculptures by Olin Warner, Saint-Gaudens, Jacob Epstein, and Maurice Sterne for example. All these artists have found inspiration in traditional sculpture. But few would think offhand of comparing, except with the most remote possibilities of resemblance, Saint-Gaudens' austere bust of William T. Sherman and a Roman first century head of "Agrippa," or of finding more than a marked general relationship between Sterne's "Bomb-thrower" and a fifth-century B. C. Greek head.

The assembling of these art objects in a common setting convenient for simple study and comparison serves a purpose which might to advantage be extended to other art categories. It enables the visitor to comprehend much of the subject in the short time required to examine a few score of significant exhibits. The museum is fortunate in possessing representative sculptural heads of most of the important periods and thus is able to make a good résumé of the subject. The two principal approaches to human representation—the factual and the imaginative—are at the same time well illustrated. The majority of the heads from Hellenistic Greece and from Rome, for example, and those from Renaissance Europe are portraits or individualized heads. Others, including Egyptian, Chinese, and medieval heads, follow the more generalized trends of style typical of the periods and races represented.

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New York is having its opportunity to see the Italian masterpieces which were lent to America last year by the Italian Government and were first shown at the Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco, and recently at the Art Institute of Chicago. At the Museum of Modern Art, where they remain on display through March 24, they are given a rare showing, the famous Botticelli "Birth of Venus" in a room by itself—encased in glass and illuminated by powerful marginal lights—and the Raphael "Madonna," Michelangelo's relief, Masaccio's "Crucifixion," the Fra Angelico, Bellini, Correggio, Titian, Tintoretto, and others of comparable fame similarly well displayed.

Albert Coates In Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Philharmonic Auditorium, for more than two decades the home of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, received its farewell tribute from that organization in the concert pair of Jan. 11-12, when Albert Coates, guest conductor, led the orchestra in a mighty crescendo that climaxed the most deeply poetic version of Scriabin's "Poem of Ecstasy" that has been heard in this city for many a day. The magnificence of the work, as performed on this occasion, brought the capacity audience to its feet in fervid applause. It was Mr. Coates' first concert in the present series and it is certain that he had never approached here the high artistic pinnacle he achieved on this memorable musical occasion.

That the conductor has versatility of taste was evidenced in the Boccherini Symphony in C for string orchestra, two flutes and two French horns, performed as lightly as a breeze bending a glade of daffodils. Heard for the first time at these concerts, it made a pleasant opening number, exhibiting to advantage the gifts of the first-chair men. But the preponderance of violin music put the entire program out of balance, what with the emphasis upon the strings in the Boccherini, the violin solos in the Scriabin, and the presence of Jascha Heifetz, who was heard in Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto.

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Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Courtesy Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

February in the United States is the prime month in which the American Flag is displayed and saluted. Here is authoritative information on both. 1. With a single other flag, the American Flag should be on the right, and its staff in front of that of the other flag. 2. The correct ways of saluting the Flag are not known by most people. This collection of people here depicted will give the types. From left to right, the first girl is giving the Pledge of Allegiance. She began by putting her right hand over her heart, and at the words "to the Flag" raised her hand with palm upward. At the words "and justice for all" she drops her hand to her side. The girl in the plaid dress is giving the salute all women should give—the right hand over the heart. The Boy Scout and the man next to him are in uniform, therefore the correct salute is with three fingers of the right hand, as shown, head remaining covered. The civilian next to the officer has no hat, so he stands at attention, hands at his side. The man at the right removes his hat with his right hand and places it over his heart. 3. If hung, the Flag should have the union (field of stars) uppermost and to the flag's own right, and to the observer's left. 4. June Preisser raising the Flag to the sound of the Boy Scout's bugle. It must go to the top of the pole, even when it is to be flown at half mast afterwards. And if at half mast it must go to the top of the pole again before lowering for the night. All those seeing their Flag go up should stand at attention facing it, and salute. The Flag should as a general rule be displayed only from sunrise to sunset. It should be hoisted briskly but lowered slowly. 5. When displayed with several other flags the American Flag (or the flag of one's own country) should have the place of honor, which is forward and higher.

Do You Know How to Salute Your Flag—And Ways to Display It?

Ask Your Friends—the Woman Next Door and the Man Without a Hat. With Washington's and Lincoln's Birthdays, Points in New Flag Film Are Timely

The photographs of Flag saluting and display shown on this page are from a new two-reel motion picture in technicolor by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer entitled "The Flag Speaks."

In making preliminary research for the film it was discovered that since the first American flag appeared on the field of battle, during the American Revolution, the people of the United States have looked to it as a symbol of victory, not alone of a military nature but primarily in a civic sense. The American people, it was learned, are acutely aware of the tasks that faced their country in its early days, principally the task of welding together a heterogeneous group of people who spoke different languages, had different customs, and different interests, with a love of freedom and confidence in the future as the only common bonds between them.

First Symbol Of Unity

The film depicts how the Stars and Stripes became the first symbol of unity amongst the various states that had sprung up haphazardly. It was a symbol to colonists that no longer were they fighting merely against this or that misdeed of a foreign power. They were fighting to establish a nation that could live in peace and establish for itself a permanent place in the sun.

The first American Flag is said to have flown over Fort Stanwix in 1777. The story goes that the fort was besieged by the British and Indian forces and was desperately in need of food and ammunition. After days of hardship, supplies finally arrived. Included in one of the bundles was a newspaper announcing the resolution of the Continental Congress to give the country a flag. And so, from the white material of an officer's shirt, the red of a petticoat and the blue of a Captain's coat the soldiers patched together the first flag to fly on a battlefield.

Later there arose a question as to exactly what the flag symbolized. A debate raged at the Constitutional Congress in Philadelphia. Some delegates preferred a king, but the majority finally concluded that it was the people themselves who must rule, that a government of the people, by the people, and for the people was the only type that could permanently exist.

Freedom of Speech Is Born

It was the problem of that convention to put the ideals of the revolution on paper in a workable form, to insure liberty, justice, and the pursuit of happiness for which so many had laid down their lives. And they did it.

But, as the film depicts, all was not smooth sailing after that. The rights of the people can be defined on paper but it is the constant alertness of the people which assures the protection of those rights. In 1798, the Sedition Act, making it a crime to speak against the government or attack it in print, was passed. Orators and editors who knew and exercised their rights were imprisoned by the hundreds. Later, when the people had a chance to express themselves at the polls, they elected Thomas Jefferson to the office of President and the Sedition Act was nullified. All imprisoned under it were released. Freedom of speech, press and assemblage was secured once more.

Then, in 1833, in direct contraversion to the Constitution, the Mormons were persecuted in Missouri for their religious beliefs and forced to leave the state. Religious tolerance for which the people had fought suffered a jolt. But the governor of the state announced his disapproval of that persecution and expressed his certainty that the United States would never tolerate such an act again.

The fight for liberty and progress under the Stars and Stripes went on through the years. The Civil War was fought. Women demanded and received the right to vote. Intolerance, persecution of minorities, mob violence became the evils that new generations had to face, and under the flag of the United States they carried on the fight for the protection of their nation and the people who inhabit it.

Today, representing the solid unity of the forty-eight states, the Flag continues to stand for the right of the people of the United States to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Standing then, for what it does, the film urges that Americans show proper respect for their emblem of democracy, that they do not use it for such things as tablecloths or desk drapes. It shows the proper methods of hanging and saluting the Flag, that outward display of American heart-felt respect for their symbol of freedom and democracy.

David Miller directed the two-reeler from a script by Robert Lees, and Frederic Rinaldo, Robert Warwick, Sara Haden, Claude King, Christian Rub, and 400 others compose the cast.

Simple Toys for Visiting Tots

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Dear Friends:

How many of us have offered, at one time or another, to mind a neighbor's child, only to find ourselves, inexperienced through childlessness or because our own are grown and away, somewhat inadequate to cope with the situation! From many cases of this kind, I have finally worked out a few playthings to amuse youngsters of pre-school age and even infants in their play-pens.

Early I found that one need not have on hand a supply of elaborate toys or picture-books for such an emergency. Boys and girls alike will accept with delight a long piece of substantial string if it is proffered with due consideration of its fine qualities. I have watched a string become a serpent, a tow line, a sash, a pair of reins, a fish-line—the potentialities are tremendous. The same may be said of a rubber band; this is a prize coveted by most small boys. Egg boxes interest most children and help develop their feeling for tidiness and organization, as they immediately proceed to file away small objects in the compartments.

For the smaller child, a tin spice box with a tightly fitted cover may contain a pebble which produces an engaging rattle. And I know one two-year-old who is captivated by a bottle with a screw top; she solemnly unscrews the cover, shakes out a thimble or a pebble, then replaces the top. She drops the thimble in again, screws the top on deliberately, completely absorbed in the repetition of this series of operations. Cereal boxes are a joy, too, and covered tins that have finished edges. The older child may be permitted to use blunt-end scissors on the advertising pages of the magazines, cutting out pictures of products which can later be sold when one plays store.

But the prize of prizes for the little girl, I find, is an old purse filled with an exciting assortment of hairpins, pencils, papers, cards, and play money; she will remove and examine the contents, carefully, then replace them as she

The Parent

loves to do with her mother's current pocket-book! A cocked hat folded from a newspaper may provide the inspiration for a game of Admiral, with rugs for ships and the floor for water; who cannot remember such a game in his youth?

The children who come to visit me never fail to find pleasure in these simple things, and their approval is confirmed by their eagerness to return.

(Mrs.) D. S.

* * *

Readers of the Parent column, including teachers and principals, have responded splendidly to our call for a discussion of Home Work. We have saved the letters and articles, and expect to give you a real treat next Saturday by publishing a representative cross-section of opinion and experience. So watch for next Saturday's Education Page on Home Work.—Education Editor.

* * *

California

Dear Editor:

I believe that even very little children should be exposed to the best in music, art, etc., and have tried something you may be interested in.

When my baby was eleven months old I pinned (using thumb tacks) prints of fine works of art to the wall above his crib. There is room for about five or six. The response is amazing. She stands in her bed gazing and commenting (in her own baby language) on each one. She looks at and is interested in all of them every day. When possible I get color reproductions. Just now I have a fine photograph of a kitten taken from The Annual of Photography, two Benoir pictures of little girls, a photograph of Cocker spaniels taken from the Monitor, and an 18th century Japanese water color of a rooster. I point to them, naming them, and then she tries to name them for me. As I find new ones, I change her little private exhibit. I have always objected to silly inartistic pictures for children, and I find they like good art. I also have the classic hour of music on the radio almost daily so she may have that too.

Your readers may enjoy trying this with their babies and older children.

(Mrs.) F. C.

A Saturday Column.

I Love to Teach

I do not know that I could make entirely clear to an outsider the pleasure I have in teaching. I had rather earn my living by teaching than in any other way. In my mind, teaching is not merely a lifework, a profession, an occupation, a struggle: it is a passion. I love to teach. I love to teach as a painter loves to paint, as a musician loves to play, as a singer loves to sing, as a strong man rejoices to run a race. Teaching is an art—an art so great and so difficult to master that a man or a woman can spend a long life at it, without realizing much more than his limitations and mistakes and his distances from the ideal. There never has been in the world's history a period when it was more worthwhile to be a teacher than in the twentieth century; for there was never an age when such vast mulitudes were eager for an education or when the necessity of a liberal education was so generally recognized.

William Lyon Phelps

Street Urchins

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You only see their grubby knees,
And hair up-sprung before the breeze;
You notice ill-shod, clumsy feet
Kicking against a London street;
And think that rubbish, dirt, and noise
Are summed up in the one word—boys.

You do not know how near you stand
To princes of far Samarkand;
Or how there brushed against your sleeve
Young Robin Hood from Make-Believe;
And how, in passing yonder lad,
You touched a questing Galahad.

Rosemary Céline Cobham

Notes of a Rural School Teacher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you want a real pal, just try making one out of the pupil who is all alone in his grade, whom you may have if you are teaching the many grades of a one-room country school.

Each day when Arlo pulls his chair up beside mine and we go delving into the realms of the various subjects together, I feel that here I have a real chum.

I must confess that when he greeted me the other day at the opening of the class with "Well, my dad got home from his trip okay," I was just a little startled, it being so very much and far removed from the conventional type of opening a geography lesson. Then, as I thought more of it, I decided that it was quite a natural and interesting way to do so, for what was more closely allied to geography than his dad's trip, the distance, the weather conditions, mode of travel, etc. This was geography within his range of vision instead of cold, uninteresting maps and facts. So we began then and there.

How often the plan of a lesson is the simple unfoldment of the child's interest or thought, instead of the teacher's perhaps too mature or preconceived ideas on the subject.

M. D.

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The Home Forum

Where America Scores

A STRANGE THING, memory. Recently I have been trying to awaken an interest in detective stories. I have not succeeded. To re-awaken, I should say, perhaps; for, like the rest of the world, I can believe that I followed Sherlock Holmes with some excitement from the day that I stumbled upon that amiable crime-expert on his first appearance in "The Sign of the Four"—or was it "A Study in Scarlet"? Anyhow, it was a book with a scarlet cover!

I used to read Gaboriau and du Boisgobey. One of them was blazoned forth as "the favorite reading of Prince Bismarck," and perhaps it was the Prince rather than the writer who impressed me. For I was of an age and period when princes were not two a penny; and this prince must surely be somebody very fine, with gold spurs and several palaces, a really handsome mustache, the power of life and death over his loyal subjects—and a fine taste in stories of crime and detection. The works of these gentlemen were dressed in scarlet, too, and were, I may remark, the ventures of the unfortunate Ernest Vizetelly. (The energetic Mr. Gollancz has attempted to revive them—but not very successfully, I fancy.) And, of course, I read Poe, and the exciting stories of Wilkie Collins, "The Moonstone" and "The Woman in White." Well, I found that I cared not at all for the detectives of today and was indignant that they had been sent to lighten the tedium of my days. But, fortunately, there are other books in this cottage, American books—and I am nearly always a fan where American books are concerned.

* * *

One of them was "The Best of O. Henry: 100 of His Stories." And that is what set me thinking of memory and its tricks. I began to think of O. Henry in connection with Kipling and of Theodore Dreiser; and then I asked myself what had first brought Dreiser to my notice. One of my favorite memories was of my introduction to Dreiser's work. I was, in 1901, visiting America for the first time, and the one definite job I had set myself was making acquaintance with Frank Norris and doing my best to be sure that I, having published in England his first story, "Moran of the Lady Letty," should publish its successors. I did make sure and, the deal ratified, Norris and I went together to lunch at the Waldorf-Astoria, so obviously in those days the place in which a rather callow English publisher would choose to entertain an American author! We talked, and then Norris, looking up, remarked that I had taken a lot of trouble to get his books and that, before I went back to England, I had better take even more trouble to secure a far better novelist. Immediately I was alert. The man's name, Norris said, was Dreiser; and then he went on to tell me the story of Frank Doubleday and the Mrs. Doubleday of those days and the novel by Dreiser to which, she would have it, the firm must not put its name. An old story now. But it had gone right out of my head. What *had* first made me read Dreiser? And it was quite a while before I recollected. It was with Richard Harding Davis and W. C. Morrow and Frank Norris and Theodore Dreiser that my thralldom to American fiction began.

* * *

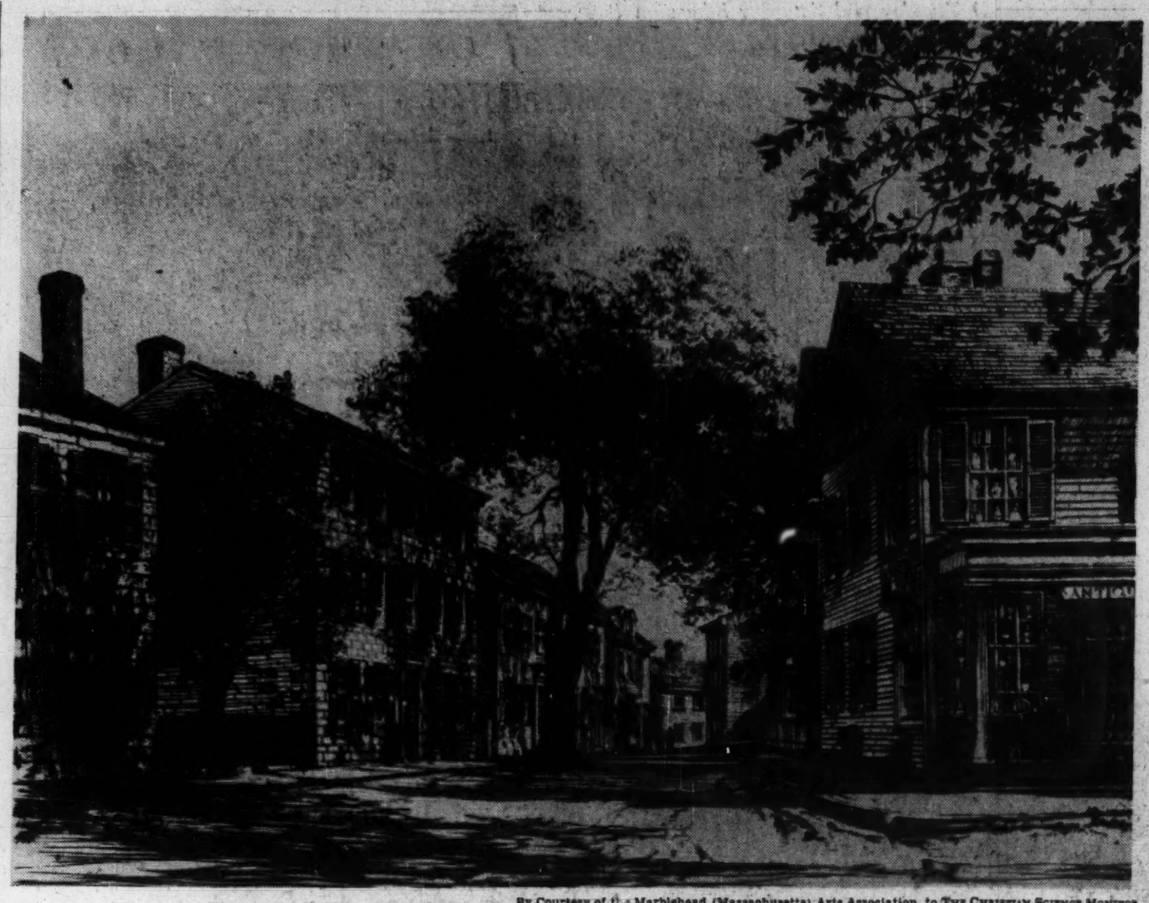
And, while I was searching vaguely for the answer about Dreiser, I also asked myself what it was in American fiction that gave it such a hold on intelligent English readers. I am sure it is because the Americans write out of experience in a way that English writers seldom do. Kipling did, of course; that went far to make his success. But most of these English popular writers have never really "been there"; they spin their yarns of Fleet Street and the Chancelleries of Europe, of beautiful spies and of common criminals, of jungles in Africa and in Soho, out of their stomachs, so to speak. And they are nearly all of a kind, conventional stories, welded together with the same kind of cement that Dickens and Thackeray and Walter Besant and Charles Reade used before them. Take Dreiser; take O. Henry; take Damon Runyon; take Ben Hecht; or, for the matter of that, go back two or three generations and take Mark Twain and Bret Harte, and you will, I hope, see what I mean. Perhaps they have been helped by being newspaper men, reporters who, according to the American habit, have really "been there," have lived "there" and have always been on the job. They have not gone home by the first convenient train to their young families in the suburbs, the American equivalents of Wandsworth Common; nor have they, I believe, belonged to the respectable social clubs of Fifth Avenue, of Philadelphia and Chicago.

And it is because they have "been there" that your Mark Twains and your Dreisers and your Runyons succeed so marvelously in getting the atmosphere, in making living men and women and children—ne'er-do-wells and scallywags and cowboys and race-track speculators, and sales-ladies in the Biggest Store. They identify themselves, too, with their characters. They do not write about them from the outside; they do not manipulate them as if they, the writers, were little gods playing with their puppet-men: they are one with them. I can think of only one English writer, P. G. Wodehouse, and he is a man who has lived much of his life on the American side, who has caught the trick. He writes of his Jeeves and his fellow members of the Drones Club as if he had been brought up with them. But, although I yield to no one in my admiration of P. G. Wodehouse and his characters, I do not, and am not even intended to, believe in Jeeves and the rest of them and in the sincerity of their creator as I believe in Huck Finn, Damon Runyon's bunch of "tough guys" and Ben Hecht's citizens of Chicago.

* * *

America—if I may be allowed to say so—found herself in these writers. I dare say W. D. Howells began it, in its more modern phase at least; he had the root of the matter in him. But, at the same time as Howells and Mark Twain and Bret Harte, Marion Crawford was writing a whole host of other romantics. They were supplying most of what market there was. I do not find that Mary E. Wilkins had anything like the circle she should have had. Henry James, of course, does not in any way come into my argument. He inhabited a world of his own and a world mostly European.

GRANT RICHARDS



By Courtesy of the Marblehead (Massachusetts) Arts Association, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SUMMER SHADOWS": *An Etching by Samuel Chamberlain*

BORN IN 1895, Samuel Chamberlain has achieved fame as an outstanding American etcher. He was trained as an architect but turned naturally to drawing and print-making. Since he made his first etching, in 1925, his prints have won many prizes and mentions; they have also found their way into museums and private collections. He is a member of the National Academy.

"Summer Shadows" is one of his most recent etchings, and it is the first publication of "Friends of American Prints." It is a drypoint and represents Hooper Street, Marblehead, upon which is located the King Hooper Mansion, home of the Marblehead Arts Association. The town of Marblehead has preserved remarkably the atmosphere of colonial days. While many painters have expressed its peculiar charms, few etchers have recorded its beauty with Mr. Chamberlain's tender sentiment.

D. A.

Wagner Acquires A Patron

LIKE THE OLD TIGER to which he was fond of comparing himself, Wagner paced to and fro and up and down the many rooms and various floors of his chalet overlooking Lake Starnberg. Between the tall trees in the garden the wide expanse of water danced in the sun. In the distance, beyond a stretch of rolling, wooded country, a line of snow-topped mountains was embossed on the sky's blue: Bavarian blue, with great round snowball clouds for facings. Morning, noon and night he reveled afresh in the beauty of the scene; stepping out now on this balcony, now on that, to view it from a new angle. . . .

At supper, for which he vowed his appetite was twice its usual size, he talked as hungrily as he ate, pouring into Cosima's ear the full story of his magic deliverance. Describing how only that spring, as a hunted man not knowing where to turn for safety, he had stood before a Munich shop window and looked with interest at the entrancing features of the youthful monarch (Ludwig II), little recking that, at this very moment, their owner's chief concern was to discover *his* whereabouts.

For, on hearing *Lohengrin* two years previously, young Ludwig had sworn to himself that, should he ever ascend the throne, one of his first acts would be to summon to his side the author of these ravishing strains. . . .

Then, of their first meeting, their emotional and ecstatic meeting, their countless other meetings, the young King's infatuated devotion, his brilliant mentality, what he had already done for *Lohengrin's* composer and what he still had it in mind to do: of all this Wagner told, occasionally raising a corner of his table-napkin to flick away a tear.—From "The Young Cosima," by HENRY HANDEL RICHARDSON. (New York: Norton.)

Farm Night

The house was warmly banked with brush
and leaves;
the barn and water box were banked with
white.
While snow blew round the sloping woodshed
eaves,
the lantern-light trudged toward the kitchen-
light.

She hurried to the oven for a look,
hearing him stamp the snow off in the shed;
and when the latch went up, her fingers shook
tucking a curl back on her wintry head.

He smiled and said the drifts were piling up
but stars were out, the way the north wind
drove.
When he bent down to pat the collie pup,
the old cat came from underneath the stove

and wound around his boots. He washed his
face,
combed his white thatch and locked the
woodshed door.
Over the beans and brown bread they said
grace
while the dog and cat watched calmly from
the floor.

FRANCES FROST

"Come thou . . . into the ark"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE WORLD TODAY seems to be passing through a period of which it may be said, as was said in the days of Noah (Genesis 6:13), "The earth is filled with violence." Today, as in those ancient times, all whose ears are attent can hear the voice of Spirit calling (Genesis 7:1), "Come thou and all thy house into the ark." Studied in the light which Christian Science sheds on the Bible, the story of the building of the ark as a shelter from the flood which overwhelmed the earth, has shining significance in these days of strain and stress.

On page 592 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy defines "Noah," in part, as "knowledge of the nothingness of material things and of the immortality of all that is spiritual." This is the spiritual knowledge which is required to build our sheltering ark. Such knowledge includes an understanding of the allness of God, of His perfect, unchanging nature, and also of man, made in God's image and likeness, who can never be separated from his divine source. It was his understanding of these spiritual facts which enabled the Apostle Paul to reveal a spiritual law when he said (Romans 8:38, 39), "Neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God."

One may ask how such statements of absolute Truth can help those who seem to be the innocent victims of world-wide disorder. Through the spiritual enlightenment which Christian Science brings, it is being proved by many today that such spiritual facts, when understood and applied, can protect and deliver us from every phase of evil. In order to enlarge our understanding of Truth we must study faithfully and apply our knowledge in overcoming human difficulties.

Mrs. Eddy has also given the spiritual interpretation of "ark" in Science and Health (p. 581), in part, as "God and man coexistent and eternal; Science showing that the spiritual realities of all things are created by Him and exist forever." To maintain confidence in God's allness, in the face of overwhelming material evidence which seems to testify to the reality of evil, requires much faith, courage, and patience. These are spiritual qualities which rightfully belong to each one. He who would stand firm today and refuse to be discouraged, must lay hold upon these qualities and claim them for his own

Many have found that in the solving of various problems through spiritual means, they have had need of faith, courage, patience, and other like qualities. Today, when the belief of evil seems to be increased to such an extent that practically the whole world is involved, is there not a greater need than ever to express these spiritual qualities, and do we not need to know that their source is infinite and always available?

The understanding that "the spiritual realities of all things are created by Him and exist forever" is a sheltering ark into which we can take our thought of ourselves, our loved ones, and all mankind. To maintain this truth in our own consciousness will protect not only ourselves, but will enable us to help others. The Scriptures promise (Psalms 91:1): "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

A Christian Scientist who served in the World War had been taught in Christian Science that man, as God's spiritual idea, knows no conflict. This spiritual truth was applied and proved by him throughout the duration of the war, for, while serving wherever duty called him, he was never engaged in actual conflict.

Another student of Christian Science, who served all through the war in the most dangerous zones, came through unharmed. He gratefully acknowledged that his protection was due to his understanding of Christian Science, which was continually unfolding to him the truth of God's allness and His ever-present wisdom and protection.

Today the forces of evil seem to be arrayed against our inalienable right to be happy and free. These evil beliefs attempt to disrupt the brotherhood of man, and to tempt with discouragement those who are holding up the banner of righteousness. But there is a more imperative demand than ever before for increasing spiritual understanding of God, a deeper realization of His allness, and of the consequent nothingness of evil In this sheltering ark we shall rise above the tumult and prove true the familiar words of Mrs. Eddy's hymn, "Mother's Evening Prayer" (Poems, p. 4):

"Love is our refuge; only with mine eye
Can I behold the snare, the pit, the fall:
His habitation high is here, and nigh,
His arm encircles me, and mine, and all."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Weaving

Make no mistake; this is a solid craft.
Be it of words, or threaded bits of woolen
Coined from the summer's flock. The loom
persists—
Or waits apart, impatiently, and sullen
At the delay; the while the weavers strive
With all their souls to keep the dream alive.

LEONE RICE GRELLE

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"Gaa ind i Arken"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

VERDEN SYNES i Øjeblikket at gennemgaa en Periode, hvorom det samme kunde siges, som blev sagt paa Noas Tid (Første Mosebog 6:13): "Jorden . . . er fuld af Uret". I vore Dage som i hine fjerne Tider, kan alle, som lægger Øret til, høre Aandens kaldende Røst (Første Mosebog 7:1): "Gaa ind i Arken med hele dit Hus." Naar man i det Lys, som Kristen Videnskab kaster over Bibelen, studerer Fortællingen om, hvorledes Noas Ark blev bygget som Tilflugtssted mod Stormfloden, der brød ind over Jorden, træder denne Beretning frem med en særlig Betydning i disse Dages vanskelige Forhold.

Paa Side 592 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* definerer Mary Baker Eddy "Noa" blandt andet som "Erkendelse af Intetheden i det materielle og af Udødeligheden i alt, hvad der er aandeligt". Dette er den aandelige Erkendelse, som kræves for at kunne bygge vor skærmende Ark. En saadan Erkendelse omfatter Forstaaelse af Guds Althed, af Hans fuldkomne, uforanderlige Natur, og tillige af Mennesket, skabt i Guds Billede og Lignelse, som aldrig kan skilles fra sit guddommelige Ophav. Det var Apostelen Paulus's Forstaaelse af disse aandelige Kendsgerninger, som gjorde, at han kunde aabenbare en aandelig Lov, da han skrev (Romerbrevet 8:38, 39): "Hverken Død eller Liv eller Engle eller Magter eller noget nærværende eller noget tilkommende eller Kræfter eller det høje eller det dybe eller nogen anden Skabning skal kunne skille os fra Guds Kærlighed."

En og anden vil maaske spørge, hvorledes en saadan Erklæring om den absolutte Sandhed kan hjælpe dem, der synes at være uskyldige Ofre for verdensomspændende Forstyrrelser. Ved den aandelige Oplysning, som Kristen Videnskab bringer, bevises det af mange Mennesker i vore Dage, at Forstaaelsen og Anvendelsen af saadanne aandelige Kendsgerninger formaar at beskytte os mod og udfri os af det onde i alle dets Former. For at kunne udvide vor Forstaaelse af Sandheden maa vi vedholdende studere og anvende vor Viden paa Overvindelse af menneskelige Vanskeligheder.

Mrs. Eddy har ogsaa givet os den aandelige Fortolkning af "Ark" i *Science and Health* (S. 581), blandt andet som "Gud og Menneske som levende i Enhed med hinanden og evige; Videnskab, der viser, at de aandelige Virkeligheder i alle Ting er skabt af Ham og bestaar i al Evighed." Ikke at tabe Tilliden til Guds Althed, naar man stilles over for overvældende materielt Vidnesbyrd, som synes at bevise Virkeligheden i det onde, kræver Tro, Mod og Taalmodighed i rigeligt Maal. Disse er aandelige Egenskaber, som med Rette tilkommer hvert Menneske. Den, der i vore Dage vil staa urokkelig fast og ikke give efter for Modløsheden, maa lægge Vind paa disse Egenskaber og kræve sin Ret til at besidde dem.

Mange Mennesker har set, hvor de under Løsningen af forskellige Problemer ved aandelige Midler har trængt til Tro, Mod, Taalmodighed og andre lignende Egenskaber. Nu om Stunder, hvor Troen paa det onde synes at have bredt sig med en saadan Voldsomhed, at det praktisk talt drejer sig om hele Verden, er det da ikke i højere Grad nødvendigt end nogensinde før at give Udtryk for disse aandelige Egenskaber, og trænger vi ikke til at erkende, at deres Kilde er uendelig og altid tilgængelig?

Forstaaelsen af, at "de aandelige Virkeligheder i alle Ting er skabt af Ham og bestaar i al Evighed", er en skærmende Ark, hvor vi kan medbringe vore Tanker paa os selv, paa dem, der staar os nær, og paa hele Menneskeheden. En stadig Erkendelse af denne Sandhed i vor egen Bevidsthed vil ikke alene beskytte os selv, men sætte os i Stand til at hjælpe andre. Den Hellige Skrift lover os (Salmernes Bog 91:1): "Den, der sidder i den Højestes Skjul, skal dvæle i den Almægtiges Skygge" [delvis efter eng. Bibel].

En Christian Scientist [Kristen Videnskabsmand], der gjorde Tjeneste i Verdenskrigen, havde lært i Kristen Videnskab, at Mennesket som Guds aandelige Idé ikke kender noget til Kamp og Strid. Denne aandelige Sandhed anvendte og beviste han gennem hele Krigen, for hvor Pligten end bød ham gøre Tjeneste, kom han aldrig med i nogen virkelig Kamp.

En anden Kristen Videnskab-Studerende, som under hele Krigen gjorde Tjeneste i de værste Farezoner, kom uskadt gennem alt. I dyb Taknemmelighed erkendte han, at hans Beskyttelse skyldtes hans Forstaaelse af Kristen Videnskab, som ustandselig viste ham Sandheden om Guds Althed og Hans evigt nærværende Visdom og Beskyttelse.

I Øjeblikket synes det ondes Kræfter mobiliseret mod vor uafvendelige Ret til Glæde og Frihed. Disse onde Forestillinger synes at bryde Menneskets Broderskab og bringe Modløshedens Fristelse til dem, som holder Retfærdighedens Banner højt. Men der stilles i Øjeblikket langt stærkere end nogensinde før Krav om voksende aandelig Forstaaelse af Gud, en dybere Erkendelse af Hans Althed og den deraf følgende Intethed i det onde. I denne skærmende Ark vil vi stige op over Verdens Oprør og Forvirring og bevise Sandheden i de kendte Ord fra Mrs. Eddys Salme "Moders Aftenbøn" (*Poems*, S. 4):

"Kærlighed er vor Tilflugt; kun mit Blik
Afgrunden, Snaren, Faldet skue kan;
Hans høje Bolig findes her og nær,
Hans Arm omslutter mig og mine, alt".

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Manners of the Imperturbable Emperor Penguin

THE EMPEROR is perhaps the most unusual of all living birds. Standing about four feet high and weighing as much as ninety pounds, glossy, richly coloured and handsome, he is one of the most dignified birds in existence. He walks erect with a proud, slow and deliberate shuffle, and being of great antiquity may have more reason to be solemn, important and pompous than descendants of those humans who came over with the Conqueror or who are of Roman patrician origin. Inasmuch as these Emperors take not the slightest notice of the small hooligan-like Adélie penguins, they behave like the best so-called "Society" human creatures of prewar days, treating such inferiors with true Antarctic disdain.

Quite unsuspicious and slow to take alarm, apparently they think explorers are a type of large penguin and are interested to be in their company, tamely standing around, and, perhaps, making comments on their appearance. They refuse, however, to be hustled or stroked, and, in such circumstances, can be very obstinate, otherwise they seem perfectly peaceful, and no sign of quarrelling was ever noticed amongst them—so different in this respect to the quarrelsome and pugnacious Adélie. . . .

Possessing the manners of a perfect gentleman, the Emperor receives human explorers with great politeness and much ceremony. Waddling up to them, his mode of address is stately, and accompanied by many grave welcoming bows until the beak almost touches the breast. Keeping his head bowed, he will make what appears to be a speech in a muttering manner. Could we but understand this earnest talk in its age-old language, it might prove enlightening to those unhappy people who today are wallowing in a sea of international and political vexations. The Emperor penguin is not only a strange bird of great antiquity and rare intelligence, but, having lived for endless generations, he may have left behind him all the foolishnesses in which we humans today are involved, and have acquired, in that . . . healthy atmosphere, a quiet philosophy, tolerance, a curiously open and interested mind, and, above all, excellent hospitality and courtesy to others. Apparently they have no vices and their virtues are simple. . . .

The relatively small Adélie penguins (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) are met with almost immediately on entering the pack-ice. Quaint little black figures with spotless white breasts and a comic white circle around the eyes, toddling along on short, fat legs, with a stiff little tail which is dragged on the ice and seems to support them. Possibly the scientific name (Pygoscelis, tail-leg) refers to this habit. They stand about two feet high, are devoid of fear and intensely curious. On sighting a ship or men they hurry forward, falling into water lanes and over projecting pieces of ice and even tobogganing on their breasts in their anxiety to see what it is about. On reaching men they solemnly stand around looking them up and down, ogling up and squinting in a most comical manner. Then quite suddenly they lose all interest; remain "put," flap their short wings, ruffle the feathers of the head, and close their eyes —completely bored.—L. C. BERNACCHI, O. B. E. (Milt.) Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, in "Saga of the 'Discovery.'" (London: Blackie.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1940

Boston Chinese Prove Example To Rest of City

Most law-abiding and self-sustaining of all racial groups according to civic records.

By John C. Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two thousand Orientals living in the compact little section of Boston's South End known as Chinatown comprise the most law-abiding single racial group in the city.

What's more, at a time when strong demands are being made on public relief, few calls are made by Chinese on public welfare agencies.

The Police Department is authority for the first statement and the Department of Public Welfare vouches for the second.

Perhaps the nearly total absence of juvenile delinquency among the Chinese has something to do with the low crime rate in Chinatown. The home is still the center of Oriental life, in American cities as well as in native China, and the filial devotion of children undoubtedly plays a large part in their good behavior.

School after School

The children in Boston's Chinatown have little time for mischief. While other youngsters are playing in the streets after public school is out Chinese boys and girls are on their way to the Chinese School on Oxford Place where they study three more hours every day, including Saturday.

The strong loyalty to the "Mother Country" found among Chinese in American cities is understood when parents insist that their children attend a school where only Chinese subjects are taught. They pay a tuition fee of $25 a year to send their children to the school which does not begin to pay the expenses. Chinese merchants make up the deficit.

In the four-room school, formerly a store, the children learn their native tongue, reciting their lessons in unison as their parents did before them. In addition, they learn Chinese history, study the maps of the Asiatic Continent and note how the borders of their homeland are being contracted by the men from Japan.

Job for Every Chinese

They also study Chinese government and learn, at a very early age, that Chiang Kai-shek is the modern hero of China. Teachers are recruited from among the Chinese students at local colleges.

The infrequent request for relief may find its explanation in the remark of Peter Chin who works in a Tyler Street restaurant. "The only Chinese that don't have jobs," he said, "are lazy ones."

Racial pride and loyalty make big demands on the Chinese. When hard times come they simply tighten their belts, refrain from laying off their employees, even though it may mean a general paring of the budget, and prepare to see it through. Every able-bodied Chinese in Boston is expected to buy a $5 or $6 Chinese Liberty Bond every month. There are few, however humble their station, who fail to do this.

Variety of Occupations

What do these Chinese men and women find for work?

In Chinatown, and elsewhere, they operate or work in restaurants and laundries. Others are importers and merchants, while many more are employed in food and restaurant supply businesses.

Although chop suey and many other dishes served in their restaurants are purely American in origin much of the cooking is done in true Oriental fashion.

Take, for example, the Wong Soon Noodle Company on Hudson Street where one of the few business women in Chinatown, Mrs. Leong Yee, operates a noodle-making business which her husband started some years ago. Chinese noodles are made of flour, eggs, salt, and water. The difference between them and American noodles is in the process of mixing and kneading.

Noodles and Bean Sprouts

After hours of hand-kneading the Chinese baker mounts a large bamboo pole fastened to the wall at counter level. Then begins a final kneading process effected by the baker springing up and down on the pole, causing the pile of dough on the counter to be worked over and over. Mrs. Leong's noodles are sold to restaurants all over New England.

Around the corner on Albany Street is the basement shop of Jing Kee where bean sprouts are raised for the restaurant trade. In a low-ceilinged, damp cellar, are hundreds of large crocks sitting on racks above the floor.

About ten pounds of beans, imported from China, are placed in each of these and water enough to cover the beans is added four times daily. Most of the water seeps out through small holes at the bottom. In four days the bean sprouts have pushed the covers off the crocks and are ready for washing and shipment.

At 56 Tyler Street, the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association is helping Chinese boys to become good citizens. With more than 100 members, the game rooms, whose paneled walls are covered with authentic Chinese scenes painted by native artists, are frequently taxed to capacity.

Chinatown Watches Contracting Lines of the 'Mother Country'

By a Staff Photographer

Chinese Themselves Say Only Chinese Without a Job Is a Lazy Chinese

(1) Tom Lung examines bean sprouts in Jing Kee's shop on Albany Street. (2) Genevieve Low of Hudson Street, whose "Daddy" sent her on an errand, and basket which he will pull up to the fourth floor. (3) Teddy Eng "kneads" noodle dough in a shop on Hudson Street. (4) Ken Wong gives a blackboard lesson to a class at the Chinese school. (5) Peter Toong, Harvard student and Chinese Y. M. C. A. worker, and Freeman Emerson, Boston insurance man who has long been a friend to the people of Chinatown, with some junior "Y" members. (6) Chinese reading war bulletins posted by the United Chinese Association at the corner of Beach Street and Oxford Place.

Mohair and Wool Delivery Free to Door Till May 31

Log of the Port of Boston

Coastwise steamship lines that have been absorbing the cost of trucking wool and mohair from Boston docks to warehouses, as part of their "through" freight rate from Galveston and other Texas Gulf of Mexico ports, to Boston, are obliged to continue the practice until May 31, by order of the United States Maritime Commission.

The various lines proposed to eliminate what amounted to free cartage from piers to warehouses as of Feb. 1, having filed tariffs to cover the proposed changes. But wool men, and owners of much of the fiber that moves here on this route, objected to the changes, contending before the Commission, that the change would mean additional cost to shippers or owners of the commodities, amounting to seven cents for each 100 pounds.

Present rates to the docks alone from Galveston and other Texas Gulf ports are 86 cents for carlots of 24,000 pounds minimum weight. Less than carload lots are 90 cents for each 100 pounds.

As a result of the objections, the Maritime Commission ordered the proposed changes suspended until May 31, to allow time for hearings.

Ship Bids Too Low

Bids received by the United States Maritime Commission for the four old passenger vessels now tied up in Chesapeake Bay, Md., have been rejected as being "not to the Government's interests." The vessels are the George Washington, Monticello, Mount Vernon, and America.

The highest bids came from the British Isles, and offered $276,603; $253,814, and $243,941 respectively for the Monticello, Mount Vernon and America, the potential buyers being H. Arnott, Young & Co., and Metals Industries, Ltd. For the George Washington, the high bid was $286,715.

West to Build Ships

Contracts for the first vessels to be built on the West Coast since the World War, have been placed with Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle shipyards, involving construction of 14 ships. Yards idle for more than 20 years are being prepared for the new era of activity, as part of the United States Government's program for 500 new ships in a decade for the American Merchant Marine.

Harvard to Show Exhibit of Prints

An exhibition of 40 fine prints of American scenes, assembled by the Museum of Modern Art, New York, is touring the country and will be on view at the Graduate School of Design, Harvard University, between Feb. 5 and Feb. 19.

Subjects include city scenes: "Elevated Station," "Woolworth Building," and "Brooklyn Bridge"; the countryside: "Minnesota Farm," "The Coast of Maine," "The Cornfield," and "Fishermen's Houses"; special aspects of the social scene: "Election Day in Texas," "Jam Session," and "Sweatshop."

Prints have been loaned from the collection of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., The Associated American Artists, The Federal Art Project, and several other groups. Artists themselves have contributed.

Salary Question in Census Draws New England Protest

Protests were being heard increasingly in New England today against the salary question that will be asked of every household in the decennial census in April, and against the jail sentence that faces those who do not answer.

Because New England is ordinarily Republican in sentiment, and individualistic, too, the protest of Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire on the floor of the Senate Thursday found many ringing echoes throughout the northeastern section of the country today.

"What were your earnings in 1939, in salary or commissions?"

That is the question—unasked in previous censuses — which has stirred a furore among those who have scanned the census questions, and which prompted Senator Tobey to term the census a violation of the privacy of individuals in a Senate address.

Protests Mount

The point which irks many Republican voters—and Senators—is that the question will be asked by census-takers selected by a Democratic Administration, and many Republicans believe that a large number of the census-takers will be Democratic political workers.

"Why must I tell someone connected with the local Democratic political machine how much I make, or how much my husband makes?" voters asked each other. "Isn't it a form of governmental coercion over my private affairs for me to be threatened with imprisonment unless I disclose this sum?"

In answer to this, census officials said that the Government already knows what everyone earns, because of income tax returns, Social Security records, and the like. They say that every census for 150 years has provoked a similar storm of indignation and talk about "invasion of privacy," which always blows over when citizens find that none of the information is disclosed by the Government or used for any purpose except to compile statistics about the people in groups or as a whole.

Tobey's Views

Senator Tobey declared in the Senate that applicants for census-taking jobs had to have the indorsement of Democratic Ward and Precinct Committeemen, "indicating that census takers will be members of one political party."

"Therefore," Mr. Tobey continued, "it will be most embarrassing to the individual to require him to tell his neighbor, who is taking the census, what salary he receives and whether he has received income of $50 or more from sources other than money, wages or salary.

"In view of WPA scandals," he added, "there are grounds for being apprehensive lest these politically-appointed census takers reveal this information to their political bosses who may take political advantage of the financial plight of the individual citizen."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 14

Theaters

Colonial—
"Ladies and Gentlemen," by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur. Starring Helen Hayes and Philip Merivale. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30 (Last day.)

Shubert—
"Two for the Show," by Nancy Hamilton and Morgan Lewis. Presented by Stanley Gilkey and Gertrude Macy. With Eve Arden, Richard Haydn and Betty Hutton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Rulers of the Sea," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Margaret Lockwood. 2:35, 6:15, 9:35. Also "That's Right, You're Wrong," with Kay Kyser. 4:15, 7:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"Little Accident," starring Baby Sandy and Hugh Herbert. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "Goose Step," formerly called "Beasts of Berlin." 3:40, 6:40, 9:45.

Exeter—
"Gulliver's Travels." 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Our Neighbors, the Carters," starring Fay Bainter and Frank Craven. 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. Tomorrow: "Nick Carter, Master Detective," with Walter Pidgeon. Also "Destry Rides Again," with James Stewart, and Marlene Dietrich.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest." 1:30, 3:25, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts." 1:20, 3:25, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Geronimo," with Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. Fenway: 2, 6:25, 10. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Night of Nights," with Pat O'Brien. Fenway: 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Paramount: 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Green Hell," featuring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Joan Bennett. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Charlie McCarthy, Detective," with Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy, 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:25.

Metropolitan—
"The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and George Brent. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "High School," with Jane Withers. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Sunday: "The Fighting 69th," 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "High School," 2:30, 6:30, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Inspector Hornleigh on a Holiday," 9:20 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:10, 10:25. Also "Two Thoroughbreds," 10:35 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8:20. Stage: "Slim Timblin, Randall Sisters, Don Rice, Carr Bros. & Betty, Ted Adair & Co. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30.

State—
Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart in "The Shop Around the Corner." 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Congo Maisie," with Ann Sothern and John Carroll. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:00.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time, "Finland—Her Story in Pictures," "Recreating the Medieval World," "Popular Science," "The State of Washington," "Phil Spitalney's All-Girl Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Ninotcha," starring Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. Scollay: 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Also "The Secret of Dr. Kildare," featuring Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres. Scollay: 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 1:4:35, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable, Leslie Howard and Olivia De Havilland. Doors open at 8:30 a. m., a continuous performance. (Seats reserved for night and Sunday performances.)

Tremont—
"The Women," with Norma Shearer and Joan Crawford. Also "Nurse Edith Cavell," starring Anna Neagle and George Sanders. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Babes in Arms," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Also "Dust Be My Destiny," with John Garfield.

Telepix Cinema—
March of Time—Finland; Alaska, a travelogue; Stephen Foster songs; Manhattan Zoo; Popeye; sports, oddities, and 39 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Treachery on the High Seas." 10:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:10, 5:35, 7:50, 10:10. Also "The Marshal of Mesa City." 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:10, 4:35, 6:50, 9:10.

Uptown—
"Invisible Stripes," with George Raft and Humphrey Bogart. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. Also "The Great Victor Herbert." 1, 4, 7:10, 10:15.

University—
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Another Thin Man." 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. Also "The Honeymoon's Over," with Stuart Erwin. 1:30, 4:40, 8. Tomorrow: Greer Garson and Robert Taylor in "Remember." 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Nick Carter, Master Detective," with Walter Pidgeon. 1:45, 4:48, 8.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Another Thin Man," starring William Powell and Myrna Loy. Also "Bad Little Angel," with Virginia Weidler. Daily except Sunday, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Tauno Hannikainen, guest conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

The Barn, 36 Joy Street—
"Awake and Sing," folk drama by Clifford Odets. 8:40 sharp.

Telepix Cinema—
March of Time—Finland; Alaska, a travelogue; Stephen Foster songs; Manhattan Zoo; Popeye; sports, oddities, and 39 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., till midnight.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Illustrated lecture on "Hitler Invades Poland," by Julien Bryan. 8.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by the Boston String Quartet. Harrison Keller, first violin; Alfred Krips, second violin; Georges Fourel, viola; Alfred Zighera, violoncello. 2.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Program of Old Music for the Viola da Gamba and Virginals. Martha Whittemore, Viola da Gamba; Blanche Winogron, Virginals. 2:30.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Mildred Jenkins, soprano. 3:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Dutch Paintings by Miss Adlow; Archaeology and the Bible by Miss Hall; Roman Art by Dr. Hanfmann; Zeus and Athena (for children), by Miss Maginnis. 3:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Neutrality Discussed By Policy Group

Question of the rights of neutrals draws various opinions from the speakers at luncheon.

Neutrality isn't what it used to be.

A picture of evolving international relations—in which new techniques of the belligerents have eliminated the "rules" of earlier wars—was drawn by speakers today at the seventh luncheon discussion of the Foreign Policy Association at the Copley-Plaza. The seriousness of the debate was in sharp contrast to its somewhat ironic title: "Blockade and Counter-Blockade: Should Neutrals Have Any Rights?"

Payson S. Wild, Jr., of the Department of Government at Harvard, the first speaker, held that "most neutrals do not really feel neutral, but they do not care to press claims which might lead to war. Moreover," he indicated, "the new techniques of the belligerents have obliterated many of the earlier rules and distinctions."

Best for Moment

Pointing out to his audience that the "United States ostensibly went to war in 1917 to vindicate its neutral rights against Germany," Mr. Wild declared that "our present course of remaining technically impartial, though not neutral in thought, is the best for the moment." Mr. Wild reminded his listeners that "we have jettisoned in fact our long-standing neutrality policy and are pursuing a course of 'non-belligerency' which leaves us free to grope our way toward a lasting contribution to world order and sanity."

Dirk H. Van Der Stucken, instructor at Phillips Andover Academy, Andover, Mass., second speaker, divided the European neutrals into three groups: suffering ones, the two Netherlands, Scandinavia, Switzerland; profiting ones, Italy, Spain, Portugal; and profiting, but badly scared ones, the Balkan countri and Turkey.

Northern Neutrals were pictured by Mr. Van Der Stucken as "caught between the fear of German aggression, on one hand, and English throttling of trade on the other" to which he added that the "economic measures taken against them are changing their original feeling of neutrality towards an animosity to both sides."

Economic Reasons

Italy was held as keeping aloof for economic reasons only, according to Mr. Van Der Stucken, who called the "rapprochement between the Western powers and Italy a temporary measure." A much more real reason for neutrality, he said, is Italy's interest in the Balkans. "The Axis," he said, "is in abeyance as long as Germany's friendly relations with Russia last."

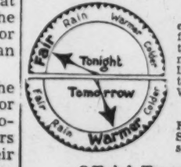
A close co-operation with the neutrals and more active work in the re-establishing of peace, Mr. Van Der Stucken pictured as a desirable policy for the United States. "An early peace is the neutrals' only chance," he said, "as decisive victory of either side would be bad for them, since they depend on a balance of power and a peace of exhaustion would drag them along in the general chaos."

Professor Enrique S. de Lozada, of Williams College, who dwelt on inter-American problems, realistically stated that "Naturally Latin American countries have no objection on following the leadership of the United States in political matters whenever the burden of responsibility and danger falls into the hands of the United States, especially in the case of problems arising from the safety zone around the Americas."

The United States has at the present juncture a choice of two policies, Professor de Lozada said, first, "to create a real Pan Americanism formed on non-imperialistic close economic co-operation with the other Americas, thereby strengthening her leadership in the solution of the problems emerging from the European struggle; second, to pursue the traditional inconsistent policy of 'Pan Americanism' that fluctuates according to circumstances between sentimental platitudes and harsh military interventions."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair; slowly rising temperatures tonight and Sunday. Lowest temperature tonight near 19. Wind northwest.

New England: Fair today and Sunday, not quite so cold Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	16	16	New Orleans	37	37
Chicago	19	19	New York	15	17
Denver	20	20	Norfolk	19	20
Helena	7	9	Philadelphia	15	18
Kansas City	20	21	St. Louis	12	12
Los Angeles	54	54	San Francisco	54	54
Miami	44	44	Washington	18	20
Minneapolis	6	6			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Feb. 3.
B—Minimum, Feb. 2.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:44 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Sunday, 8:05 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Sunday, 8:43 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Monday, 9:00 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:29 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 5:30 p. m., Sunday.

Quincy 5-Cet Fares

Five-cent fare zones for 11 street car and bus routes within the City of Quincy have been extended, allowing commuters an estimated saving of about $35,000 annually, the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company announces.

Good Four-Seater Automobile Held Country's Greatest Need

Motors and Motorways

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 2—Homes are being tailored to individual family needs, why not automobiles?

John W. Meader, New York engineer, both asked and answered that question in the current issue of the Technology Review, saying that what this country needs is a good four-seater automobile.

Declaring that the capacity of a motorcar should conform to the approximate size of the "typical family," and adding that the average family now comprises a quartet, Mr. Meader asserted that gadgets in modern automobiles tend to push up prices "and are not commensurate with present standards of living."

The widespread tendency in the Nation, he said, is towards smaller and lower-cost homes because of smaller families, and the automobile trade, he added, should take stock of such tendencies and not increase the dangers of building cars which "as a nation, we can less and less afford."

The engineer pointed out that the standard type of automobile is now a six-place design. "Why should it be of that size," he asked, "when about 96 per cent of all car-owning families in 1930 numbered four or fewer persons?" He admitted that there are some two and four place cars on the market, but he believed them to be only "makeshifts" or optional bodies placed on a chassis designed throughout for six-place bodies.

Mr. Meader used the word "functional" in describing the modern automobile design, a word commonly applied to the new architecture for homes. It means tailoring the car strictly to family needs and leaving out the gadgets for the sake of economy. His automobile ideal is the Scarab designed by the Stout Engineering Laboratories, with engine and drive at the rear, windshield directly over the front wheels, framework of alloy steel tubing, independently sprung wheels all around, substitution of air bellows for shock absorbers, and designed with a view to light weight.

June in February

Persons on Massachusetts Avenue today stared wide-eyed through a haze of falling snow and 20 degree temperature as a brand-new Nash passed by in which two girls attired in bathing suits were chatting pleasantly, apparently oblivious to the fur coats and turned-up collars outside the car. It was just the Nash New England Company's way of showing off the June in February temperatures maintained within its cars equipped with the so-called Weather Eye heating units which suck in the outside air, heat it and force the freshly heated currents into the interior. A thermometer actually registered 80 degrees inside the car or 60 degrees higher than the temperature on the street.

New Plymouth

The largest Plymouth car ever built, a seven-passenger model, was added this week to the list of 1940 styles, the only low-priced car to offer a model of this size. It is a deluxe touring sedan with a wheelbase of 137 inches and an overall length of 214 inches. It can be equipped with glass partitions between front and rear seats.

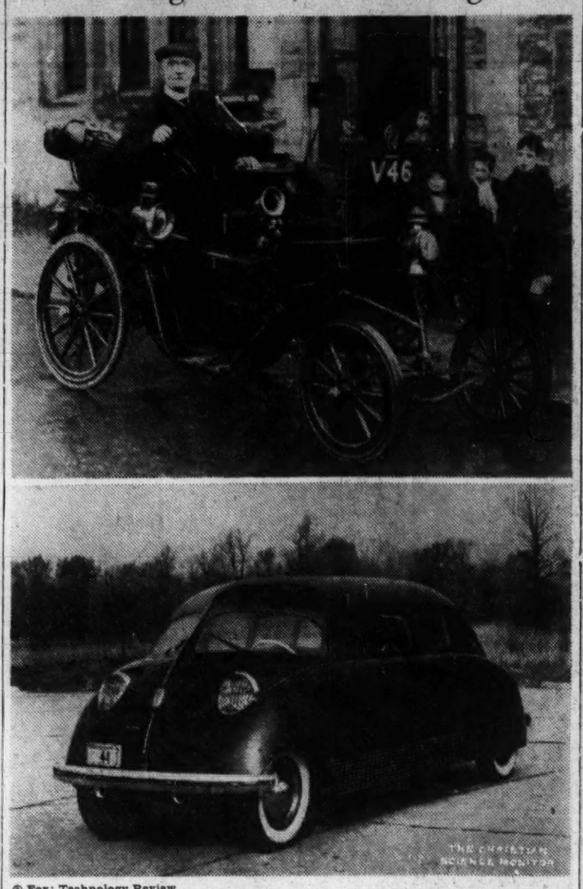
Air Resistance

In Michigan, car owners will pay approximately $1,000,000 more in gasoline expenditures this year as compared with last year, because of air resistance to the larger 1940 registration plates, according to Felix W. Pawlowski of the University of Michigan Aeronautical Department. He figured that since it cost the motorist $2.50 on the average to push last year's plates against the wind, it would take at least 50 cents more per motorist in gas costs for the present, non-streamlined plates.

Arlington to Aid Finns

About 45 Arlington organizations have united to establish a town committee to aid Finnish refugees. The group, which first met by invitation of the Arlington Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, has voted to conduct a benefit concert and entertainment in the Town Hall, Feb. 22. Permanent officers under the title, Arlington Finnish Relief Fund Committee, have been elected.

'Something Old and Something New'



© Fox; Technology Review

They're Nearly a Half-Century Apart

The upper is a picture of a Panhard two-seater of 1893, and the lower a Scarab of 1940.

Providence May Reinstall Meters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Immediate return of parking meters to the streets in downtown Providence and an increase in the personnel of the police traffic squad are urged by the Providence Retail Trade Board as two steps to relieve traffic congestion, rapidly becoming the city's foremost problem.

All the parking meters in Providence were removed and stored away last year when the Supreme Court ruled they had been installed by the Bureau of Police and Fire without proper authority. To return them now, the city has been told, the State Legislature's approval first must be obtained.

Before their removal, the meters were returning $130,000 in revenue annually to the city treasury.

Sportsmen's Show Brings Wilds to City

When the doors swung open today at the 1940 New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show at Mechanics Building, the surge of outdoors enthusiasts flowed into a scene which took the patrons off wintry streets to vacation spots of this country and Canada, and even Alaska.

This year's show brings back the flotilla of sailboats and power boats, the big pool in the large hall and excellently done State and Province exhibits setting forth vacation wares of their respective districts.

From the far north have come beautiful scenic pictures and all-Alaskan exhibit; and Dave Irwin, only man to trek across arctic America alone, with the interesting Mayokok family of Eskimos.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts have picturesque State exhibits. Guides of northern New England and Canada will vie for honors in the International Guides Contest afternoon and evening in the big tank.

Hopi Indian ceremonial dancers from Arizona; Chuck Dalton, Nevada cowboy, and his son Slim, who are crack shots; Mary Jean Malott, world champion girl log-roller from Wisconsin; a fleet of sail and motorboats, and prehistoric dinosaurs in the setting of a hundred million years ago, give this year's show many new features.

The exhibition, under the management of Campbell-Fairbanks Expositions, Inc., is open today from 2 p. m. to 11 p. m., and throughout the coming week there will be action every minute from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

The dinosaur exhibit, presented by the show management, has never been duplicated. A huge lumbering 45-foot brontosaurus and a 24-foot allosaurus, masters of all they surveyed during the age of reptiles, are depicted. These "monsters" were produced after more than six months of research and work by James Wood of Boston, and his, son, James, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Joe LaFlamme, the huge, jolly, Canadian musher, has two wild moose trained to sledge harness. Joe says he is on such friendly terms with the "monarchs of the North Woods" back home that they eat off his kitchen table.

A feature of the State of Maine exhibit on the stage is the return to the Sportsmen's Show circuit of Capt. Whitney Thompson, picturesque Down East fisherman from Port Clyde, who mends his nets, and spins salt yarns.

Harry Jordan of East Holden, last of the birch bark canoe makers, is to be seen constructing a canoe from raw materials during the progress of the show.

One of the New Brunswick features is the making of an old-type dugout canoe from a huge log by a veteran woodsman, "Mel" Munn, from Jack Russell's camp on the Miramichi.

Can't You Smell the Spruce?

By a Staff Photographer

William Polchies
Chief of the Maleseet Indians, Kingsclear Reservation, N. B.

Joe LaFlamme
Gogama, Ontario, guide, who has tame moose.

Community Fund Needs $675,000 To Reach Goal

Another $675,000 must be raised before next Tuesday night if Greater Boston's 1940 Community Fund Campaign is to reach its goal of $4,625,000 on time, according to Francis C. Gray, General Chairman of the drive.

It was estimated this morning at campaign headquarters that total subscriptions already have reached $3,950,000.

Dwight P. Robinson, Jr., Chairman of the Industry and Finance Division, paid a tribute to labor today, saying: "One of the most helpful factors in the Campaign has been the co-operation we have received from organized labor. The work of John J. Kearney, President of the Boston Central Labor Union and Vice-Chairman of our Industry and Finance Division, in relation to the labor organizations and the effective co-operation of the A. F. of L., the C. I. O., the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and other labor organizations, has given this division a great moral and material boost."

In the Public Employees Division more "100 per cent stickers" were awarded yesterday. Among them were those posted in the Dorchester District Court and the Probation Department of the Boston Municipal Court.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, Feb. 5

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Feb. 4

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.13mc). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m. (WRUL, 6.04mc and 11.73mc). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Feb. 5

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks" transcribed.

For Sunday, Feb. 4

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

2:00 p. m.—International Group Program.
2:30 p. m.—Organ Melodies.
2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—The Poetry Corner.
4:45 p. m.—Choral Prelude.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature." Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.
6:00 p. m.—"In the Choir Loft."
6:15 p. m.—Musical Period.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—6 p. m.—Overture by Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English: Chamber Music. 2RO, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; IRF, 9.83meg., 30.5m.
Tokyo—8:08 p. m.—Orchestra. JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"In the Canteen Tonight." GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg., 30.4m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English). DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49.8m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"London Log," Howard Marshall. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

For Sunday, Feb. 4

Budapest—7 p. m.—Military March. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—English Language Program. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Musical Program. 2RO, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; IRF, 9.83meg., 30.5m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg., 30.4m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—"Hotsprings in Japan," talk in English. JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Educational Talks (English). DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—French Drama: introduction in English. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.
London—10 p. m.—Religious Service. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.

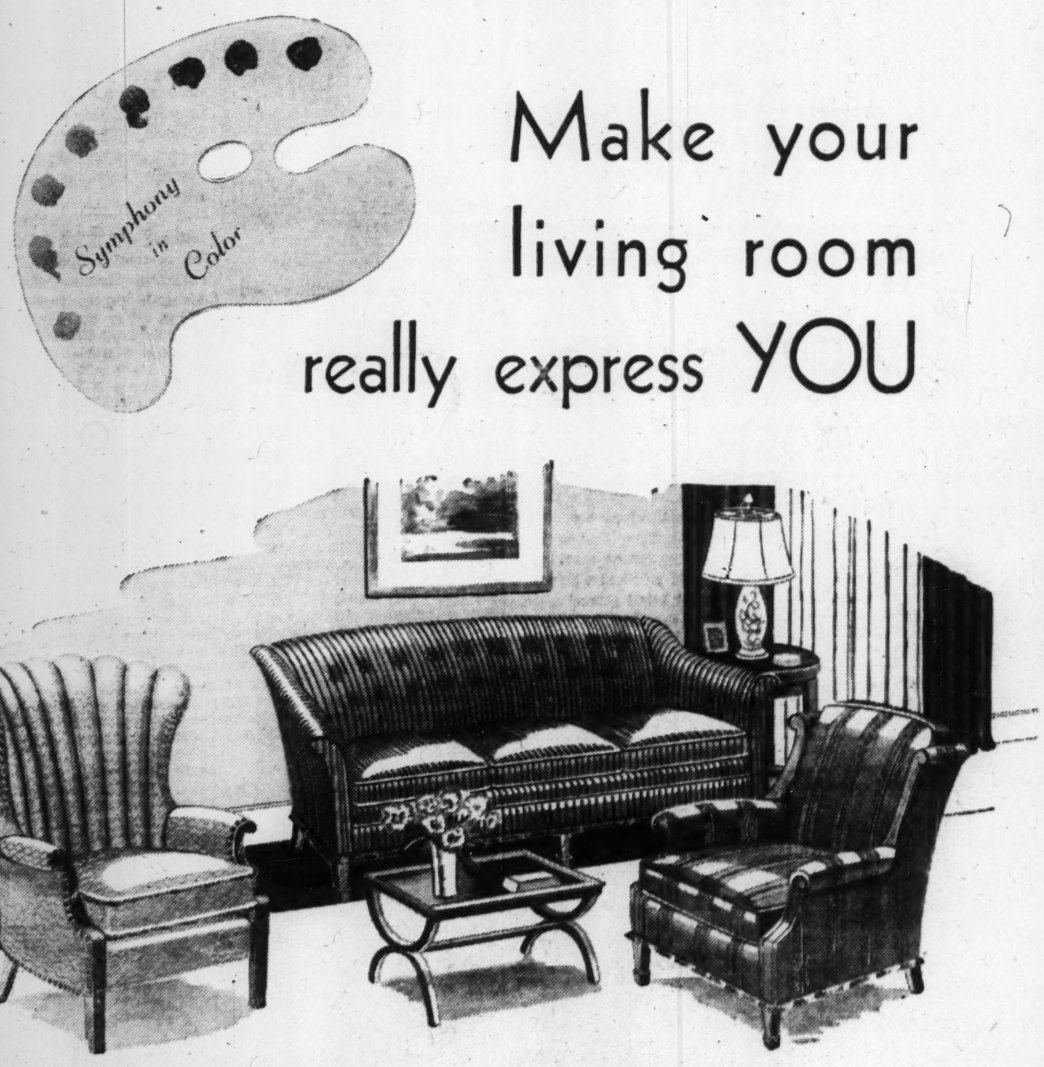
JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

Open until 9 P.M. Wednesdays

FEBRUARY FURNITURE and RUG SALE

BOSTON

Our February Sale introduces a new technique that makes you master of decorative color harmony in selecting living room furniture.



Make your living room really express YOU

Put color into your life and new livable charm into your home from our "Symphony in Color" collection of fine Eighteenth Century living room furniture. "Symphony in Color" is your unerring guide in the selection of fabrics and colors. It gives you a wide range for expressing your individuality—46 fabrics, each in several colorings. The key tone in all colors is the same harmonizing shade, whether found in striped, figured or plain-color fabrics. You simply can't go wrong! All furniture has a MUSLIN INTERLINING, tailored to seal-in the quality and give years of wear-resisting service. "Springdown" cushions give the comfort of down-and-feather cushions—but they spring back into shape, requiring no "fluffing up." This furniture is made by the creators of The Williamsburg Galleries . . . your assurance of built-in quality!

JORDAN'S—SIXTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Sofa $139.50
Barrel Chair .. $69.50
Lounge Chair . $69.50

The pieces above are a typical grouping. There are many other ensembles to choose from.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Campus of the Air.	Reggie Childs' Orch.	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Campus of the Air.	Reggie Childs' Orch.	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "Americans at Work"; drama	Gene and Glenn's Junior Quiz	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45		Gray Gordon's Orch.	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; "Headlines".	News; music; weather.	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review.
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs.	"25 Years Ago"; News.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review.
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Levitow's Salon Orch.
6:45 Today in Europe		Sen. Reynolds, N. C.	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	"What's My Name"; quiz program	"Curtain Calls"	"Memory Lane"
7:15 "Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	"Art for Your Sake";	Talk; Swing Session	News Service
7:30 "Sky Blazers";	Ray Noble's Orchestra.	Dr. Bernard Myers	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Orchestra
7:45 dramatization	Ray Noble's Orchestra.		"Twentieth Century	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters";	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Arch Oboler's Plays:	Serenade	Hans Buchwald's Hour
8:15 dramatization	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Hollywood Special"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	of Music
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	"Going Home" & "Moon	"Stop Me If You've	"Hawaii Calls"; native	MacLeod's Troubadours
8:45 chestra; War news	Road"; dramatizations	Heard This One"	Hawaiian music	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Sweet Music"
9:15 soloists; chorus;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	program	Harvard-Tufts basket-	Massachusetts Lodge of
9:30 M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Glen Wil-	"Death Valley Days";	ball game	Elks; Harry C. Warner,
9:45 "Saturday Night	ty's Orchestra	dramatization	Lennie Hayton's Orch.	speaker
10:00 Serenade	NBC Symphony Orches-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Wanamaker Mile	News Service
10:15 Public Affairs	tra; Bernardino Moli-	vocalist	News Service; Two-Mile	Dance Orchestra
10:30 Sports news	nari, conductor	Annual Millrose Games	Run: "Music by Moon-	Mal Seaver's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	NBC Symphony Orches-	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	light"	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:00 News; Leighton	tra; Bernardino Moli-	News Service	Art Kassel's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Noble's Orchestra	nari, conductor	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:30 Xavier Cugat's Or.	News; weather; talk	George Olsen's Orch.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:45 Xavier Cugat's Or.	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	George Olsen's Orch.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 "Sunday Morning	War news; music	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	
8:15 Prelude"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Tone Pictures	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle	Tone Pictures; Weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 Today in Europe	"Coast-to-Coast on a	Four Showmen Quartet;	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:15 Bob Edge, sports	Bus"; children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"	nade"; recording	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	"Religion for Every	Concert Orchestra
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's prgrm	loists; orchestra	Day"; roundtable	Concert Orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air.	Walden String Quartet.	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air.	Walden String Quartet.	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30 "March of Games"	Four Belles; vocal	Bill Johnson, baritone	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45 "March of Games"	Happy Jim Parsons	Ross Trio	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00 Old South Church.	News; "Invitation to	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15 Old South Church.	Music"	Temple Israel Service	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Old South Church.	"Southernaires"; Negro	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45 Old South Church.	male quartet	Temple Israel Service	Church Service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News; music	Music Hall; String Or-	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Concert pianist	chestra; Erno Rapee,	Organ recital	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City	conductor; Jan Peerce,	"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	tenor; harp soloist	"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Piano soloist	"Pilgrimage of Poetry"	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Beacon St. Window	Vass Family, songs	Religious program	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	Portuguese Hour
1:30 News; "Grand Ho-	"Metropolitan Moods";	Dedication Ceremonies	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45 tel"; drama	vocalist; orchestra	for WDAF, Kansas City	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Democracy in Ac-	Great Plays; Ireene	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour;	Joseph Tall's Program
2:15 tion"; drama	Wicker; William S.	Drama and music	speakers	Joseph Tall's Program
2:30 'News and Rhythm'	Rainey in Boucicault's	University of Chicago	"Let's Go Back to the	Joseph Tall's Program
2:45 'News and Rhythm'	"Arrah-na-Pogue"	Round Table	Bible"	Joseph Tall's Program
3:00 New York Philhar-	Community Fund Pro-	"I Want a Divorce";	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 monic - Symphony	gram; speaker; orch.	dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 Orch.; John Bar-	"Tapestry Musicale"	News from Europe	"Waltz Time"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45 birolli, conductor;	"Tapestry Musicale"	Dance Orchestra	"Haven of Rest"	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 Deems Taylor,	"National Vespers"	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Network speaker	Irish Minstrels
4:15 commentator	"National Vespers"	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Network speaker	Sweet Music
4:30 "Pursuit of Happi-	News; Richard Himber's	"The Shadow"; drama-	Network speaker	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:45 ness"; variety	Orchestra	tization	Network speaker	Azaleas
5:00 "Hobby Lobby";	Moylan Sisters, songs.	Blue Barron's Orch.	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 Dave Elman, m. c.	"Garden Gossip"	"Chats About Dogs"	Religious Hour	of the Air
5:30 Ben Bernie and All	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"Crossroads"; drama	Religious Hour	Piano Duet
5:45 the Lads	ditions of the Air	"Crossroads"; drama	Religious Hour	"Silent People"; drama
6:00 Silver Theater;	Religious program	"Spreading New Eng-	"Musical Steelmakers";	News Service
6:15 dramatization	Religious program	land's Fame"	variety program	Neapolitan Serenaders
6:30 "Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band"; quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Religious program
6:45 with Gene Autry	program	Popular music	Al Goodman's Orch.	Religious program
7:00 The World This	News from Europe	Jack Benny Program;	News Service	"Cottage Hawaiians"
7:15 Week	News from Europe	comedy; orchestra	"Supper Dance"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30 Screen Guild Thea-	"Mr. District Attorney";	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:45 ter; variety	dramatic sketch	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Billy Payne, tenor
8:00 Playhouse: Orson	"Festival of Music";	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum of the	"Pages from the Classi-
8:15 Welles and Helen	vocalist; orchestra	Dickson; guests; orch.	Air	cal Album"
8:30 Hayes in "Broom	"Swing for Sunday"	"One Man's Family";	American Forum of the	"Pages from the Classi-
8:45 Stages"; War news	"Swing for Sunday"	dramatic sketch	Air	cal Album"
9:00 Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things";
9:15 Hour; Symphony	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra
9:30 Orchestra; Grace	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Male Quartet
9:45 Moore, soprano	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	The Islanders
10:00 People's Platform;	News from London	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:15 informal discussion	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Orchestra; guests	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:30 Sports; news	"Cheerio's Musical Mo-	NBC String Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45 Organ; weather	saics"	NBC String Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	"Symphonic Strings"
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Hockey report	Ensemble Moderne
11:15 M. Ayres' Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Weather Service	"Lazy Rhapsody" with	The Melodiers
11:30 Dick Stabile's	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Francis Craig's Sunday	"Sophisticated Ladies"	"Day's End"
11:45 Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Night Serenade	Dance Orchestra	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Short, Short Story.	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Network speaker
11:15 "Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch	"The Syncopators"	"Organesque"
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	"Buckeye Four"	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; 'Noonday Review'	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	"Checkerboard Time"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Midday Musicale"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Italian String Music	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian String Music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Chase Twins"; sketch	"George and Dixie"	'Carters of Elm Street'	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Dramatic sketch	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	Enoch Light Orchestra	"Organesque"
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Concert Hall"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Willie Hartzell Orch.	Speech School
2:00 Lany Ross, songs	'Adventures in Read-	"Betty and Bob"	News Service	"Hit Parade of To-
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	ing"; dramatization	"Grimm's Daughters"	El Paseo Troubadours	morrow"
2:30 "Your Family"	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Hawaiian Villagers"	Jean Evans, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Navy Band	Hymns of All Churches	Jimmy Kennedy's Orch.	News Service
3:00 Paris Openings	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	"Western Serenade"
3:15 "Join the Ladies"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Tenor; violin; organ	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"On With the Dance"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Bob Heen's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "In Record Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	John Agnew, organ	Organ Concert
4:00 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee; variety.	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "About Us"	Club Matinee; variety.	"Stella Dallas"; drama	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Youth Symphony Con-	"Lorenzo Jones"; sk.	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Consolairs"
4:45 Matinee Promenade	cert; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	'Harvey and Dell'	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker; sketch	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather	Sportsmen's Show	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Variety	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Your and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Baritone and organ	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Uncle Ezra"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orches-	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Talk; Montana Cowboys
7:45 serial	tra; Vass Family	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons"
8:00 "Tune-Up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Author! Author!" John	Harpers' Varieties
8:15 vocalists; orch.	Holmes"; sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	Chapman, m. c.	WMEX Camera Club
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Music and Manners"	Studio program
8:45 Shelton; War news	"True or False"	symphony orchestra	"Music and Manners"	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00 Theater: Ida Lu-	"The Green Hornet";	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages from the Classi-
9:15 pino; Don Ameche	mystery drama	program	B. U. Radio Institute	cal Album"
9:30 in "The Young in	Francis P. Fenton	Alec Templeton Time;	Morton Gould's Orch.	Victor Herbert Memorial
9:45 Heart"	Dance Orchestra	piano; chorus; orch.	Morton Gould's Orch.	Program
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	'Little Ol' Hollywood';	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	interviews	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	National Radio Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's "Pageant	Proparvulis Club Annual
10:45 Music; weather	National Radio Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	of Melody"; soloists	Banquet
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	and orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works an	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Eddie LeBarron's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 L. Thompson's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Eddie LeBarron's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	News Service

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Long Cold Snap Shows Break With Warmer Days on Way

With ice conditions along New England shores the worst since the winter of 1934-35 Coast Guard and commercial vessels continued to battle valiantly to keep ship channels in and out of ports and the approaches to the Cape Cod Canal, open today.

Thousands of dollars worth of repair work to vessels whose rudders, propellers and hulls have been damaged by ice of 14 inches and more thick, is being expected by local shipyards as soon as conditions permit it to be undertaken. In New York, it is reported, more than 50 per cent of the Coast Guard and commercial ice-breaking equipment is out of commission already.

A change of wind this morning relieved conditions in Buzzards Bay somewhat—driving some of the ice out to the southeast. Early today the 2,500-ton collier Olga, frozen in the Bay on its way from Norfolk to Boston, was freed by the Coast Cutter Tahoe, and continued its voyage. Two motor barges, frozen in at Salem for 12 hours, were also liberated.

Heavy ice in Boston Harbor clogged approaches to docks and had to be broken clear by tugs to permit vessels to tie up.

Larger vessels, including the Eastern Steamship liners Acadia and Saint John—on winter service between Boston and New York through the Cape Cod Canal—were able to operate on time.

The heavy tug Raritan is engaged in keeping Dorchester Bay and Weymouth Fore River channels open today. The Coast Guard Cutter Algonquin is taking care of Providence, R. I., channels. The Cutter Tahoe is working in Buzzards Bay, the patrolboat General Greene at New Bedford and the ice-breaker Kickapoo in the Penobscot region of Maine.

Prospects that the long cold spell may finally be broken were seen today in the Weather Bureau's forecast for Boston and vicinity of fair weather tonight and tomorrow, with slowly rising temperature today and tomorrow.

State to Build Rural Roads

Construction of more than 200 miles of farm-to-market roads will be started in April under a $2,500,000 WPA program sponsored by the State Department of Public Works and financed through Federal, State and local funds, John W. Beal, State Commissioner of Public Works, announced recently.

The plan provides that each local community shall pay 25 per cent of the cost, while the Federal Government will supply the balance. However, for the first time, the Commissioner stated, the local communities will be allowed to use for the municipal share part of the State funds distributed for local road construction.

Mr. Beal said he believed $200,000 in municipal funds, as well as $500,000 in so-called Chapter 81 money and $100,000 of Chapter 90 money which both are State-distributed funds, will be used for the municipal share of the cost.

The Commissioner estimated 2,500 men would be employed on the projects during the spring and summer months.

In a letter to the cities and towns announcing the program, Mr. Beal stated that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is anxious to take advantage of any available Federal funds where practical.

"With this in mind, the Department of Public Works, believing that the farm-to-market roads have proven most successful in many localities is anxious to cooperate with all the cities and towns to promote road work of this type," he wrote.

"This department is submitting to the Works Progress Administration a State-wide secondary road project under which individual town projects may be approved later when final arrangements are completed."

Mr. Beal explained the purpose of the farm-to-market construction program is to provide "year-round roads" to replace dusty and muddy roads. The old roads, in many cases, he said, are impassable for days and even weeks. The new roads will provide more accessible markets and quicker transportation for school children, as well as relieve the traffic load on the main highways, Mr. Beal added.

Fire Alarms Disturb Two Firemen's Balls

Alarm calls—most unhoped for during the annual firemen's ball—came in last night during two such events in Massachusetts.

At Stoughton a false alarm was sent in from the most distant box and at North Brookfield.

Music From Far Away and Long Ago

Sunday Afternoon Concert Brings Flavor of Centuries Gone

Left: Martha Whittemore playing her viola de gamba made in 1640 in England by Richard Meares. Right: Blanche Winogron playing the virginal, modern reproduction by John Challis.

Rare Old Musical Instruments To Play at Fine Arts Museum

Music written between the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries will be played on two instruments in popular use in western Europe in that period, at the free concert in the Museum of Fine Arts next Sunday afternoon. Miss Martha Whittemore, of Larchmont, New York, one of the leading women violoncellists and violo de gambists in America, will play her viola da gamba, made in England in 1640, by Richard Meares. Miss Blanche Winogron, a young pianist, who has appeared in solo recital and with orchestra in New York, will play a virginal which is a reproduction by John Challis of Ypsilanti, Michigan, of the instrument known as early as the twelfth century.

Miss Whittemore studied the violoncello with Madame Suggia in London, and with Casals in Paris, and has played extensively in the United States and in Europe. She is said to be the only performer on the viola da gamba whose instrument is fretted, as it was in olden times, by tying gut around the fingerboard, spaced at half tone intervals, which gives all notes a tonal effect of open strings. The modern instrument has no frets. Miss Whittemore bows her instrument in the ancient style similar to the way the bass viol is sometimes bowed—with the hand underneath the bow instead of above it. Her bow is of a type in use before the modern kind was invented. The viola da gamba, the most important of the viols in a "chest," is a little smaller than the violoncello. It has six strings, tuned in fourths, with a third between the two middle strings, and it was very popular in Europe, especially in England, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The virginals, small harpsichords without legs, were favorite instruments from the twelfth to the early part of the eighteenth century, when the full-grown harpsichord replaced it. Barbers' shops had them, for the entertainment of waiting customers. Both Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth played them, and Henry composed music for the virginal.

Miss Winogron plays not only virginals and recorder, but has realized the bass of a Recorder Sonata and has made a piano transcription of a little-known Bach Toccata and Fugue.

College Students Join in Church Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, N. H., Feb. 3—To bring college students into closer touch with the church of their community, a plan is being worked out whereby students of Colby Junior College and members of the New London Church would join hands for a more cooperative church life.

Advanced by Miss Marion Brown of the college faculty, the plan would provide that the girls attending the college serve as ushers, serve on various committees, be given special parts in services, and otherwise be brought into closer touch with the church activities through actually taking part in the affairs of the church.

Miss Brown also suggested that the church consider the possibility of the college using the church building for a permanent chapel for services three times weekly and where other assemblies of the college might be held.

Drum Urges Best in Arms For Defense

Modern military weapons and adequate training facilities for the United States Army were demanded today by Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, who spoke before the Boston Bar Association.

"Now is the time," he said, "for positive action to secure essential modern armament and adequate training facilities for the Army, as such steps taken now may save peace for us in the future, and, if we are forced to engage in combat, will surely save many lives."

"It is quite evident today," said the Boston-born officer, one of three holding such a rank, "that young Americans have the spirit of their forefathers—a spirit and patriotism that respond quickly to the demands of duty. I am confident they will never fail the Nation in any emergency.

Need for Best in Arms

"On the other hand, our country must never fail them by neglecting to provide the best arms and equipment and the widest opportunities for adequate training," General Drum said. "The present situation throughout the world is too critical for us to remain indecisive on this question."

"I believe that today our people as never before in history, recognize the wisdom of Washington's advice—'peace through preparedness'—and are now ready for any sane, reasonable outlay deemed necessary to make this policy effective," General Drum said.

Harvard Gets Collection Of Rare German Books

(Continued from Page 1)

manic Museum, and has equipped it with specially constructed bookcases. South German ecclesiastical sculpture helps to create the atmosphere of a Swabian or Bavarian library of the eighteenth century. About the walls are German tapestries; candles furnish lighting; there is a rough-hewn wooden table in the center, and an ornate desk in one corner. And just as a finishing touch, over the door is hung a framed calling card once used by Goethe, preserved intact in the poet's own handwriting.

Many are the proud possessions of the Faber du Faur library. Among them are a complete set of Goethe's works, all in first editions; Martin Luther's personal copy of "Loci Theologic," by Melanchthon, perhaps the most influential book of the Reformation; the complete 33-volume works of Frederick the Great of Prussia, originally owned by Emperor Frederick I; and the "Teuerdank" of 1517, a biography in allegorical poetry of the Emperor Maximilian, presented by him as a personal gift to the Duke of Saxony.

Many Rare Volumes

A history of German lyric poetry and hymnology from the time of Luther to the 19th century can be traced in the collection. Students of the Baroque period in German literature, or roughly, the first half of the eighteenth century, can find there volumes so rare that even in Germany few libraries possess them.

Rich, too, is the library's collection of works of the "Strum und Drang" period, the latter half of the eighteenth century. "The works in this group are among the greatest rarities in German literature, many of them being almost unprocurable," Harvard scholars declare.

Some of these books were passed down in Dr. von Faber's family from generation to generation since the seventeenth century. A direct ancestor was the Baron von Cotta, personal publisher for Goethe, Schiller, and other great German authors of the 19th century.

Books by Luther

In the 15th century, Frau Ursula von Cotta adopted Martin Luther when he was a poor boy of 15, homeless in the streets of Eisenach. There already were 12 children in the family, but young Martin was added "because one more wouldn't make much difference." Sixteen years after he left their home, in 1517, he nailed upon the door of the court church at Wittenberg his 95 theses with which the Reformation began; and today, in the Faber du Faur Library, are some of the rarest editions of Luther's works, as well as his personal, inscribed copy of Melanchthon's "Loci Theologic."

All of the volumes are in an unusual state of preservation in spite of their age, and in addition to their literary value they furnish a survey of European book-making arts from the 16th century on. Elaborately decorated calf and pigskin bindings, fine paper, and illustrations by celebrated artists are found throughout the collection.

The first example of 16th century Italian Renaissance style ever to appear in Germany is included. It is the Nicolaus von Ebeleben copy of the works of Martin Luther, printed in 1550, and bound in tooled red morocco.

Books of the next century, the 17th, are drab in comparison. The reason, of course, is that the Thirty Years' War took a heavy toll in Germany. In sharp contrast to the rich editions of earlier years, these works are printed on cheap paper, are small in size, have very narrow margins, and are simply bound. Similarly, after a period of prosperity in the early 18th century, the wars of Frederick the Great and of Napoleon wrought havoc in the fine arts, and especially in printing. The tragedy, as reflected in the Faber du Faur library, is all the more impelling for the fact that this very period was probably the most brilliant in all German literary history.

City of Flint Captain To Get Melrose Honor

MELROSE, Mass., Feb. 3 (AP)—Eager to honor one of its outstanding citizens, this city will hold a public dinner and reception Feb. 8 for Capt. Joseph A. Gainard of the freighter City of Flint, which was captured by the Germans and released by Norway.

Captain Gainard's vessel previously figured in the rescue of passengers from the sunken steamer Athenia.

Finnish Conductor Welcomed

The Arts in Boston

Tauno Hannikainen, Finnish conductor, was warmly greeted and enthusiastically acclaimed by yesterday afternoon's Boston Symphony audience. He had been excused by his government from military service in order to keep his engagement to act as guest conductor of the local orchestra. Although the audience for the most part was undoubtedly in sympathy with Mr. Hannikainen politically, it seemed evident that its cordiality to him was based chiefly on musical grounds.

The visitor's program paid tribute to the classics and did honor to his native country through the scores of Sibelius. Beginning with Handel's Concerto Grosso for string orchestra, in D minor, op. 6, no. 10, it proceeded to Beethoven's Overture to "Leonore" No. 3. Then it turned to the great Finnish composer, offering the tone poems, "En Saga" and "Lemminkäinen's Homeward Journey," and the First Symphony, in E minor.

Mr. Hannikainen (who had been heard here once at the Pop concerts) disclosed himself as a conductor remarkable for his mastery of both music and orchestra. He conducts without score, according to the prevailing fashion, and although he is vigorous in his direction he makes no unnecessary motions. He has a strong rhythmic sense, and a feeling for tonal color, qualities very useful in the music of Sibelius. He also has a clear conception of the structure of a score, and is able to obtain the exposition that he wants from the orchestra. Above all, he has a tremendous flair for the dramatic.

The Handel was delectably done. Mr. Hannikainen, said the program book, used the score in its original form, restoring the harpsichord continuo as part of the concertino. (A piano was used instead of the harpsichord.) The version is of great clarity and purity of line. The Air was taken at too slow a pace, more Largo than Lento, and the melodic line was broken. But the Allegro moderato was tossed off with the most effortless gaiety and charm.

The visitor's dramatic instincts had full play in the Beethoven overture, which came to a performance of electric effect. Yet here began to appear a tendency to overdo such effects. The slow passages were too slow, the fast ones too fast. The pianissimos and the fortissimos ran to the extremes of the dynamic scale, but the grades between were less well differentiated; climaxes were not given their full power because they were not built up gradually enough. Moreover, there was an inclination to emphasize accent at the expense of phrase.

These tendencies became more apparent in the symphony. Here phrases, instead of flowing, were bent at an angle, inner voices were obscured, balance was disturbed; and because of these flaws, and of extravagances in tempi, the result was often a muddy texture. Coming from Finland, Mr. Hannikainen might be expected to be more or less authoritative in his Sibelius; but the composer seems to have a habit of praising the interpretations of whoever performs his works. Performances, therefore, must carry their own conviction.

The two tone poems were novelties here. "En Saga" was last played in Symphony Hall in 1910, and the other one had never been played at these concerts before. "En Saga" is an early piece which contains most of the elements and characteristics of Sibelius' later work. It came to a thrilling performance under Mr. Hannikainen's baton. The "Lemminkäinen" poem, the last of the four constituting the composer's account of the Finnish war hero, is shorter but also full of vitality and of the atmosphere of the Norse legends, and it, too, was excitingly performed.

Pocket Phones Seen in 3 Years

Paper dresses, suits of milk, rubber windows, pocket wireless telephones, and 100-mile-an-hour trains were a few of the wonders of industrial research promised for New England in the next three years according to a poll of some 2,000 outstanding natural scientists whose opinions are registered in "New Horizons for New England Industry," published yesterday by the New England Council.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, Chairman of the New Products Committee of the Council, writing the foreword, acknowledged that manufacturing is today New England's chief source of income, and said that this survey is a challenge to the Northeastern States to stay in the lead when new quality and quantity production gets under way in the United States.

"Research has taken us from the horse and buggy to the 12-cylinder motor car, and from the candle to the electric light," said Dr. Compton. "These are the accomplishments of yesterday. What will be the achievements of tomorrow?"

Teachers Find Curious Child Needs Guiding

That school teachers should encourage the natural curiosity of children was the theme of the ninth annual education conference at the Boston University School of Education today.

"All children may be potential Einsteins and Audubons because they love living, moving things, turn naturally to collecting pets, and exploring puzzles of nature," Rachael E. Bruce, Supervisor, Fitchburg State Teachers College, said, in one of the 10 sectional meetings.

"Schoolchildren have a natural desire to understand brooks, fields, birds, and animals," Miss Brice said. "They love mystery and the unknown. They are curious about all they see and hear and want their questions answered."

Parents can help children to a study of their natural environment by assisting them to use maps, Mary Tucker Thorpe, Principal of Barnard School, Rhode Island College of Education, Providence, said, in a talk on "The Lure of Maps." Children can be made eager to translate all the bright spots and lines on a map into terms of rivers and forests, she declared, "and thus get into the valued habit of turning to maps in their studies."

Miss Thorpe advised teachers in elementary schools to assist children in humanizing the study of natural sciences by maintaining bird feeding stations; keeping school weather bureaus making flower exhibits; building ferneries; maintaining aquariums and terrariums; and studying snow crystals.

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Southern Cal Appears Certain of Winning Divisional Title in Coast Conference

Troy Must Beat Strong Northern Fives for Crown

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—No surprise is the league-leading achievement of the University of Southern California basketeers—at least no surprise as far as material, the 1938-39 record, and the pre-season play are concerned. Everything points to return of west-coast casaba supremacy to the southern division of the Pacific Coast Conference. Troy has won its first five divisional games with comparative ease and is enjoying a rest until the Feb. 9 contest with the U. C. L. A. cellarites, after which Troy undertakes its decisive road trip.

Here is how fans figure in saying that Troy is doing the expected: last season it lost only in the play-off (with Cal) for the southern division title (four California schools); returning material included four regulars and seasoned veterans from the frosh, as well as reserves; the pre-season barnstorming tour was spectacularly successful, Troy stopping the two-year winning streak of the otherwise invincible Long Island U. quintet.

This is enough to show that the least Troy can do is win the southern division title, for it has already defeated Cal twice, U. C. L. A. once, and Stanford, next in line as the favorite, twice. The big question is: does this record assure an all-Conference title over the strong northern division teams, including the defending champions of Oregon?

* * *

It is interesting to note that Troy's pre-season swing eastward achieved the undefeated pre-season record that was almost in Troy's grasp on its preceding barnstorming tour. The recently humbled Long Island team was the only one to beat Troy in the 1938-39 trip, a pre-season schedule which included wins over San Diego State (twice), Los Angeles Athletic Club, Bank of America, Tulane, Idaho, Purdue, Temple, Northwestern, and Loyola of Los Angeles (twice).

In the last conference season, Troy lost to Cal 42-36 in the play-off for the southern title, after winning three of its four Stanford games, four or all the Bruin games, and two of the four regular games with Cal—a total of only five losses in 25 games.

In its unbeaten pre-conference schedule this season, Troy beat De Paul, Purdue, Notre Dame, Long Island, Temple, Loyola of Los Angeles, and St. Mary's.

Remaining Conference games are three with U. C. L. A., and two each with Stanford and Cal, playing on their respective floors.

* * *

Star and undoubted All-America of Troy is Ralph Vaughn, who again leads the division in scoring. He is in his third varsity year, last year leading the league with 180 points in 12 games. Probably more to his credit is the fact that in those dozen games he was called only seven times on personal fouls, lowest in the league. He is out after the scoring record of Stanford's memorable Hank Luisetti, and has already passed Hank's single-game record: Hank had scored 30 in a U. C. L. A. game, and now Vaughn has in his record a 36-point crop in one game—against the accommodating Bruins also.

Vaughn is 21 years of age, 175 pounds, and six feet tall. He came from Frankfort High School in Indiana, the nation's basketball-player "factory." An all-round athlete, he pitches and plays the outfield in baseball on occasion; while in high school he set a record of 21 feet 7 inches in the broad jump. As a scholar he made the high-school's honorary scholarship club, of which he was president.

In his first varsity season here he scored 174 points, to place second to Luisetti in the southern division. He is well on his way to pass the 180-mark that he set for himself last season.

The Trojan attack features a two-team system, the veterans forming one, and the other formed by four sophs and a junior. Center of the veteran attack is Vaughn, a left-handed forward. Others are Forward Jack Morrison, seventh in the division last year; Center Dale Sears, second this season to Vaughn, and Guards Tom McGarvin and Keith Lambert, all seniors.

Robert K. Shellaby

T. C. C. Curlers Win

MONTREAL, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., captured the Edwards Cup today in an international curling competition with the Royal Montreal Curling Club. The visitors defeated Royal Montreal 51-36 in a four-game granite event.

J. H. Sherburne and W. R. Hedge paced the Brookline Curlers. Sherburne skipped his rink to an 18-10 triumph over Lem Cushing's four and Hedge swamped W. H. Paul's Quartet 14-5.

W. Carter's Brookline squad was held to a 11-11 tie by L. W. Barker, while L. Hill lost the only game for the United States club, bowing 10-8 to a Royal Montreal rink skipped by G. T. Hyde.

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Sherbrooke	21	10	3	143	106	45
Boston*	16	8	4	89	90	42
St. Hyacinthe	18	13	1	145	135	37
Lachine	15	14	6	110	104	36
Valleyfield	13	17	5	112	114	31
Verdun	13	17	3	122	104	29
Shawinigan	13	21	1	98	130	27
Quebec	10	19	3	101	137	23

*Gets four points for win in Canada.

Results Feb. 2

Boston 4, Sherbrooke 3 (overtime).
Quebec 4, Verdun 2.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Judge Landis's Plan

When the National and American leagues named Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis as high commissioner of baseball and gave him an iron-clad contract, they did it for the purpose of seeing that the national game be conducted in such a manner as to win back and keep the confidence of the American baseball public.

His appointment came as the result of the scandal connected with the Cincinnati-Chicago World Series of 1919. His handling of that affair was all that could be asked for and since then there has been no cause for believing that he would not handle any future wrongs with just as firm a hand.

There has, for some time, been much adverse criticsm regarding the farm system which the major-league clubs have been operating. There have been cases where the Judge has taken action. The most notable of these was the Bob Feller incident. Landis settled that case and warned the clubs that they must change their ways in the future.

Unfortunately the warning did not have the desired effect and so the Judge again went into action and made his famous ruling against the Detroit Club. And at the same time Landis again told the clubs that they would have to abide by the rules or expect still more serious penalties.

Many wondered just what the clubs would do in the future. That changes in the system of handling minor-league clubs and players would have to be made became absolutely certain. What these changes would be was the question.

But following the case of the Detroit Club, Judge Landis did not stop with rendering his verdict and issuing a warning for the future. He went so far as to offer a new plan for handling clubs and players. Its adoption would mean the wiping out of the present farm system. As the Judge said, in giving out his plan, he is simply proposing it and not issuing it as an order that the club owners must adopt. He has asked them to consider it carefully and report their findings to him.

There is no question in our thoughts but what the Landis plan has great merit. Not only does it promise to help the minor-league clubs more than the farm system has; but it also promises to put all the major-league clubs on an equal footing in the acquiring of players. It also gives the players greater freedom of competition and better chances of advancing as fast as their ability warrants.

It is now clearly up to the club owners to decide on just what they will do. Those clubs which have large amounts of money invested in farms will be slow to vote for the change; but we feel certain that the Judge's plan, subject to some possible changes, will be adopted in the end. And what is still more, we believe that it will prove to be the right answer.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Oklahoma 34, Kansas State 29.
Long Island 39, Montclair Teachers 21
Santa Clara 42, Stanford 40.
California 39, U. C. L. A. 33.
Colgate 39, Georgetown 34.
Denver 56, Utah 46.
Georgia Tech 34, Louisiana State 33.
Washington State 50, Gonzaga 42.
The Citadel 27, South Carolina 26.
Alabama 31, Chattanooga 29.
Villanova 49, Providence 18.
Grinnell 44, Cornell (Iowa) 29.
Wyoming 53, Colorado State 40.
Montana 47, Montana State 37.
Simpson 52, Omaha 38.
San Francisco U. 43, St. Mary's (Calif.) 39.
Wichita 45, St. Benedict's 44.
Kansas Wesleyan 48, Bethany (Kan.) 36.
Baker 42, College of Emporia 29.
Maryville Teachers 39, Missouri Mines 25.
Fort Hays (Kan.) 33, Colorado College 31.
Missouri Valley 30, Tarkio 28.
Springfield (Mo.) T. 29, Cape Girardeau T. 24.
New Mexico Normal 62, Panhandle (Okla.) Aggies 38.
Idaho (Southern Branch) 31, College of Idaho 30.
Eastern Montana Normal 27, Carroll (Mont.) 26.
Greeley State 52, Western State 32.
North Montana 44, Montana Normal 37.
La Cross T. 42, Superior (Wis.) T. 29.
Abilene Christian 49, Southwestern (Tex.) U. 31.
Arizona T. (Flagstaff) 40, Arizona 36.
Northwestern (Okla.) 31, Oklahoma Baptist 29.
Northern (Mich.) T. 41, Stevens Point Normal 38.
Wayne Normal 46, Nebraska Wesleyan 34.
Minot T. 39, Dickinson (N. D.) T. 32.
Mayville T. 45, Valley City (N. D.) T. 33.
Ellendale Normal 44, Wahpeton (N. D.) 42.
Bemidji T. 36, Moorhead T. 31.
Oakland City (Ind.) 37, Hanover 35.
Indiana Tech 36, Grand Rapids U. 33
Howard Payne 59, McMurry 42.
Seton Hall 60, Loyola (Baltimore) 22.
Chadron 60, Kearney (Neb.) 43.
California (Pa.) T. 44, Clarion T. 38.
Whitewater T. 37, Platteville (Wis.) T. 35.
Edinboro (Pa.) T. 52, Slippery Rock 44.
Central (Mich.) T. 33, Alma 32.
Assumption 61, Ferris Institute 33.
Michigan Tech. 58, Northland (Wis.) 23.
Mankato (Minn.) T. 32, Winona T. 30.
Peru (Neb.) 45, Doane 41.
Miami (Ohio) 31, Case 30.
So. Dakota State 53, No. Dakota State 41.
South Dakota 37, North Dakota 34.
Penn (Iowa) 41, Buena Vista 28.
Dubuque 37, Luther 24.
So. Illinois Normal 37, Evansville 32.
Ball State 54, Franklin 37.
John Tarleton 60, North Texas Aggies 16.
Daniel Baker 46, Austin 24.
Texas Tech 44, Mardin Simmons 23.
Glenville T. 62, Bethany (W. Va.) 24.
W. Liberty T. 61, Fairmont (W. Va.) T. 44.
Eastern Washington 69, Whitmore 37.
Western (Ky.) T. 53, Eastern (Ky.) T. 33.
Ripon 48, Coe 32.
Central (Iowa) 41, St. Ambrose 31.
Baldwin-Wallace 47, Hobart 40.
Susquehanna 43, Gallaudet 28.
Detroit Tech 46, Ohio Chiropody 24.
Bowling Green 40, Marietta 36.

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston College	5	0	40	12	10
Colby	4	1	32	13	8
Northeastern	3	3	25	33	6
Boston University	2	1	17	14	4
M. I. T.	2	3	17	20	4
Bowdoin	1	2	10	21	2
Middlebury	0	2	4	15	0
New Hampshire	0	5	10	27	0

Result Feb. 2

Boston College 6, New Hampshire 1.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	20	5	7	99	49	47
Boston	20	8	4	103	66	44
Toronto	17	12	4	89	71	38
Chicago	12	16	3	64	91	27
Detroit	10	16	5	53	76	25
Americans	11	21	2	73	97	24
Canadiens	8	20	2	68	94	19

Canadian Army Touch

Keystone

Gunner Russ Hanlon, with the Canadian Expeditionary Force "Somewhere in England," prepares for action on London ice.

And Talking of . . . Canadians

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Ice-Hockey for the Soldiers

LONDON — Today the First Field Regiment of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery can point to some new "battle honors." Gained right here at the hub of the British Empire. For this gallant corps, recruited from towns and cities in Central Ontario, became the first Canadian military unit to put a hockey team onto British ice when it opposed the Greyhounds, wartime champions of the English League, at the Harringay Arena. Considering that it was the visitors' first game in months, they gave a very satisfactory account of themselves, though losing, five goals to eight.

The puck was faced off ceremonially by Mr. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada here, whose son coxed the Oxford crew against Cambridge in last year's inter-varsity boat race on the Thames River. The Commissioner was pleased to learn that the Canadians on service with the Expeditionary Force in Europe are likely to infuse some much-needed variety and color into the present English season.

Even under normal conditions, there is a certain sameness about major ice hockey competition in Britain, owing to the fewness of teams and rinks. But today the rivals still in action have a far greater excuse for getting tired of the sight of each other's faces, since the "National" championship, staged in London, is the concern of only five clubs—Harringay Greyhounds, Harringay Racers, Wembley Lions, Wembley Monarchs, and Streatham. All the best players on these sides are Canadians.

Canada is, of course, "the" country for ice hockey. And the presence of the Canadian Expeditionary Force means that there are more dyed-in-the-wool devotees of the puck in Europe today than there have ever been before. Directly the boys arrived at their quarters "Somewhere in England," rink managements extended hospitality to them, and Canadian soldiers, most of them expert skaters almost from the time they first learned to walk, became the most talked-of feature in British skating and ice hockey circles.

Major amateur ice hockey in Britain, as I expect you know, is rather a curious business. The most curious part of it being that it is almost entirely a business, promoted as a crowd-puller by rink managements, whose custom it is to import Canadian amateurs and pay them "expenses" or indirect salaries sufficiently generous to amount to an income of £10 or so a week.

Home talent is also employed—this winter there were four "natives" on each team that took part in the tournament decided before Christmas—but the imported Canadians are the backbone of the big-time competition which the public pays good money to see—the League matches, Cup-ties, international games and so forth.

The other aspect of the game (meaning the play of native Britishers) is nothing much to write home about. Because the number of local lads with stick-wielding aspirations and opportunities is small, their operations are not sufficiently spectacular to attract worth-while crowds, and the hockey-watching public is interested far more in thrills than in the advancement of a game right outside the ordinary run and tradition of British sporting activities.

In short, the game here lacks roots. And the promoters of it, conscious that this is not a state of affairs conducive to robust growth, have been trying for some while to give it some—by encouraging the natives to play, especially youngsters, and opening out a path of progress that can take the more skilful and ambitious into the realm of "international" and other major play.

Hence the "nursery" leagues in various localities, some of which have been re-started this season in spite of difficulties due to the war.

The London and Provincial League, for example, has seven teams in it—two from the Wembley rink, two from the Empress Hall, Earls Court, one each from Harringay, Streatham and Brighton—and it is a rule of this competition that six members of each side must be of British birth and under 18 years of age. A Junior League is also in formation, with centers for schoolboy play at Wembley, Harringay, Earls Court and Brighton.

J. F. Ahearne, Secretary of the British Ice Hockey Association, has told me that one of his dearest wishes is—in happier times than the present—to see a team of native Britishers, trained on rinks here, win the world's amateur championship, as a bunch of Canadian-trained, British-born stars called "Great Britain" did at Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Germany), in 1936.

This winter, by the way, ice hockey has been introduced in Northern Ireland. A new rink has been opened at Belfast, and two of the snappiest junior English teams—Wembley Colts and Wembley Terriers—made a lightning visit to play an exhibition match there at the opening session.

In major British ice hockey, right now, the interest of the fans focusses on the doings of the Canadian army players and on the thrice-weekly program in the National Tournament, which inevitably is less of a satisfactory box-office proposition than it used to be, owing to the fact that, as precaution against possible air-raids, attendances of spectators at rinks are severely limited.

Patty Berg Wins

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 3 (AP)—Patty Berg won her fifth straight Miami Biltmore women's golf title here yesterday, defeating Betty Jameson, the National champion, on the 38th hole of one of the finest, most thrilling matches ever played between women.

It was nearly pitch dark and the two girls were verging upon exhaustion when Betty, the San Antonio star, missed her tee shot on the short 38th and lost to the scrapping player from Minneapolis. They had been deadlocked at the end of 18 holes and at the end of 36.

Triple I Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	5	0	40	6	10
Queen's	3	2	31	17	6
McGill	2	0	12	3	4
Dartmouth	1	2	10	25	2
Harvard	0	2	4	12	0
Yale	0	3	3	24	0
Princeton	0	2	4	22	0

Result Feb. 3

Toronto 3, Queen's 2.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 3

Hamilton 3, Union 0.
Boston College 6, New Hampshire 1.
Minnesota 7, Michigan Tech. 1.
Toronto 3, Queen's 2.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 3

Port Colborne 3, Washington 2.
New York Rovers 7, Atlantic City Sea Gulls 6.

American Association

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 3

St. Paul 5, St. Louis 3.
Kansas City 4, Tulsa 2.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Johnny Evers, former second baseman for Chicago Cubs, signed as general manager of Albany Internationals.

Four Games On Card In Ice League

With midyear examinations behind them, members of the Eastern Intercollegiate Leagues renew their drives for 1940 championships this week as the basketball, hockey, and swimming groups face their busiest periods of competition since the winter season began.

The seven members of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League will play four championship games and seven in and out of the league. The International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League has four title contests on tap, one of them in the Quadrangular League. And the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League, which started slowly, has three title meets listed, although its members have six engagements all told.

The four contests counting toward the basketball league's 37th championship will be played on two nights—Wednesday and Saturday. Dartmouth, titleholder for the last two years, will play twice, as will Harvard, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Yale, and Princeton each will see league action at once. Columbia, seventh member of the league, will entertain Army on Wednesday in a non-championship game.

The important games in the international hockey race will bring together McGill and Queen's, and McGill and Toronto on consecutive days—Friday and Saturday. McGill has won the crown the three years the league has been functioning, but Toronto currently is leading the 1940 race.

Dartmouth and Harvard, the former winner of the "Quad" title for two years, will engage in the week's only contest in this group, on Saturday. This will be the second time the teams will have met, the Green defeating the Cantabs, 5 to 4 in overtime, in their first meeting. Princeton will visit Canada, tackling McGill at Montreal Monday night.

The swimming league's competition will be condensed into the week end. Princeton will be at Dartmouth on Friday and the following day Yale will visit Navy and Harvard will play host to Columbia.

The league week follows:

Basketball

Wednesday — *Dartmouth at Harvard, Army at Columbia, Brown at Yale, Princeton at Rugers.

Saturday — *Pennsylvania at Cornell, *Yale at Dartmouth, *Princeton at Harvard.

Hockey

Monday—*Princeton at McGill.

Wednesday—Boston U. at Dartmouth, Yale at St. Nicholas H. C., Boston Junior Olympics at Harvard.

Friday—*McGill at Queen's.

Saturday—*Harvard at Dartmouth, *McGill at Toronto, Army at Princeton.

Swimming

Wednesday—Brown at Yale, Boston Y. M. C. A. at Harvard.

Friday—*Princeton at Dartmouth.

Saturday—*Yale at Navy, *Columbia at Harvard, Villanova at Pennsylvania.

*League engagement.

Chess — By Frederick R. Chevalier

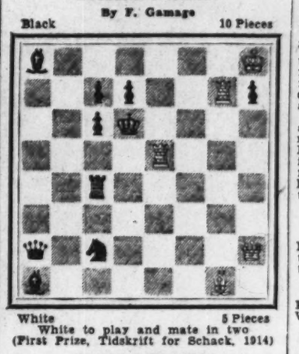
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Feb. 3, 1940

Problem No. 2215

By F. Gamage

Black 10 Pieces



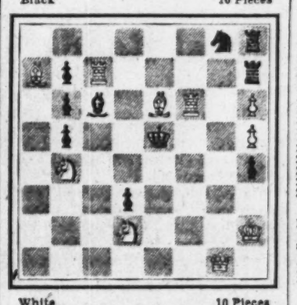
White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First Prize, Tidskrift for Schack, 1914)

Problem No. 2216

By F. Gamage

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Corsair, Sept. 22, 1905)

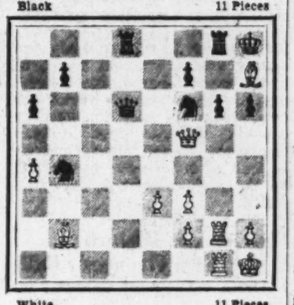
Solutions to Problems

No. 2213.	Kt-Q7		
No. 2214.	1. R-B3		P-Q6
	2. PxPch		
	1.		BxPch
	2. K-R1!		
	1.		QxPch
	2. KtxQ		
	1.		Q or R xKt
	2. R-Bch		
	1.		Q-K6
	2. R-B2ch		

End-Game No. 496. White wins: 1 Kt-K5, PxKt; 2 P-Kt6. Resigns. If 1 ..... QxKt; 2 QxQ, PxQ; 3 P-Kt6, and wins.

End-Game No. 497

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win
(Landau-Flohr, Bournemouth, 1939)

Notes

Havana, Cuba, is the scene of a tournament of interest because I. Kashdan, well-known American master, and G. Koltanowski, premier blindfold expert, are competing, along with 10 Cuban experts: Senorita Mora, F. Planas, R. Blanco, M. Aleman, A. Meylan, Dr. Romero, J. Gonzales, A. Lopez, J. Quesada, and M. Siero.

The most famous Cuban player of all, former world champion J. R. Capablanca, will not take part, although he is on his way home, after a prolonged stay in South America following the International Team Tournament in Buenos Aires. Shortly after this event, it was announced that at last a return match with Alekhine had been arranged, but apparently there was some difficulty that could not be ironed out, since Alekhine is returning to France.

Dr. M. Euwe, Amsterdam school teacher, and a former champion of the world, is now engaged in a match with Paul Keres, Estonian grand master. Due to the prominence of war news, cabled reports are infrequent, but Keres was reported to be leading at the conclusion of the tenth game, three wins to two, with five drawn.

Games

The game below, played recently in Holland, shows how lightly a master values the loss of the exchange if he can win two or three pawns.

Indian Defense

Bergsma White	Euwe Black	Bergsma White	Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	25 R-K2	R-QR4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	26 BxKt	PxB
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	27 Kt-Q2	RxP
4 B-Kt5	B-Kt2	28 KtxP	B-R3
5 P-K3	P-KR3	29 KR-B2	B-Q5
6 BxKt	QxB	30 Kt-Q3	R-R6
7 B-Kt2	B-Kt5ch	31 R-B7	B-Q6
8 QKt-Q2	P-B4	32 Kt-B3	B-B3
9 Castles	PxP	33 R-Kt7	B-K5
10 PxP	Castles	34 R-Kt8ch	K-Kt2
11 P-QR3	B-K2	35 Kt-Q2	B-Kt4
12 B-Q2	P-Q4	36 R-K	B-Q4
13 Kt-K5	Kt-B3	37 Kt-K4	B-B5
14 Kt-Q7	QxP	38 R-K8	B-B3
15 Kt-B3	QxKtP	39 R-K7	K-B
16 KtxR	RxKt	40 Kt-Kt3	BxKt
17 PxP	PxP	41 PxB	RxP
18 Q-R4	Kt-R4	42 RxRP	R-Pch
19 Q-KB4	Q-B3	43 K-B	R-KR7
20 QxQ	BxQ	44 KR-K7	B-Q4
21 QR-B	Kt-B5	45 KR-Q7	B-B5ch
22 P-QR4	QR-B	46 K-Kt	RxP
23 KR-K	R-B4	Resigns	
24 P-R3	P-Kt3		

This game, from the A tournament of the Newark-Rice Chess Club, also hinges on the loss of the exchange. But in this instance combination and counter-combination finally led the former state champion, hitherto undefeated in the club tournament, into a hopeless position.

English Opening

Berkman White	Parmelee Black	Berkman White	Parmelee Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	19 RPxP	P-KR4
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	20 PxB	PxP
3 PxKt3	P-Q4	21 RxP	Q-B3
4 PxP	KtxP	22 R(R1)-Q	K-B
5 B-Kt2	B-K3	23 R-Qch	K-Kt2
6 Kt-B3	QKt-B3	24 RxR	KxR
7 Castles	B-K2	25 Q-Q4	QxQ
8 P-Q4	PxP	26 RxQ	BxP
9 KtxP	QKtxKt	27 R-QR4	B-K2
10 QxKt	KtxKt	28 RxP	K-Kt
11 QxKt	B-B3(a)	29 P-QKt4	K-B
12 Q-Kt4	R-QKt	30 P-Kt5	K-K
13 B-B4	P-KKt4	31 P-Kt6	K-Q
14 BxQKtP	RxB	32 R-B7	B-Q4
15 QxR	PxB	33 K-B	Resigns
16 R(B)-Q	B-Q5(b)		
17 Q-K4	P-QB4		

(a) 11 P-B3 is more solid, but White is confident that he will triumph in the ensuing complications.

(b) An unfortunate blunder. 16 ..... Q-B or B-Q2 would give Black good chances.

Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

Skiing carnivals galore, good snow conditions and a prediction of favorable weather combined to assure a gala week end of winter sports in New England.

Competitions, sponsored by collegians, private clubs and resorts, were scheduled throughout Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and Western Massachusetts.

Although some sections needed more snow, satisfactory conditions existed in most of New Hampshire and Vermont. The Boston and Maine Railroad announced it would run a "snow train" in two sections Sunday to New Hampshire's "Eastern Slope" region.

* * *

DURHAM, N. H.—Holding the narrow edge of .13 of a point at the end of the first day of the University of New Hampshire's winter carnival, the U. of Maine ski team entered the cross-country and jumping events today hopeful of staving off the threats of five other aggregations.

Bill Bower of Maine captured the slalom event yesterday and his teammate, Oscar Riddle, was second, enabling the Orono team to get out in front despite the fact that only one of its members was able to place in the downhill race.

Ed Gignac of Middlebury won the latter event and Dartmouth's favored competitors were forced to accept fourth place in the point totals at the end of the day.

Team scores included: Maine, 190.01; Middlebury, 189.88; Massachusetts Technology, 188.37; Dartmouth, 186.88; New Hampshire, 184.94; and Vermont, 181.11.

* * *

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Dartmouth skiers, leading Harvard by a nine-point margin, entered the second day of the Williams carnival ski meet today determined to uphold the supremacy established by the Big Green through many years of competition.

Hanover entrants captured four of the first six places in the downhill race yesterday to give them an edge of 187.2 points to 178.15 for Harvard, which took two of the first nine places in the cross-country.

Jack Tobin won the downhill for Dartmouth by flashing down a controlled Thunderbolt Trail course on Mt. Greylock in 2m. 55s. Yale's David Harris took first honors in the cross-country competition in 55.56.

Other teams trailed the leaders as follows: Amherst, 167.35; Yale, 166.7; Williams, 161.6; and Middlebury, 147.25.

Sports Around the Hub

Telegram From Shore

Sports Editor,
The Christian Science Monitor:
Will not be in Boston Sunday night with Americans. E. Shore

There is only one National Hockey League game on the schedule for this evening with Chicago playing at Toronto. Tomorrow night there are three games, the Bruins entertaining the New York Americans here, Detroit at Chicago and Canadiens at Rangers.

The game here tomorrow night would have been a certain sell-out if Shore had decided to play, for the Boston hockey fans could hardly resist turning out to see him. He already has played five games in eight days and this would have made six in 11 days, a little too much hockey for a starter.

After the game tomorrow night the Bruins play host to Rangers on Tuesday which is certain to be played before a capacity gathering. The locals are idle after that until Sunday night when they go to New York to play Americans and that should certainly draw well there if Shore is on defense for the Amerks against his old team mates.

* * *

A New England Intercollegiate Hockey League doubleheader at the Arena Tuesday night will be the feature of the week in college hockey circles. Boston University will set out after Boston College and Colby by meeting M. I. T., while Northeastern will try to make it two in a row this season over New Hampshire Wildcats.

* * *

Harvard's varsity hockey team, which lost an overtime thriller to Dartmouth in their previous meeting this season, will try to avenge the loss when it travels to Hanover Saturday. The game will count in both the Triple I and Quad League standings. On Wednesday the Crimson will meet the powerful Junior Olympics at the Garden.

* * *

The Crimson swimming team, which meets Springfield at Springfield this evening, is host next Saturday evening to Columbia in its second Eastern Intercollegiate meet. Coach Ed Kennedy of the Lions will present two outstanding individuals in Capt. John Vergeichik, the team's high scorer in league competition last season, and John Keating, diver, who placed second to Rusty Greenhood of Harvard in the league championships. Kennedy is being assisted this year by Jack Medica, former Olympic and national champion and record holder.

* * *

Boston Olympics, who defeated Sherbrooke 4-3 in overtime last night, will play the second of their two-game series with the Raiders at the Garden this evening. Next week they are scheduled to meet Quebec in another two-game affair at the Garden on Friday evening and Sunday afternoon. The Olympics should be able to add a pair of victories to the win column, for the Beavers are currently in last place in the league standing, and seem destined to hold that doubtful honor to the bitter end.

* * *

Another Lash-Rice duel will be a feature of the annual B. A. A. track and field meet at the Boston Garden one week from tonight. Gregory Rice's entry in the Billings two-mile was received yesterday and now Don Lash, the Indiana veteran, joins the field.

* * *

This will be Lash's fourth appearance in the B. A. A. invitation event. In 1937 he established the present world record of 8m. 58s. in pacing the country's top two-milers. In 1938 he won in 9m. 3.6s. Last winter here he made it three straight in 9m. 8.4s. Pressed by Rice, however, Lash will need to knock several seconds off his 1939 time to triumph.

* * *

Bob Cassels, captain of last year's University of Illinois basketball team, will compete in the B. A. A. pole vault. He broke the Big Ten Conference record last May in soaring 14ft. 2¾in.

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Commerce and Finance

More Attention Given Spring Goods as Retail Sales Top 1939

Business and Industry

100 P. C. Rise In '40 Seen In Shipbuilding

NEW YORK (AP)—A prediction that American shipbuilding would increase almost 100 per cent during 1940 was made by J. Lewis Luckenbach at his re-election as President of the American Bureau of Shipping.

Mr. Luckenbach told the 78th annual meeting that at least 52 seagoing ships of 470,500 tons were scheduled to be completed this year. In 1939 only 28 ships of 239,858 tons slid down the ways.

A survey of shipyards showed 222 ships of 1,157,365 tons under construction today, he said.

Many ships are expected to replace old vessels being sold to participants in Europe's two wars and to neutral countries suffering heavy losses.

Elected to membership in the bureau were Monro B. Lanier, President of the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corp of Birmingham, Ala.; L. M. Metcalf, Marine Manager of the Union Oil Company, San Francisco; and Joseph R. Sheehan, President of the American President Lines, San Francisco.

The American Bureau of Shipping prize for excellence in studies in naval architecture and marine engineering was awarded to Edwin C. Middleton and Robert S. Young of the University of Michigan and to Robert Justice Tapscott of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Stevenson Taylor Scholarship was awarded H. M. Woodward and Charles B. Whitney, both of M. I. T. Edwin Roger Kirk of M. I. T. won the Bureau's shipping scholarship for postgraduate work.

The Capt. Charles A. McAllister prize for proficiency in engineering at the U. S. Coast Guard Academy was won by Cadet Robert Donald Brodie, IV.

Three Big Western Roads Report Good Gain in '39 Income

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Heartening increases in net operating revenues, looming out of the financial darkness like the powerful headlights of fast freight trains, have been reported for 1939 by three of the railroads headquartering in St. Louis.

The gains over 1938 were 237 per cent for the St. Louis-San Francisco (Frisco), 174 per cent for the Wabash and 31 per cent for the Missouri Pacific.

The Frisco, a southwestern line, had net railway operating income for the year of $3,835,525, an increase of $2,700,351 over its 1938 figure of $1,135,174.

Net operating income for the Wabash in 1939 was $3,559,246, as compared with $1,297,490 for the preceding year, an increase of $2,261,756.

The Missouri Pacific reported its net operating income for the past year was $7,195,989, compared with $5,479,496 in 1938, a gain of $1,716,493.

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Railroad Income Up Sharply in 11 Months

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Association of American Railroads reported that Class 1 railroads in the first 11 months of 1939 had a net income of $57,260,000, compared with a net deficit of $143,845,000 in the same period last year.

For November, the association said, Class 1 railroads had a net income of $33,004,000, compared with a net income of $7,550,000 in November, 1938.

Commodity Prices Decline Slightly In Week of Jan. 27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.3 per cent during the week ended Jan. 27, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. The decrease put the all-commodity index at 79.1 per cent of the 1926 average, the lowest level since mid-December. Weakening prices for farm products, textile products, and metals largely accounted for the decline.

The farm products, textile products, metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities groups all averaged lower than a week ago. The decreases in all cases, however, were less than ½ of 1 per cent. Building materials advanced 0.6 per cent and hides and leather products rose 0.2 per cent. Foods, fuel and lighting materials, and housefurnishing goods were unchanged from last week's level.

The index for the raw materials group fell 0.8 per cent as a result of sharp decreases in prices for grains, livestock, cotton, peanuts, potatoes, wool, bananas, coffee, copra, jute, and crude rubber.

Commodity groups	Jan. 27 1940	Jan. 20 1940	Percentage Changes from Dec. 30 to Jan. 27 1939	Jan. 28 1939 to Jan. 27 1940
All commodities	79.1	79.3	—0.4	+ 3.1
Farm products	69.2	69.5	+1.0	+ 2.8
Foods	71.4	71.4	—.07	+ 0.3
Hides and leather products	103.9	103.7	—0.2	+11.4
Textile products	76.7	77.0	—2.4	+16.9
Fuel and lighting materials	73.4	73.4	0	-0
Metals and metal products	95.7	96.0	—0.4	+ 1.3
Building materials	93.7	93.1	+0.6	+ 4.8
Chemicals & drugs	77.6	77.7	—0.6	+ 2.0
Housefg goods	90.2	90.2	+0.1	+ 3.4
Miscellaneous	77.4	77.5	—0.4	+ 6.0
Raw materials	73.3	73.9	—0.4	+ 3.7
Semimfg articles	81.2	81.9	—2.8	+ 8.7
Finished products	81.9	81.9	—0.1	+ 2.1
All cmds other than farm prods	81.3	81.4	—0.6	+ 3.2
All cmds other than farm prods and foods	84.0	84.1	—0.5	+ 4.3

Alleghany's Power To Vote Holdings Of C. & O. in Doubt

NEW YORK (AP)—The power of the Alleghany Corp. to vote its big holdings of Chesapeake & Ohio Railway stock at the annual meeting of the road's shareholders is left in doubt.

A quarterly appraisal of securities, including large blocks of C. & O. common, behind Alleghany's three 5 per cent bond issues showed less than the 150 per cent valuation necessary to give the top company voting control of the C. & O. shares pledged as collateral.

Under the bond indentures, the market value of the collateral must be at least 150 per cent of the face value of the Alleghany issues before the bond trustees can release the stock.

The appraisal, it was pointed out in financial circles, apparently weakened the position of Robert R. Young, Chairman of Alleghany, in a threatened proxy fight for control of the railroad at the annual meeting, scheduled April 23 at Richmond.

However, Alleghany may demand another appraisal at any time, and was expected to do so if a rise in security markets strengthened its position before the meeting.

The Guaranty Trust Co., trustee for the 1944 issue, valued the collateral behind it at 139.9 per cent of the face value as of yesterday compared with 144 per cent Nov. 1. The collateral includes 1,056,000 shares of C. & O. common out of a total of 7,657,000 C. & O. shares.

Philadelphia Co. Reduces Capital

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission permitted to become effective a declaration by which Philadelphia Company, a registered holding company in the Standard Power and Light Utility System, will reduce the stated value of 4,800,814 shares of common capital stock from $10 to $7.25 a share.

In granting this permission, the SEC, in a formal order, retained its full jurisdiction with regard to payment of dividends by the Philadelphia Company and with respect to distribution of voting power.

The declaration covers a reduction in stated capital of the company from $48,008,140 to $34,805,901—or $13,202,238.

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Retail Sales 5 to 9 P. C. Above '39 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Rising temperatures brought more buyers out of doors this week and retail trade for the Nation perked up, Dun & Bradstreet said in a survey.

Trade volume was estimated 5 to 9 per cent larger than in the corresponding 1939 week.

Activity, said the review, "was especially pronounced in automobiles, household furnishings, and spring apparel, lines which had been most seriously neglected during the severe weather conditions of preceding weeks. Some cities reported an expansion in furniture sales of 20 to 25 per cent over the preceding week.

"An improvement in grocery volume, which ranks large in total retail trade, helped to widen the gain in sales over a year ago.

"Interest in cold-weather garments declined, but spring wear forged ahead strongly.

"The southwest was the only region to show a decline compared with the preceding year, the drop being estimated at less than 3 per cent.

"Although roads were still impassable in many sections of the South, restricting shopper attendance in city stores, sales turnover for the whole region rebounded to 7 to 10 per cent above a year ago.

"Trade in the Pacific Coast, after last week's decline, jumped 3 to 6 per cent ahead, despite continued rainy weather.

"Year-to-year increases in other regions were estimated as follows: New England 2 to 4 per cent, East 6 to 10 per cent, Middle West 4 to 9 per cent, and Northwest 4 to 7 per cent.

"Wholesalers booked a good volume of business during the week, although chiefly on small orders. Buyers continued cautious in the covering of future needs, restricting commitments on all style goods to "experimental" assortments.

Your Income Tax

No. 3

When to Report Income From Salaries, Wages, Etc.

Of the millions of income-tax returns that are filed annually, the vast majority are from salaried persons and wage earners whose income is derived from personal services.

In general, compensation for personal services should be reported for taxation purposes in the year it is received or unqualifiedly made subject to demand. Compensation credited to the account of or set apart for a taxpayer, without any substantial limitation or restriction, and which may be drawn upon by him at any time, is subject to tax for the year during which so credited or set apart, although not then actually reduced to possession. If the services were rendered during the year 1938, or even prior thereto, but the compensation was not received, or made unqualifiedly subject to demand, by the taxpayer until the year 1939, the entire amount is taxable in 1939 when the taxpayer is reporting on the cash receipts and disbursements basis, which is the basis used by most individuals in reporting net income.

The names of all employees to whom payments of $1,000 or over a year are made must be reported by their employers. The information returns should be made on Form 1099, accompanied by transmittal Form 1096. These returns should be filed on or before Feb. 15, 1940, with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Returns Distribution Section, Washington, D. C.

All of the various types of compensation, unless specifically exempt by statute, should be included in the taxpayer's return of gross income, such as salaries, wages, fees, commissions, bonuses, tips, honorariums, prizes, awards, retiring allowances for past services, etc. Where services are paid for in whole or in part with something other than money, the fair market value of the thing taken in payment must be included as income. Other items subject to tax are fees received by ministers of the gospel for funerals, baptisms, masses, and like services; executors' fees; directors' fees; jury fees; and prizes received in contests of various kinds.

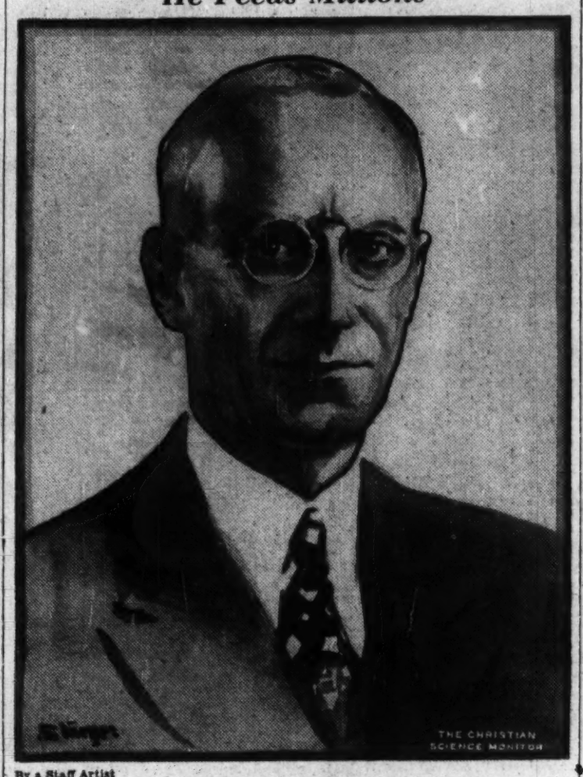
The salaries of officers and employees of the United States, including the President, judges of courts of the United States, the Vice-President, and Members of the House of Representatives and the United States Senate, are subject to income tax.

Com. & Southern Net For 1939 13c Share

NEW YORK (AP) — Commonwealth & Southern Corp., in a preliminary report, announced consolidated net income for 1939 of $13,413,636, or 13 cents a common share, compared with $10,204,848, or 3 cents a share, in 1938.

The comparative report was exclusive of the operations of the subsidiary Tennessee Electric Power Co. and Southern Tennessee Power Co., the electric properties of which were sold last Aug. 15 to the Tennessee Valley Authority and other public agencies. Liquidation of the two subsidiaries, said the corporation, "will involve a substantial loss."

He Feeds Millions



By a Staff Artist

Clarence Francis
President of General Foods Corporation

General Foods Head Agrees Business Faces New Duties

(Continued from Page 1)

don't care if we have our worst critics to thank for that—if it's so."

"Well, Mr. Francis," I asked, "do you think industrial managements no longer consider it important to make profits?"

"Certainly I think it's important to make profits, and all of us in business have to think so. It's part of our responsibility. But it no longer is the only responsibility."

Three Definite Responsibilities

"You mean you have a social responsibility?"

"Well," he laughed, "I don't feel exactly sure of my way around in some of the new terminology. But I know what I mean. I mean that industrial managements are growing to feel that they have three very definite responsibilities. They have a responsibility to their stockholders to pay dividends. That's the old responsibility. Then they have a responsibility to the consumer to give him as good a product as possible at as low a price as possible. That's a fairly new idea. And thirdly, they have a responsibility to their employees to give them as good wages, as comfortable working conditions, as wide-open a chance for advancement, as steady work, and as easy a channel for grievances, as possible. That's the newest responsibility. Those are three practical responsibilities.

"By the way," he said. "Did you read the Declaration of Principles of the Congress of American Industry?" I knew he had been chairman of the Drafting Committee.

"I read part of it," I said. "It seemed pretty dry publicity."

"It wasn't publicity," he replied. "It was a statement of just the thing I've been telling you. It was built on the three-way responsibility of industry. That Declaration wasn't publicity, it was for our own members. We hammered it out with a lot of effort. It says what business means. I wish you would read it. I hope it isn't going to gather dust."

New Horizons Open Up

"Can you sum up what this three-way responsibility of business comes to?" I asked.

"It means," he replied slowly, looking out the window and choosing his words, "that industry now has a goal, or platform, or objective, to shoot at. You know they talk nowadays about the idea that there are 'no new horizons'; that the country has reached its last frontier; that economically we have reached a state of 'maturity' which means we are headed for senility.

"I cant see it; and I can't see it because this expansion in our objectives gives us plenty of new horizon.

"For example, in the direction of the consumer, we find in this company, General Foods, that I work for, that we don't merely produce commodities—we develop specialties—products with some extra service or convenience or new advantage. We push them and cut the manufacturing and distribution costs; competition arises and the 'specialty' can become a plain everyday 'commodity.' But we strive, through research, to develop new advantages—new value and sales appeal—to keep the products in the specialty class. Of course, we are also developing entirely new specialty items all the time.

"Then in the field of labor relations—I see a country with millions of young men growing up, willing and able to work but without work, and on the other hand an ageing population with an increasing number of old people economically insecure. There is plenty for industry to do there in the way of developing new specialties, and rejuvenating old specialties, to give those younger men work and those older people more of the comforts of life for their shrunken income.

"There is plenty to do for industry in helping to lift the standard of living, and the job is never done.

"In fact the job is always changing. There are plenty of manufacturing methods, to be improved, plenty of distribution costs to be reduced, plenty of jobs to be created. This company has its weaknesses—like every company. That's what I'm here to find out and help straighten out.

Fairness Basic Principle

"The great thing is that as we business men learn more and more of how our responsibilities can be founded on the rock of simple fairness, the more our horizons open out. I don't believe in pure altruism and I don't think business can be run on the principles of pure altruism—any more than they can be run on the principle of pure selfishness.

"The people who talk about 'production-for-use only' can have their slogan, for all of me. That is merely giving all the attention to the consumer, at the expense of the employee and the stockholder. I'll take the old expression 'fifty-fifty' for my slogan by preference. It may seem vague, and the word may have to have a separate application for every case, but 'fair' is one of the oldest words in the English language, and incidentally it evolved out of trade. I think it embodies as well as can be in one word the new responsibilities American business is assuming—namely to do a well-balanced job in handling all factors in industry — consumers, employees, investors, and all others."

"Thank you for your time, Mr. Francis," I said as I rose to go.

"Come in again," he said. "Even the press is entitled to a fair break."

Record Auto Output Seen for January

DETROIT, (AP) — Automotive News in its forthcoming issue will place January production of motor vehicles at 465,217 units, surpassing the industry's previous January record of 422,538 cars and trucks in 1929.

The trade publication estimated this week's assemblies at 100,691, compared with 103,219 last week and 78,480 this week a year ago.

It said the decline was accounted for chiefly by producers outside the "big three," General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler maintaining output levels close to their previous schedules. Packard and Willys-Overland, it added, were closed this week. Graham-Paige idle for almost a year, is expected to resume final assemblies sometime in March.

Purity Baking Corp. Net Equal to $2.14 a Share

CHICAGO (AP)—Purity Bakeries Corporation and subsidiaries reported for the 52 weeks ended Dec. 30, 1939, consolidated net income of $1,651,813, equal to $2.14 per common share, compared with $1,170,963, or $1.52 a share, the preceding 52 weeks.

For the 12 weeks ended Dec. 30 net income was $427,483, equal to 55 cents a share, compared with net income of $371,238, or 48 cents a share, in the corresponding 1938 period.

Wabash Authorized to Pay Back Mortgage Interest

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Payment of $1,078,376 in past due interest on 11 mortgage bond issues of the Wabash Railway has been authorized by Federal Judge Charles B. Davis.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation had opposed payment of the interest on the ground the railroad did not have sufficient cash on hand to pay the principal of $11,156,583 in receivers' certificates which the RFC said was overdue.

Judge Davis also authorized the receivers, Norman B. Pitcairn and Frank C. Nicodemus, Jr., to pay $424,702 in interest on the certificates.

Jobs Created By Machines, Asserts Bank

It is held by some authorities that a moratorium should be imposed upon inventions as the machine is displacing labor, says the First National Bank of Boston, in its New England Letter. This same cry has been heard time and again since the beginning of the industrial revolution about 200 years ago.

"The machine," declares the letter, "creates many more jobs than it destroys. The number of persons employed directly and indirectly in the automobile industry today, for instance, is about six times as many as the peak employment in the horse and buggy business, including the related lines of activity. It is estimated that over four-fifths of the inventions do not displace labor, but are used to lower costs and by thus broadening the markets provide increased employment.

Skilled Labor Shortage

"Greater provisions, however, should be made to cushion the shocks of technological unemployment. Fortunately, the time required to learn a new skilled job is considerably less than in the earlier days. Our schools as well as industry itself should provide the young with more adequate training to meet the demands of the times.

"The shortage of skilled workers in many lines, in the face of heavy unemployment, is a sad commentary on our failure to make the necessary adaptations to the requirements of progress.

"If the contention were true that new mechanical devices cause chronic unemployment, then in each succeeding decade a smaller percentage of the population would be gainfully employed. The facts are that during the period of greatest technological advance, from 1870 to 1930, the population of this country trebled but the number of workers nearly quadrupled and the volume of production increased about elevenfold.

"At present, employment is more nearly normal in those industries that are highly mechanized, whereas unemployment is the greatest in lines where machinery plays a relatively small part. For instance, manufacturing enterprise now employs nearly as many workers as in 1929, while the number employed in the building industry, which is still largely in the handicraft stage, is one-third less than in the boom year.

"Mechanization, capable management, improved transportation and communication facilities and the like have made possible a tremendous increase in per capita output which in turn has been reflected in higher living standards for all.

Many Improvements

"Mass production and consequent lowered costs have been the key to our unmatched progress with the resultant benefits shared by all. This is a matter of common observation, but it is well to remind ourselves of some of the outstanding achievements during the past two or three generations.

"An automobile made by hand, according to estimates, would cost about $18,000, as compared with an average wholesale price of $620 at present. As a consequence of bringing a car within the buying range of the average person, the number of automobiles in this country has increased 25-fold in 25 years, while at present the United States has twice as many motor vehicles as all the other countries combined. The average life of rubber tires has increased nearly 10-fold in less than three decades, whereas the price per unit is only a fraction of the earlier period.

"Nearly three-fourths of the homes of the nation are wired for electricity, made possible by the more than 50 per cent reduction in rates during the past quarter of a century. In the past 15 years the price of a small-sized electric refrigerator has been cut by more than 60 per cent, and in consequence nearly one-half of the wired homes in this country have one of these modern conveniences.

"Standard radio sets cost but one-seventh as much as in 1928 and remarkable improvements have been made during the intervening years. According to the Department of Commerce, 89 families out of 100 in this country have receiving sets while the aggregate in use in the United States is estimated at 45,000,000, or nearly as many as throughout the rest of the world. The weekly national attendance at the movies is estimated at around 85,000,000 persons. We have reached the stage in our progress when inventions tend to multiply in geometric progression. Because of the cumulative heritage of the fundamental elements that serve as a basis for inventions, our development should be extending in an ever-widening circle. So, as we may be standing on the threshold of a great expansion, we should not sabotage our progress by a defeatist philosophy which would cause stagnation and close the doors of opportunity."

Shell Union Earns 77c Common Share in 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Shell Union Oil Corp. estimated 1939 earnings at approximately $11,800,000, equal to about 77 cents a common share after preferred requirements, which compared with a 1938 net income of $11,318,423, or 72 cents a common share. During the fourth 1939 quarter the company estimated it earned about $5,100,000 compared with 1938 earnings for the corresponding quarter of $1,953,929.

Gives Good Report

Blank & Stoller

Samuel Zemurray
President of United Fruit Company.

United Fruit 1939 Net Equal to $4.86 Share; $3.54 in 1938

The United Fruit Company earnings during 1939 were equal to $14,101,929, after deductions for taxes, interest and depreciation had been made, Samuel Zemurray, President of the company announced.

Mr. Zemurray said that in spite of the fact that war conditions necessarily affected the company's activities, the fundamentals of the firm's business have never been in sounder condition.

Earnings for the year were equal to $4.86 on 2,896,600 outstanding shares of common stock and does not include treasury stock. It is a better showing than that indicated in 1938 when the earnings were $10,272,746 or $3.54 per share.

During 1939 there was declared and charged to the surplus account $11,586,388 for dividends, equal to $4 per share.

Owing to the fact that the company has under way an unusually large development program, an increase in the inventory of materials and a decrease in cash from the corresponding figures for 1938 are apparent.

Cash and Government securities on hand at the close of year—exclusive of the insurance fund of $11,750,000—amount to $26,841,911, as compared with $35,877,384 in 1938. Inventory of material and supplies has increased from $8,499,913 to $12,082,717 within the year.

There was appropriated for capital expenditure in 1940 the sum of $10,804,332. From appropriations previously made there remains unexpended $4,034,466. Properties and cultivations have been kept in first-class condition and two new divisions, with rail and port facilities, have been started on the West Coast of Costa Rica.

The company has 119,821 acres of banana cultivations, 94,338 acres of sugar cane, 53,494 acres of cacao and 3,195 acres of other products.

Public Offerings Drop During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities declined during the week ended Feb. 1 for the fourth successive week, falling off to $17,361,563, compared with $29,767,990 the previous week and $151,107,200 in the corresponding week last year, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

New issues were the smallest since the week ended Nov. 9, when offerings first began to revive from the prolonged period of inactivity induced by the outbreak of the European war.

About 80 per cent of the week's total represented a demand for new money, the remainder consisting of refunding operations.

Comparisons follow:

	Last week	Year ago
Municipal	$14,617,500	$46,178,200
Public utility		70,000,000
Miscellaneous	2,122,000	
Stock	622,063	34,929,000
Total	17,361,563	151,107,200

J. I. Case Shows Drop in Net

CHICAGO (AP)—J. I. Case Company, tractor and farm implement manufacturer, reported net profit for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1939, was $352,343, equal to $3.46 a share on the 7 per cent preferred stock. This compared with $2,422,372, or $8.89 a share on the common stock, in the previous fiscal year.

'Abuses' Found By the SEC In Fixed Trusts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Securities and Exchange Commission has taken up in a report to Congress as an instalment of the SEC investment company study, abuses arising out of practices of fixed and semi-fixed investment trusts, which will soon be the subject of recommendations for legislation.

The SEC has decided to proceed immediately with its final report and recommendations to Congress so that regulatory legislation could be obtained at the present session.

Report to Congress

This final report, containing detailed executive recommendations, will be submitted to Congress prior to submission of final stages of the factual reports.

It was declared in the report that on an investment of about $863,000,000 in 110 fixed trusts from 1927 through 1935 investors sustained a capital loss of about $290,000,000, or roughly 34 per cent of the amount invested.

"If this experience be projected over the entire list of fixed trusts of which the commission has some record," the report continued, "investors as a whole suffered a loss of $303,000,000 on their investment of $900,000,000 in mixed trust shares during the period 1927 through 1935. During the same period the sponsors made a gross profit in excess of $90,000,000."

David Schenker, counsel who prepared the report, and L. M. C. Smith associate counsel, were primarily concerned with such features of the fixed trust set-up as excessive "loading charges" and "hidden charges," insulation of sponsors of fixed trusts from liability, high-pressure selling of fixed-trust shares, "switching" of investors' funds to "new model" shares entailing additional charges in each "switch," the inability of holders of shares or certificates to convert their holdings into cash in many cases and the use by investment trust systems of "big name" metropolitan banks as trustees.

"The protection afforded the investor who purchased trust certificates on the faith of the trustees' name may be illusory," the report asserted. "An examination of these duties and functions indicates that they are essentially mechanical and that no investment discretion is required of the trustee.

Shun Responsibility

"All parties connected with fixed trusts apparently sought to release themselves from liability to investors. The promoter insulated himself against personal liability to the investor by the formation of the depositor corporation and by the broadest provisions in the trust agreement for exculpating the depositor from all liability except for acts involving willful default or gross negligence."

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East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
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Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1

for 13 classes of investors and investment advisers

1. Those Desiring More Income
2. Large Investors
3. Investors of Moderate Means
4. Small Investors
5. Women Investors
6. Lawyers and Trustees
7. Investment Dealers
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11. Investment Counsel
12. Investment Counsel Clients
13. Those Desirous of Reducing Estate Taxes

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Send, without charge or obligation, description of The Letters of an Investment Counsel to Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, by H. G. Carpenter, of E. W. Axe & Co., Inc. (author of A SUCCESSFUL INVESTOR'S LETTERS TO HIS SON).

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	514,330
1940 volume to date	17,215,970
1939 volume to date	26,466,680

Stocks Move In a Narrow Groove Today

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—While aircrafts and specialties displayed quiet rising tendencies in today's stock market, leaders generally moved over a slightly irregular route.

Dealings were relatively light throughout and, at the start of the final hour, small declines and advances were well distributed.

Aviations again attracted buying attention on the belief much heavier foreign warplane orders are in the offing. Leaning forward were Douglas, Boeing, Glenn Martin, Curtiss-Wright and Lockheed.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit and Brooklyn & Queens Transit preferred edged into new high ground for 1939-40, along with Cluett Peabody. On the upside also were Allied Chemical, Montgomery Ward, Santa Fe, General Motors, Canada Dry, American Can, and American Smelting.

U. S. Steel and Bethlehem were sluggish as a sharp drop in next week's mill operations was forecast. Lagging also were Goodyear, Great Northern, Anaconda, Union Carbide, and Eastman Kodak.

Selective improvement came into the bond department. Commodities were a trifle mixed.

Bonds Are Uneven

A Utilities Power & Light loan scored a fast recovery after dropping more than 3 points at the start of bond trade today.

The utility company's 5s of '59 were off only a minor fraction at 93 as the short session headed into the final stretch. The 5½s of '47 sold at 93, up a trifle.

Fast moves in these issues, which contrasted strongly with the dawdling action of the balance of the list, followed announcement the company plans to sell Indianapolis Power & Light, a subsidiary.

The general run of corporate bonds couldn't decide on a direction and didn't try very hard.

Up a trifle were Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F" at 16¾, Pennsylvania General 4s of '65 at 101& and Union Pacific 3½s of '71 at 96¾.

On the losing side were St. Paul 5s at 6¾, Continental Oil 2¾s at 109¼ and Frisco 4½s of '78 at 11.

Price changes in the few U. S. governments which appeared on tape were narrow.

In the foreign division Norwegian loans stumled after recent substantial gains. The 4s sold down around ½ point at 66¾ and the 6s of '44 were off as much at 91½.

N. Y. Life Insurance Business Shows Good Upturn During 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Life Insurance Company made noteworthy gains during 1939, according to Thomas A. Buckner, Chairman of the Board.

Payments to living policyholders and beneficiaries amounted to $210,625,618 in 1939, an increase of about $9,000,000 over the previous year. The payments to policyholders amounted to $139,804,833, and payments to beneficiaries totaled $70,820,785.

New paid for life insurance in 1939 was $427,756,600, an increase of $4,939,100 over 1938.

Total insurance in force on Dec. 31, 1939, aggregated $6,830,834,796. This is an increase of $37,008,487 over the close of 1938.

There was a normal growth of assets during the year, the total assets of the Company on Dec. 31, 1939, amounting to $2,762,278,483, an increase of $114,823,771 for the year.

Included in total liabilities of $2,636,639,461 is a voluntary investment reserve of $50,000,000, which is $5,000,000 greater than at the close of 1938. Also in the liabilities is included the sum of $39,216,872 for dividends payable to policyholders in 1940.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week are Atlas Powder Co., Brown Shoe Co., Inc., General Motors Corp., International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd., Peoples Drug Stores, Inc., Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., Union Tank Car Co., and Westinghouse Air Brake Co. A list of the meetings of companies compiled by Fitch Investors Service is as follows:

Monday, Feb. 5

General Motors Corp. (Pfd. and Com.), 4 p. m. Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. (6 per cent Pfd. and Com), 11 a. m. International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. (Com.), 2:30 p. m. Westinghouse Air Brake Co. (Com.), 3:30 p. m.

Tuesday, Feb. 6

Brown Shoe Co., Inc. (Com.), 10 a. m. Fajardo Sugar Co. of Porto Rico (Com.), 11 a. m. Homestake Mining Co. (Com.), 3 p. m. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc. (Com.), 10:30 a. m. Union Tank Car Co. (Com.).

Wednesday, Feb. 7

Atlas Powder Co. (Com.), 3 p. m. Bristol-Myers Co. (Com.), 10 a. m. Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (Cl. "A" and "B"), 11:15 a. m. Federal Light & Traction Co. (Pfd.), 11 a. m.

Thursday, Feb. 8

Peoples Drug Stores, Inc. (Com.), 2 p. m. Underwood Elliott Fisher Co. (Com.), 9:45 a. m.

Friday, Feb. 9

Brown Fence & Wire Co. (Cl. "A" and Com.), 10:30 a. m.

Brokers' Loans Decrease

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reports that members' collateral borrowings—"brokers' loans" totaled $560,850,900 at the close of business Jan. 31. This represented a decrease of $34,238,038 from $594,288,938 a month earlier.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	Feb 2
56⅛	31½	Acme Steel (2a)	1	46	46	46	Jan 31
11⅜	6⅛	Adams Ex (¼g)	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jan 31
27⅛	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	3	18⅜	18¼	18¼	Feb 2
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	3	49⅞	49¾	49¾	— ¼
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	
10	6¼	AlaskaJun (.15e)	2	6½	6½	6½	Feb 2
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	2	1	1	1	+ ⅛
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	3	10	10	10	+ ⅛
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	13⅛	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	2	14½	14½	14⅜	Feb 2
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(1½g)	1	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
11⅞	6¾	Allen Indus (1g)	1	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	
200½	151½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	3	172¼	172¼	172¼	+1¼
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (.80)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 31
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	67½	67	67	Jan 30
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ½
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jan 26
3⅜3	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2½	2½	2½	Jan 31
21	12	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 26
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	4	53¼	53¼	53¼	— ⅛
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	3	20⅛	20	20	
47	16¾	Am Airlines	3	46⅛	46½	46½	+ ¼
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	4	10⅛	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
57⅜	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅛
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	3	113⅜	113½	113½	
179	150	Am Can pf	2	174⅞	174⅞	174⅞	Jan 30
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	7	24¼	23⅜	24¼	+ ⅛
64	30¼	Am Car pf	4	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	Feb 2
25½	13½	Am Ch & C(.40e)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
115⅛	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec 21
133	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	136	135	135½	Jan 31
8¾	5	Am Colortype	3	6¼	6	6	— ¼
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Feb 1
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	Feb 2
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	4	2½	2½	2½	Feb 1
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 26
3⅜	1⅞	Am & For Pow	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
25⅛	10	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	3	20	19¾	20	Feb 1
30⅜	12¼	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	4	23½	23¼	23¼	Feb 2
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb 2
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	9	31¼	30¾	30¾	Feb 2
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Feb 2
43½	25⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	3	35	35	35	Jan 29
60	41¾	Am Home (2.40)	5	58	57⅞	58	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb 2
25	14½	Am Ice pf	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	Feb 2
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
42	26½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	
		Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	3	53	53	53	Jan 31
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	1	13½	13½	13½	
5½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb 2
40⅛	22⅝	Am Metal (¾e)	2	22⅞	22¾	22¾	Feb 2
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119	119	119	Jan 22
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	16	4	3⅞	4	
58⅞	32	AmP&L$6(1½k)	5	55¾	54⅞	55	+ ¾
49	28	APL 5pf (.93¾k)	10	46	45⅛	46	+1
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	14	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	2	64⅜	64¼	64¼	Feb 2
15⅜	10¾	Am Saf R (1.20)	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Feb 2
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Feb 1
63	35½	Am Sm&R (⅓e)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	3	145¾	145½	145½	Jan 31
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	69½	69½	69½	Jan 30
41	20⅜	Am Steel F (¼e)	1	27	27	27	
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	2	12	12	12	
18¼	9	Am Stove (¼e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 31
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Feb 2
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	89⅛	88¾	88¾	Feb 2
18½	13⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
171¼	148	Am T & T (9)	4	171¾	171	171¾	+ ¾
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	+ ⅜
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	3	90¼	90	90¼	+ ¼
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148½	148½	148½	Feb 1
8¾	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb 2
14⅜	8¼	Am Water Wks	7	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	98½	96½	98½	+1½
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	2	7½	7½	7½	
64¾	28⅜	Am Wool pf(3k)	2	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Feb 1
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan 11
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	3	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	36	36	36	Jan 19
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.70g)	6	19	19	19	— ¾
21	8¾	Andes Cop (⅜g)	1	11	11	11	Jan 27
4	1½	A P W Paper	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 30
37	21	Arc D-M (1.10g)	3	32½	32½	32½	Feb 1
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108	108	108	Feb 1
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	12	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	2	48¾	48¾	48¾	Feb 2
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	58½	58½	58½	Jan 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾e)	7	40⅛	40¼	40½	
13	7½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jan 29
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Feb 1
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77	77	77	Jan 27
81	41	As DG 2pf(93¾k)	1	73	73	73	Jan 23
38	30	Associates I (2)	1	38½	38½	38½	Jan 31
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	6	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
71	49¾	AT&SF pf (2½e)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	Feb 2
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	2	19½	19⅜	19⅜	Feb 2
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Feb 1
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jan 31
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	3	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ¼
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jan 25
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	50	49⅝	50	Jan 31
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	3	68	66	68	+2
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	4	6½	6	6	Jan 29
5⅜	4½	Auburn Auto	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	2	2	2	2	Feb 2
9⅝	5⅛	Aviation Corp	44	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
		B					
24¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	4	15⅛	15	15	
9¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
30½	11½	Bangor & Ar	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Feb 2
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
13	6	Barker Br (¼g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 24
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall (.15e)	1	12	12	12	
26⅜	15½	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	3	27½	27½	27½	
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jan 27
107⅛	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¼
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123½	123½	123½	Feb 1
9⅝	7¼	Bel-Hem (.20e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
		BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec 27
73⅜	52	Bendix Av (½e)	23	30⅞	30½	30¾	+ ⅛
33¾	16⅜	Ben Ind (1.85g)	3	22¼	22	22	
22½	17⅞	Ben IndLpf(2½)	3	56¼	56	56	Feb 1
56	18⅛	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	38	37⅞	37⅞	Feb 2
57½	32	Beth Steel (1e)	11	74	73¾	73¾	— ¼
100	50¼	Beth S 5%pf (1)	9	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
8½	1½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	+1½
120⅛	99¼	Bigelow-S (1e)	3	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
32¾	15⅞	Black&Deck (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Feb 1
24½	14	Blaw-Knox	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
17¾	8½	Bliss & L (2½g)	3	19	18¾	18¾	Feb 2
36½	13¾	Boeing Airplane	13	24¾	24¼	24¼	
34¾	16¾	Bohn A&B (1)	5	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Feb 2
28½	16	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jan 29
22	12½	Borden Co (.30e)	13	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾e)	13	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 29
34¾	19½	Bower R B (3)	3	32	32	32	Feb 2
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	3	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg (1¼g)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
41	31	Briggs&Stra (3)	3	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	Feb 1
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	52	52	52	Feb 2
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	17	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ¼
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	36	17½	15⅛	17	+2¼
13¾	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	17	15⅜	13¾	15⅜	+1⅞
15⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	118	16¼	15¾	16⅛	+ ½
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	6	57½	57	57¼	+ ¾
50	39	Bkl-M pfct(1¼e)	5	55½	55	55	
30⅛	13⅝	Bwly Un G (¾e)	2	23	23	23	+ ¼
41	31½	Brown Sh (2)	2	35	35	35	Jan 16
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ½
13⅛	7	Bucyr-Erie(½g)	9	9⅝	9½	9½	Feb 2
8	4	Budd Mfg	5	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	5	5½	5½	5½	
30	15½	Bullard Co (¼g)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
34¼	21⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Feb 2
20⅜	11½	Burling Mill(1)	9	19¾	18⅞	19	Feb 2
18¾	11	Burr Ad M(.10e)	3	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	5	3⅝	3½	3½	Feb 1
9½	5¾	Butler Br (.15e)	2	7	7	7	Feb 1
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jan 29
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Feb 2
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Feb 1
17⅜	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	14	14	14	
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	8	25½	24⅞	25⅛	Feb 2
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	+ ⅝
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼e)	1	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.40e)	8	14¼	14	14⅛	Feb 2
20⅝	12	Can Dry (½g)	57	20½	19¾	20	+ ¼
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅝
8	4½	Capital Ad A	2	5½	5½	5½	Jan 29
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jan 30
4	2⅜	Car&Gen (.025e)	1	3	3	3	
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	2	68	68	68	Feb 2
64½	38½	Catepil Tract(2)	1	50	50	50	+ ¼
30½	13⅝	Celanese (½g)	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
19½	7⅞	Celotex Corp	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
30½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	3	3	3	3	Feb 2
12¼	3⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	4½	4½	4½	Jan 27
14⅜	5⅛	Cent Viol St(¼g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb 1
6⅞	3½	Centuury R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 10
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(1e)	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅝
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	8	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	Feb 2
22½	18	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	19⅝	19½	19½	Jan 25
30	17	Cham P&F(.30g)	5	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	Feb 2
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	5	20	19½	20	Feb 2

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	5	39⅛	39¾	39¾	+ ⅜
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96½	96½	96½	Feb 1
29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	4	4⅜	4½	4½	
27⅜	15⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Jan 19
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3½	⅝	Chi & N West pf	2	1	⅞	1	Feb 2
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	12	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Feb 1
14	9½	Chi Mail Or	3	10	10	10	
⅞	¾	Chi M St P&P	1	¾	¾	¾	Feb 2
1⅛	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Feb 2
39½	30⅝	Chi PT cv pf (3)	3	34	34	34	Feb 2
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jan 29
⅞	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	
1⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	½	½	½	
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 1
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Feb 1
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jan 31
13½	4⅜	Childs Co	4	5	5	5	+ ⅛
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (5g)	10	81	80¾	81	+ ¼
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	6	13⅜	13¼	13¼	Feb 2
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	1	3	3	3	
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
39	20⅛	Clev Gr B (2½g)	1	38	38	38	
60⅛	34⅜	Climax M (1.20a)	3	37	37	37	
38	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	54	40¼	39¾	40	+ ¼
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	2	120	119¾	119¾	Feb 2
62½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	62½	62½	62½	Jan 31
18	11½	Colgate-P (½)	8	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	Feb 2
		Colgate pf cld(6)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Feb 1
37½	20¼	Collins & A (2e)	8	35	34½	35	Feb 2
24⅞	11½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Feb 2
25⅜	14	Col Br A (1½g)	2	23¼	23⅞	23⅞	Feb 2
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½g)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	Feb 2
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	17	6¼	6¼	6¼	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	4	88¼	87	87	Feb 2
15⅝	6½	Colum Pic vtc	1	7	7	7	
30⅛	15½	Col P pf (2¾)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Feb 2
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	1	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	— ⅜
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	3	47	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅛
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jan 26
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	6	54½	54¼	54½	+ ½
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	Feb 2
16	8⅝	Comi Solvents	3	14	14	14	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	Com'th & South	16	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ¾
32½	25⅝	Com Edis (1.80)	14	32¼	32¼	32¼	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	Feb 2
9⅞	5	Congress Cigar	2	9	9	9	Jan 31
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	4	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (⅜e)	1	8	8	8	Feb 2
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	10	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
108½	101¾	Con Ed pf (5)	2	107½	107½	107½	
2⅛	¾	Con Film Ind	7	1	⅞	1	
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf (1d)	2	8½	8½	8½	Feb 1
7⅞	3¾	Cons Laundries	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	5	3½	3½	3½	Feb 2
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	Jan 12
101⅞	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	4	101½	101½	101½	Feb 2
17¼	9⅛	Container (¼e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
22⅛	11⅞	Cont Bak A	3	13⅝	13¼	13¼	Feb 1
2	1	Cont Bak B	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
100	87½	Cont B pf

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Woolworth Sales Best In History

NEW YORK (AP)—F. W. Woolworth Co., which operates more than 2,000 retail stores here and abroad selling low-priced merchandise, reported 1939 net profit of $29,310,353 for the parent company and its Canadian subsidiary, equal, after charges to $3.02 a capital share outstanding.

This compared with $28,584,944 or $2.95 a share for the previous year.

Domestic sales volume, highest in the company's history, totaled $318,839,000 and represented a 4 7-10 per cent increase over 1938's total of $304,304,741. Domestic earnings increased, as a result by $2,082,416.

The 1939 income account did not include dividends and undistributed earnings of the German subsidiary, amounting to 5,527,217 reichsmarks (about $2,211,000.)

Increased domestic sales and a steady profit margin enabled the company during the past year to more than offset war effects upon the income from European stores.

British and German subsidiaries also reported increased operating profits for 1939, but exchange problems prevented the increase from showing up in the parent company's results.

Collection of Data On Bankruptcy Act Ordered by Judges

WASHINGTON (AP)—Collection of data on how the Federal Bankruptcy Act is being administered, a possible basis for recommending changes in the law, has been ordered by the judicial conference of senior federal circuit court judges.

This was announced by Chief Justice Hughes, who said the director of the administrative office of the United States courts had been instructed to send questionnaires to all bankruptcy courts.

Copies of replies will be turned over to the Attorney General.

The Chief Justice also said the judicial conference, which met recently, had recommended the appointment of two additional federal circuit court judges for the eighth circuit, embracing Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.

One new judge for this area was recommended last September, but Mr. Hughes said that "on a review" of the situation the conference renewed a previous recommendation for two judges to keep the circuit abreast of its work.

Engineering Awards 6 P. C. Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP) — Heavy engineering construction awards increased during the week ended Jan. 27 to $62,942,000, a gain of 92 per cent from the previous week and 6 per cent greater than the corresponding week last year, Engineering News-Record reported.

A renewed flurry of industrial construction caused a substantial rise in private engineering awards which accounted for 54 per cent of the total volume, the first time private work has exceeded public building since last October.

Total private awards were almost four times as large as the previous week and nearly double the corresponding week of 1939. Public contracts were 23 per cent larger than the previous week but 29 per cent smaller than a year ago.

Comparisons follow:

	Last Week	Year Ago
Private	$33,918,000	$18,173,000
State and municipal	21,454,000	37,791,000
Federal	7,570,000	3,072,000
Total	$62,942,000	$59,036,000

Continental Oil Co. Plans Expansion

NEW YORK (AP)—Continental Oil Co. will immediately begin clearance of ground for construction of a $4,000,000 refinery at Westlake, La., near Lake Charles, it is learned.

Actual building, it was said, probably will begin in April. Refinery capacity is to be 8,000 barrels daily of high grade gasoline and byproducts.

The main office of Continental Oil is in Ponca City, Okla.

Corporation Earnings

Annual

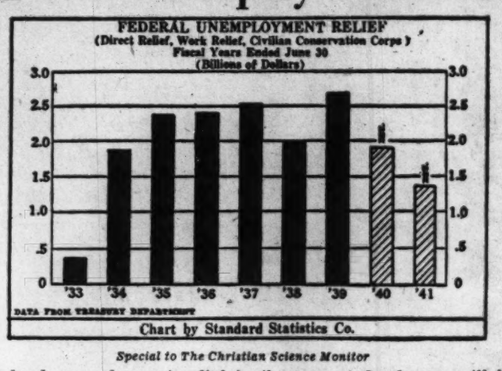
	1939 Net	1938 Net	Net Per Com Sh 1939	1938
American Arch	$232,619	$156,358	$2.50	$1.68
American Silica Sand	*52,522	*73,785		
Atlas Powder	1,299,137	1,013,056	3.82	2.69
Bath Iron Works	660,703	129,745	1.58	.31
Bigelow-Sanford Carpet	2,180,344	*1,491,022	6.44	
Boston Wharf	61,450	88,665	1.02	1.48
Butler Bros.	1,347,749	718,903	.83	.28
Castle (A. M.) & Co.	349,185	216,406	.83	.28
Commercial Investment Trust	15,715,168	16,172,308	†4.34	†4.75
Continental Baking	4,176,121	4,493,803	‡3.32	‡4.20
Deere & Co.	*7,627,355	*9,469,931	1.82	2.43
du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours	93,218,664	80,190,827	7.70	3.79
General Cigar	879,248	1,207,181	1.12	1.81
General Railway Signal	247,503	*133,252	.34	
Illinois Central	2,335,775	1,222,874	.89	.07
Kress (S. H.)	4,963,870	3,668,216	1.02	1.37
Lunkenheimer Co	384,512	179,070	1.75	.73
Marine Midland Corp.	3,693,459	3,545,918	.65	.62
Mathieson Alkali Works	1,095,962	999,473	1.12	1.01
Pacific Lighting	6,886,678	7,896,923	2.60	3.16
Parker Rust Proof	957,518	575,738	2.22	1.33
Plymouth Oil Co.	2,462,755	2,609,091	2.37	2.59
Real Silk Hosiery	169,536	216,406	.40	.18
Reliance Mfg. of Ill.	464,097	54,465	1.69	$4.23
Reliance Steel	249,196	60,502	.99	.20
Safeway Stores	8,268,360	4,206,781	$6.61	$4.02
Savage Arms Corp.	349,307	60,434	2.08	.36
Skelly Oil	2,360,783	2,650,054	1.99	2.27
Southern Railway	6,467,236	*497,773	2.69	
United Gas Improvement	26,635,780	26,053,950	.98	.96
U. S. Leather Co.	150,571	*1,696,524	$3.27	
Wheeling Steel	5,560,755	493,138	6.40	$1.41

Fourth Quarter

	1939 Net	1938 Net	Net Per Com Sh 1939	1938
Acme Steel	$872,506	$202,726	$2.66	$.62
Archer-Daniels-Midland	892,761	230,190	1.55	.33
Black & Decker Mfg.	180,677	54,892	.48	.15
Carpenter Steel	382,033	60,281	1.06	.17
Food Machinery	214,411	159,791	.45	.37
Julius Kayser	130,402	204,282	.31	.49
Merchants & Miners Transp.	*52,122	*17,616		
New Jersey Zinc	1,791,116	1,035,216	.91	.53
Wurlitzer (Rudolph) Co.	108,836	174,374	.21	.38

*Deficit. †On outstanding shares. ‡On Class A shares. §For year ended Oct. 31. ‖On preferred shares. ¶On average number of shares. #On prior preference shares.

Further Reduction Indicated In U. S. Unemployment Relief



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Federal unemployment relief in the current fiscal year will be under the record 1939 total and just under the 1938 total. The preliminary budget estimates for the 1941 fiscal year call for a further

Granary Wheat Factor Holds Prices Even

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (AP)—The stabilizing force of the ever-normal granary program virtually had wheat prices in balance today, tending to check advances as well as declines.

Many market experts believed a material price rise would bring much grain impounded under government loans into commercial trade during the next few months while a further decline may keep it off the market indefinitely.

Profits Reduced

They estimate the recent price slump had wiped away much of the profit which would encourage producers to redeem their loan wheat and sell at market. Before the start of trading today prices were 1 to 2 cents lower than a week ago and had lost 5 cents since Jan. 19, when the government announced it does not contemplate extending most loans beyond April 30.

The amount of grain involved in the loan program is estimated to be large enough to feed the nation two months or more. It was accumulated during the harvest period last year when prices sagged as low as 60 cents a bushel and when storing of grain tended to check the decline.

The European war, which lifted prices 20 cents in September, and the drought scare which added another 20 cents or more in December created a paper profit for thousands of producers who had placed more than 160,000,000 bushels under loan. However, the price strengthening feature of the program, which held true as long as market values were below loan rates, was transformed into a price depressing influence the moment wheat could be sold for more than the amount of loan plus interest, storage and marketing charges.

Grain Goes to Processors

Thus, the action of prices recently has been partly a reflection of attempts of thousands of traders, dealers, producers and others to evaluate this situation in connection with other market factors, especially as the maturity date of loans approaches.

How much wheat already has been redeemed cannot be determined although figures indicate many producers have taken this step. Much grain is believed to have found its way directly into the hands of processors.

HOLC Foreclosures Loss $78,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Home Owners' Loan Corporation reported that book losses on the sale of foreclosed homes had reached $78,000,000 and eventually might triple that figure, but that such losses represented only a small amount in comparison with savings to home owners.

Charles A. Jones, general manager, said that against the losses would have to be placed $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 already saved borrowers in interest "and the hundreds of millions of dollars they will be saved in the future" as a result of the corporation's reduction of interest rates to 5 and 4½ per cent.

Prices of Cattle Drop; Hogs Lower; Lamb Values Rise

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Substantially higher fed steer and yearling prices last week induced the country to offer a liberal quota of shortfed and longfed bullocks of varying weight and finish. Lower prices were the natural consequence and closing levels were at least 25 cents under late last week, with good and choice grades as much as 50 cents off.

All other killing classes were under pressure and shared the downturn.

Hogs advanced early in the week and lost the gain, closing generally steady to 10 cents lower than Friday's average.

Lambs sold off early despite limited numbers, regained the downturn and closed strong to 10 cents higher. Yearlings and light steers topped at $12.10, hogs made $5.90 Monday and closed at $5.60 down.

Top lambs dipped to $9.15 early in the week and finished with an outside top of $9.40.

Shipping demand was noticeably abridged in the steer department and daily clearances were far from complete. This was particularly true on Monday when considerably more cattle were received than the trade expected.

Good and choice steers with weight suffered more severely than others, selling off 50 cents in many instances, while lightweights and yearlings escaped with a general 25 cents downturn.

Hogs advanced Monday, largely because of limited numbers, lost all of the gain on the following day when supplies were more adequate, and subsequently made minor declines. Shipping demand was less extensive than last week and packers insisted that higher prices were inadvisable in the face of prevailing meat trade conditions.

Lambs topped at $9.40 Thursday, after having sold down from $9.15 at the low time. Week's bulk fat lambs $8.85-$9.25, yearlings $7.75-$8.15, top $8.25, ewes largely $4.50-$5.15.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Interim				
Borden Co	30c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Extra				
Masonite Corp	25c	..	Mar. 10	Feb. 20
Natl Un Fire Ins Co	$1	..	Feb. 19	Feb. 5
Photo Engravers and Electrotypers, Ltd	50c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Irregular				
Getchell M	3c	..	Jan. 26	.....
Sonotone Corp	5c	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 4
Virginia Coal and Iron Co	50c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Whouse E & M	87½c	..	Feb. 29	Feb. 13
Regular				
Alum'm. Ltd. pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Am Can pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Am Metal Co	25c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Am Metal Co pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Am Tobacco	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Am Tobacco, B	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Archer D Mid	35c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Bigelow-Sanford	$1	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 13
Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co, Inc 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 13
Ca Vinegars	30c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Central Railway Signal Co pf A	$1	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Cream of Am pf	87½c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Collateral Trustee Shs. A	12.5c	..	Feb. 29	.....
Deere & Co pf	35c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Fitzsimmons & C, D & D	25c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Golden Cycle	$1	Q	Mar. 11	Feb. 29
Green Bay and W R R, B	5c	..	Feb. 19	.....
Greenfield G Lt pf	75c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Horn&Hardart pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Interlake S S	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Klein (D E) Co	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Knickerbocker Fd	8c	..	Feb. 20	Jan. 31
Lake SD Pw7½pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Lake SD Pw6%pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Lee (HD)Mer'leCo	25c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 6
Macmillan Co	35c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 10
Do 85 noncum pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 8	Feb. 3
Masonite Corp	25c	Q	Mar. 20	Feb. 20
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Midland Mutual Life Insurance Co	$2.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 26
Nashawena Mills	25c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 3
National Credit Co Class A	1¾c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
National Union Fire Insurance Co	$1.50	..	Feb. 10	Feb. 8
Neisner Bros	35c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
N J Zinc	50c	..	Mar. 9	Feb. 17
1900 Corp "A"	50c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 9
1900 Corp "B"	12½c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 9
Nonquitt Mills	50c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 30
Northam War pf	75c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Pender (D) Groc A	87½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Photo Engrav & Electrotypers, Ltd	50c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Pillsbury F. M.	40c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Polithania S Bk	$1.00	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 31
Prov. Bk Ca	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Risdon Manf Co	10c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Risdon Manufacturing Co 7% pf	87½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Second Inves. Corp. (R. I.) $3 pr pf	75c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Skelly Oil pf	$1.50	Q	May. 1	.....
Sonotone pf	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Standard C & S	40c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Standard C & Spf	40c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Standard Oil Calif	35c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
U S Play C	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
U S National Bank (Portland)	35c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
U S National Bank (Portland)	35c	Q	July 1	June 22
Wesson O & S pf	$1.00	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
WestVa W Ser pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Westin'se E&M pf	87½c	Q	Feb. 29	Feb. 13
Whit'n(Wm)Co pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Will & Baumer C	10c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Will & Baumer C pf	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Woolf Bros., Inc.—Cl. "B" pfc pf	$1.30	A	Feb. 1	Jan. 23

Massey Harris Net Down

TORONTO (CP)—Earnings of the Massey Harris Company Limited, were down sharply in 1939, the company revealed in the annual statement. In the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1939, income from operations, after adjustment for exchange but before interest, depreciation and other charges, totaled $2,313,286 compared with $3,144,942 in the previous fiscal year.

Heard in Wall Street

The approximately $300,000,000 total of fire premiums reported paid in last year to the fire insurance companies continues to confirm the widely held opinion that, by and large, fire insurance business is leveling out and may perhaps decline, due to improved fire-resistant construction and better fire-fighting equipment. Casualty and inland marine insurance, on the other hand, is increasing. Fire insurance men are inclined to pity life insurance men as being in a less interesting business, because of the more or less cut-and-dried nature of the actuarial basis for life insurance compared with the infinite complexity and endless change in the rating bases for fire insurance, which sends rating men out and into every kind of factory and plant in the country.

The fire insurance people have their government troubles as well as the life men. Nathan Straus of the USHA has incurred their resentment by obtaining for one of his projects, from a mutual fire company possibly looking for advertising, a rate of 5 cents per $1,000 (or $250 per $1,000,000 of insurance) and then writing his subordinates not to consider any higher rates on other USHA projects. This rate will not pay overhead.

After several days of the Dayton Power hearings, investment bankers are somewhat less pessimistic about an early SEC ruling to require competitive bidding in all high-grade utility refunding offerings. They say SEC's Mr. Houser is having rather heavy going to show legally the community of interest which is supposed to tie Dayton Power to Morgan Stanley.

The FTC has again dragged into the TNEC hearings the hardy perennial issue of basing point pricing, but the Commission is bored to tears with it. Committee members don't show up, the hearings start late, the Chairman seems about to yawn, and the Press finds the discussion too technical and doesn't care anyway. Everybody looks forward to fireworks when the insurance hearings are resumed.

A preliminary or interim report is expected in a week or so from the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure, which may be of interest to followers of the Walter-Logan bill.

H. F.

Sears, Roebuck Sales Highest in History

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Company reported for the 13 periods of its fiscal year ended Jan. 29 sales of $657,061,593, highest in its history.

The sales topped those of the previous year, totaling $534,741,427, by $122,320,166, or 22.9 per cent, and were $84,187,492 bigger than the $572,874,101 sales for the fiscal year ended Jan. 29, 1938, previous peak.

For the 13th period—Jan. 2 to Jan. 29—the company reported sales of $37,767,394 compared with $31,496,864 in the corresponding period a year ago, an increase of $6,270,530, or 19.9 per cent.

FHLB Loans Second Highest on Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank board reported that the 12 FHL banks had advanced $94,780,587 to member institutions last year, the highest mark since their establishment in 1932, excepting 1937.

Assets of member institutions were reported at $4,700,000,000 at the end of 1939, an increase of $300,000,000.

Egypt to Impose Cotton Export Tax

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Egyptian Ministry of Finance announced today a cotton export tax equal to about $1 per 225 pounds would be imposed starting Aug. 15.

The ministry said that in the event the United States subsidized exports of American cotton, the Government would reconsider the tax with a view to re-establishing an equilibrium between Egyptian and American cotton prices.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 Noon, Feb. 3

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.98	$3.96	$4.2397
Cables	3.98¾	3.96¾	4.2397
France—franc	.0226¾	.0226	†
Belgium—belga	.1692	.1687	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5310	‡
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2383	.4537
Norway—krone	.2373	.2373	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0074¼	.0220
Finland—finm'k	††	††	.0436
Hungary—pengo	.1930x	.1930x	.3941
Portugal—escudo	.0374x	.0374x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0065x	.0065x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso††	.3290	.3290	.7187
Brazil—milreis††	.0515	.0515	.0925
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.3040
Peru—sol†	.1850	.1850	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3700	.3700	1.7810
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3025	.3020	.6180
Java—florin	.5360	.5360	.8804
Hong Kong—dol	.2487	.2487	*
Shanghai—dol	.1850	.1850	.4740
Straits—dol	.4675	.4640	.5613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8712	.8737	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 3.02853 as of Nov. 12, 1938. ‡Free market. ‖Parity changed; new value not yet determined. †Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 2½s '45-43	109.28	109.28	109.28
5 2½s '48-44	110.9	110.9	110.9
6 2½s '50-45	107.17	107.17	107.17
1 2½s '53-58	106.6	106.6	106.6
5 2½s '55-50	106.6	106.6	106.6

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '47-42	105.2	105.2	105.2

Home Owners Loan

5 2½s '44-42	104.19	104.19	104.19

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
3 Alleghany cv 5s '44	78½	78½	78½
8 Alleghany cv 5s '49	69	69	69
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	45¼	45¼	45¼
3 Allegh Val 4s '42	106	106	106
4 Allied Strs 4½s '51	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	62½	62½	62½
5 Am Int 5½s '49	104	103¾	103¾
13 Am T&T 5½s '43	108¼	108⅝	108¼
3 Am T&T 3¼s '66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108⅝	108⅞	108⅝
2 Am T Fdr cv '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Arm Del 4s '85	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 AT&SF 4½s '48	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5 AT&SFRkyM 4s '95	100½	100½	100½
18 A C Line 4½s '64	57¼	57	57⅛
1 A C Line 5s '45	74¾	74¾	74¾
2 AubAutocv 2¾s39	51	50½	51
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	29	29	29
5 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	29½	29¼	29½
8 B&O 1st 5s '48	68	67⅝	68
10 B&O 1st 5s '49 ct	67	67	67
6 B&O rfg 5s '95	26	26	26
2 B&O rfg 5s '95ct	26	26	26
2 B&O 5s '96 F	26	26	26
1 B&O 5s 2000 D reg	25	25	25
5 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	15½	15½	15½
7 B&O 1st 4s '48	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
2 B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	57¼	57	57¼
3 Bell TPa 5s '60C	132½	132½	132½
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Beth Stl 3¾cv '66	105½	105½	105½
8 Beth Stl 3½s '52	107¼	107	107
7 Beth Stl 3¼s '60	101⅝	101¼	101¼
6 Boston&Me 5s '67	46	45¾	45¾
6 Boston&Me 5s '55	46½	45¾	46⅛
34 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	89⅞	89½	89⅞
6 Bkly ManTr4½s66ct	87	86¾	87
1 Bkly U Gas 5½s '50	94½	94½	94½
3 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	102	101⅝	102
7 Can Nat 5s '60 Oct	104½	103⅞	104½
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	99¾	99⅝	99¾
30 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100⅝	100½	100⅝
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100	99¾	100
10 Can Pac 4½s '46	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	89	89	89
7 Cen Pac 5s '60	91½	91½	91½
1 ChamplonP&P 4¾s'50	103½	103½	105½
1 C & O 3½s '96 D	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99	99	99
3 C & O rfg 3½s '63F	104½	104½	104½
5 CB&Q rfg3½s '71 A	87¼	87	87
5 CB&Q gen 4s '58	89¾	89¾	89¾
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17	17	17
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	27	27	27
3 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Chi&NW 6½s'36	16½	16⅝	16½
3 Chi&NW gen 5s'87	15	15	15
9 Chi & NW 4s'87	13	13	13
2 Chi & N W 4s'87 st	14	14	14
4 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Childs Co 5s'43	52½	52½	52½
15 Cin Un Term 3¾s'69	111¾	111	111
4 CCC&StL 4½s'77	51¼	51	51
13 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	79½	79½	79½
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	73	73	73
1 Col & So 4½s'80	30½	30½	30½
1 Colombia G 5s'52 Ap	104½	104½	104½
10 Colombia G 5s 1961	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 Col Ry Pw&L 4s'65	109	109	109
10 Comwlth Ed cv 3½'58	128	128	128
2 Con Edis 3¼s'65	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Con Edis 3½s'58	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Con Edis 3½s'56	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
40 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	105	104¾	104¾
5 Cons Pw 3½s '65	109	109	109
4 Cons Pw 3¼s '66	107	106¾	106¾
6 Cont'l Oil 2¾s '48	109¾	109¼	109¼
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	29¾	29½	29½
9 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	60¾	60⅛	60⅜
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
3 Erie gen lien 4s '96	22¾	22½	22½

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	145.52	30.68	24.76
Net change	+.19	+.04	+.07
Previous close	145.33	30.64	24.69
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	144.65	30.15	24.61

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
5 Fla S Cst 's '74	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
10 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	50	50	50
4 Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	106½	106	106
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 Goth Silk Ho 6s 46	89½	89½	89½
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	98½	98½	98½
1 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	61⅝	61¼	61¼
5 Hudson Coal 5s52A	33⅞	33¼	33¼
5 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	48	47½	48
20 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 Ill Bel Tel 2½s 70	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	47	47	47
2 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	53¾	53¾	53¾
15 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	46	46	46
2 Indpls&Lou 4s 56	13	13	13
18 Interb RTr rfg 5s56	76¼	76¼	76¼
4 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	85	84¾	85
5 Int Hdro El cv 6s44	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	67½	67½	67½
15 Int Paper 6s 55	97½	97½	97½
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	39½	39½	39½
15 Int T&T 5s 55	43¼	43	43
5 KCFtS&Mem 4s36	31	31	31
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	47¾	47¾	47¾
1 Lac Gas 5s '42	85	85	85
1 L S&M S 3½s '97	84	84	84
5 Leh Val 4s 20003	16	16	16
3 Liggett & M 7s '44	126¾	126¾	126¾
5 Louis & Nash 5s '69	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	91¼	91¼	91¼
2 Louis ¾ N 1st 4s 2003	88	88	88
10 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s'52	78	78	78
2 Maine Cen 4s '45	78	78	78
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90	81	81	81
38 Manhat Ry 4s '90	81¼	81	81¼
16 Manhat Ry 2nd 4s 2012	44	44	44
4 Manh Ry 2nd 4s 2013 E	44	44	44
1 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	16½	16½	16½
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1½	1½	1½
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16⅜	16¾	16¾
5 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2¾	2¾	2¾
6 Mont Pow 3½s '66	100	100	100
4 Mor & Essex 5s '55	43¾	43⅝	43⅝
5 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	44¼	44¼	44¼
11 Nassau El 4s '51	54	53¾	54
11 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	48	47¼	48
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	107	107	107
3 Nat Distill 3½s '49	105½	105½	105½
5 Natl Steel 3s '65	103	102⅞	102⅞
1 N Eng RR 4s '45	37	37	37
1 New Eng T&T5s'52	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝
12 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	97¼	97	97
6 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Pen RR 4s '48	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Pen RR 4s '48 st	114	114	114

New York Curb

11:50 a. m. Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
200	Aero Sup B (.20g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
280	Alum Co Am (6g)	150	149	150
250	Alum Co Am pf	115	115	115
100	Am Cit P&LB	1½	1½	1½
1000	Am Cyan B (.60a)	34⅝	34½	34½
600	Am Exp Lines (.65g)	16	16	16
100	Am Gen $2½pf(2½)	32	31	32
200	Am Light&T (1.20)	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
100	Am Seal-Kap(⅛g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
800	Atlas Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Atlas D Forge	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	A

Appeal to Rescue Children Spurs Drive for Finnish Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—The appeal for funds to remove 30,000 Finnish children beyond the range of guns and sub-zero weather gained urgency here yesterday with a cable from William Hallam Tuck, Herbert Hoover's aide in Uleaborg, Finland, who said that the last aerial attack had razed improvised children's shelters there. The dispatch, received at headquarters of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., last night, said rebuilding operations already had begun.

"Completed today a visit to Uleaborg," Mr. Tuck said. "In the last attack on one town, over 1,000 bombs inflicted heavy damage on the town's two kindergartens and completely destroyed a section of workingmen's homes where, since Sunday night, many children have slept in dugouts.

"Population of the province is 350,000 plus 37,000 evacuated from more dangerous areas. Relief remittances greatly appreciated. Total received to date 2,200,000 marks and is being carefully allocated to buy clothing, underclothing, and shoes for evacuated Finn populace, victims of lesser bombings and families of reservists. Rebuilding is progressing courageously."

[Although bombings of Finnish cities on the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia have been reported, there have been no detailed press dispatches of the bombing of the strategic rail junction of Uleaborg (Oulu). The Finnish Embassy in Washington, however, said its report showed Uleaborg as among the cities bombed by Russian planes.]

A program to provide temporary foster homes for Finnish children in adjoining countries is being carried out by Dr. Bertel Nyberg, Overseas Division of the International Child Service Committee, with the assistance of Mr. Hoover's Helsingfors committee.

Thirty thousand Finnish children have arrived in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, where they will be placed with families who have invited them for the duration of the war, a report from Dr. Nyberg stated.

"The Finnish Nation will not give up even after things become worse, though I do not believe they will," Dr. Nyberg declared. "The new generation will live and will come back one day, having grown older, to cultivate once more the fields, and to build a nation worthy and capable."

Dr. Nyberg voiced appreciation of American donations which enabled the Committee to carry out the work and gifts by the Save-the-Children International Union in Switzerland.

Feeding Problem

"The feeding of our children will certainly become meager later on, for we can no longer import," he added. "I hope that the consignments will be sent to our headquarters in Helsingfors."

The International Child Service Committee here is the American affiliate of a permanent organization with international headquarters in Geneva and member organizations in 30 countries, operating in behalf of children of all nations.

Mr. Hoover will bring his appeal for Finnish relief personally to the women of New York at the annual luncheon on Feb. 3 of the Federation of Women's Clubs, New York Chapter.

California Legislature Revolts On Governor's Relief Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—In revolt against proposed increased relief payments and higher taxes to make them possible, the California State Legislature in special session here has repudiated the legislative program of Governor Culbert L. Olson in one of the most dramatic assaults ever made against a State administration.

Leaders of the opposition, which now commands a majority vote in both houses, declare they will pare down the $95,000,000 relief appropriation demanded by the Governor to approximately half that figure, refuse to sanction the new taxes he asks for, and go home without taking up the numerous other points placed on the program for the special session.

The issues in California's great political battle, taxation and relief, are dominant issues in national politics. Observers of the national scene are wondering whether events of the last few days in Sacramento may not be a foreshadowing of a Nation-wide rising against increased financial burdens to support the unemployed and others.

May Base National Trend

If California is a barometer, other state administrations and the Federal Government may soon be faced with similar situations.

The circumstances surrounding the revolt of the Assembly are so dramatic that they probably will be discussed for many a day wherever politicians gather. They culminated in the gesture of Gordon H. Garland, newly elected Speaker, who immediately upon taking his chair on the opening day of the session, Jan. 29, yanked loose the telephone connection which had kept his predecessor in constant communication with Governor Olson and his aides.

Critics of Mr. Garland and the opposition say this was unnecessary, theatrical and childish; but his supporters describe it as a declaration of independence, and point out that it was merely an emphatic way of indicating that he believes in the American doctrine of separation between the legislative and executive powers in the Government.

Democrats "Take a Walk"

When Governor Olson entered the Assembly Chamber a few minutes later, he was greeted not by his henchman, the former Speaker, Paul Peek, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, but by Mr. Garland, who, although a Democrat, is a leader of the "economy bloc" of Democrats in the Assembly, who have joined forces with the Republican members to wreck the Governor's budget and relief program.

Theoretically, the Olson Administration, the first Democratic administration in California in 40 years, had a majority of votes in the Assembly, while the Senate had a majority of Republicans. But 10 "economy" Democrats in the Assembly abandoned the Administration on this issue, and Mr. Peek, the Administration's candidate for Speaker, was defeated by 43 to 33.

Under the new regime in the Assembly, the most important committee posts have been given to opponents of the Administration.

Surprise and Revenge

Governor Olson surprised the Legislators when, in spite of loud and constant rumblings of revolt against such measures, he insisted upon a vast increase in relief funds and $50,000,000 in new taxes for the next 17 months, remainder of the biennium.

They are taking a prompt revenge.

House Again Cuts Farm Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

it wrote back approximately $87,626,000 into the bill. One of the items cut out by Committee was $47,500,000 for Sugar Act benefits. It was shown that these benefits are financed by processing taxes and more than pay their own way. Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, bill manager, explained that his subcommittee had made the cut through a "misunderstanding." The House approved the restoration, 85 to 45.

Another item restored after the Committee had cut it out was $40,000,000 for operations of the Rural Electrification Administration. The Committee originally proposed that this money be borrowed from the RFC, but on a Republican point of order against this method of financing, it wound up as a direct appropriation out of the Treasury.

On the other hand, economy advocates won practically every other victory, and repeatedly clashed with leaders of the farm bloc. Against the warnings of President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace against excessive economies, Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, one of the most effective speakers in the House, pictured President Roosevelt as principal exponent in the economy drive.

"The budget for relief is cut almost 50 per cent," he pointed out. "In view of that it is not right to say that all the cut is being put on agriculture."

Big Cut on Surplus Disposal

The largest single cut came in elimination of $72,678,812 for disposal of surplus food products (which would supplement the 30 per cent of customs receipts, amounting to about $100,000,000 next year, alloted for this purpose). These funds are being used to finance the AAA's food-stamp plan now in operation in 28 cities.

If the above figure had been approved it was planned to extend the system to 14 more cities. The House was closely divided on this item, which might have been restored if it had come to direct vote. The cut went through, however, on a point of order, raised by Mr. Cannon, that Congress had never authorized expenditures through this medium. The presiding officer sustained the point.

By far the hardest fight came to restore $25,000,000 stricken out by the Appropriations Committee from the President's budget, for funds to make loans to farm tenants. Representative Marvin Jones (D) of Texas, co-author of the Bankhead-Jones Act for such loans, made an emotional plea.

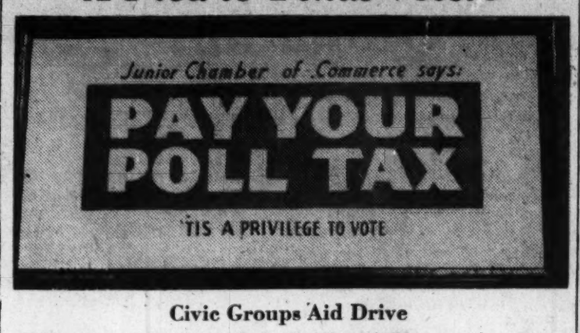
But Mr. Woodrum was adamantine. Representing the powerful economy drive, he said he regarded the tenant loan law was no more than a "social experiment" which the country could ill afford to make at the present time. He said loans to farm tenants were made at rates far lower than those offered to equally deserving industrial workers and only to "a favored few" of those.

"If we had the money," he said, "such an experiment might be highly desirable. But we haven't got the money and we can't borrow it unless we raise the debt limit."

Speaker Bankhead spoke in behalf of the Jones motion to restore the item, and Majority Leader Rayburn voted for it, but it was defeated, 149 to 135. This meant that 284 voting out of a total House membership of 435.

Statistically, this is important because if, as many believe, the Senate reyerses the House position, there are 151 House members not on record from whom might be drawn enough to overthrow the majority of 14 votes last night.

A Plea to Texas Voters



Civic Groups Aid Drive

Billboard used by San Antonio Chamber of Commerce in urging payment of poll tax.

Texas Puts New Safeguards Around Poll Tax Receipts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Despite some agitation for abolition of the poll tax payment as a requirement for suffrage in Texas, more emphasis is being placed just now on efforts to have people pay the tax and thus qualify to vote. Most people take the poll tax requirement as a matter of course and are impressed by civic groups and various leaders who urge them to be prepared to exercise their privilege of citizenship at the ballot box.

Nevertheless, recent developments have resulted in the placing of additional safeguards around the issuance of poll tax receipts, especially since the claim has been made that former methods eased the way of possible fraudulent practices. One of the principal objections to the poll tax requirement is that it has been manipulated, unlawfully or otherwise, to foster political machines.

New Regulations Issued

New regulations regarding issuance of poll tax receipts were promulgated here soon after acquittal of Mayor Maury Maverick on a charge of conspiring unlawfully to pay the poll tax of another.

The new regulations were announced on the basis of a ruling from the State Attorney General's office to the effect that poll tax receipts must be obtained in person. Previously, it had been possible to obtain them by mailing affidavits containing the data to which the prospective voter would personally make oath if he appeared, as he now must do, at the collector's window. That information includes his age, color, length of residence in State and county, etc.

Other Safeguards

Another new regulation requires that the precinct number must be printed on each receipt. That rule strikes at the former practice of deputies at poll tax substations—which may be established anywhere at the height of the paying season in January—penciling in precinct numbers on receipts thus issued for convenience.

"Pay Your Poll Tax. 'Tis a Privilege to Vote," is a message which the San Antonio Junior Chamber of Commerce has broadcast to the community, through billboard signs and otherwise. The Chamber is a leader among civic groups campaigning for poll tax paying, because only by paying can one exercise one's privilege to vote. Another group is the Twenty-Thirty Club, whose members went in a body to the courthouse to pay the $1.50 tax and obtain poll tax receipts.

Hoover Calls on Americans To Feed Finns and Poles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—In the world today there is peace only in the Western Hemisphere, but even conditions here will be "profoundly affected" unless order can be returned to Europe, in the opinion of Herbert Hoover, thirty-first President of the United States, and who now heads the Finnish Relief Fund, a nation-wide movement for aid to the civilian population of the far north republic.

It was a drab picture of a war-wracked world in the grip of want that Mr. Hoover pictured in an address before the Overseas Press Club of America at their annual dinner here last night. He saw the "four horsemen" of the apocalypse as having been joined by imperialism, intolerance, statism, atheism, and hate.

"After them ride war and death, and finally there sweeps famine and pestilence," he declared.

"I need not tell you they are on the march with two thirds of the people of the world at war," he added.

Famine Used as Weapon

Mr. Hoover saw famine as having become a part of the strategy of war.

"It is not a good thing to look at," he declared.

"Western Europe for 100 years—even in peacetime—has not produced sufficient food supplies for its own population," he continued. "It has relied upon the export of goods as exchange for food from outside its borders, but on top of this peace shortage of supplies war results at once in diminishing the food production of every combatant nation. The drafting of man power instantly diminishes the production of milk and of butter and meat. Then people eat into their herds of animals, and thus, when war ends, their stock is depleted. Beyond this, planting of ground crops must be skimped. The harvest is imperfect. And above all, the nitrate fertilizers must be diverted to explosives."

The American who perhaps knows more about feeding starving people of Europe than any other man, having administered relief during the World War days, saw "only one inevitable end" to a long war.

"It crashes in famine," he declared.

"Unless peace comes in the next few months, this is likely to be a long war," Mr. Hoover continued. "There is still the possibility of peace. The common people of the world have not wanted this war. . . ."

Can Serve Best as Neutral

Modern war quickly flashes from wars against soldiers to wars against civilians, Mr. Hoover stressed, adding that as time goes on "the blockade of food supplies, the attacks on cities from the air, will take more toll. . . ."

Mr. Hoover made a stirring plea for keeping the United States out of the war.

"Now America has a role to perform," he said. "It can be a great role in our history. If we shall remain out of these wars, if we have maintained our economic and moral strength, we may be the means by which the world will have a chance to recover from these horsemen. If we join in these wars and exhaust our strength, there will be no one to do it.

"And we have an intermediate service while these wars are in progress. To obtain food during the war, the combatant nations must have resources or credits with which to buy it from abroad. The great nations at war have these resources. Their limitations are blockade and diminishing supplies.

"But there are the little countries who are the victims of this war, such as Finland and Poland. Finland is still fighting with hope. Poland has been overrun. They are blockaded. They, too, are dependent upon imports for a portion of their food supplies. They, too, will be subjected to this diminution in agricultural products. But they have no resources with which to buy in world markets. And theirs is a pressing question, for their harvest of last year and their accumulated supplies will be exhausted by this springtime. Unless they can be supplied, famine will ride over them long before the end of this harvest year. And these same situations would arise were Belgium or Holland or Norway or Sweden attacked by the enemy.

America Well Supplied

"We in the United States have a great food supply. We can, if the world requires it, produce an even greater surplus. Out of our present surplus we can furnish the little nations without depriving our own people of one atom.

"I do not believe that as a Christian nation, or as a nation loving liberty, we have any moral right to stand by with these large surpluses of food and see people starve wholesale who are helpless to help themselves, and more especially is this true if they are victims of aggression, if they are dying on their frontier fighting for their independence and fighting for the survival of human liberty in the world."

Mr. Hoover was for the United States keeping its head while hate roamed the world.

"We in our indignation at wrong and aggression must not be led into blind hates against whole nations," he declared. "The great masses of the German people and the Russian people are not responsible for the wars now going on. The vast majority of both these nations are gentle and decent people who pray for peace as do you and I.

"If we have not been involved in the poisonous air of hate, and if we are ready to help Europe defeat famine and pestilence, we might exert a saving and constructive voice in the peace table."

Peruvian Cotton Finds War Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—The war appears to have increased the importance of cotton for Peruvians, as the largest single shipment from a national port was recently announced at Pisco. It consisted of 2,500 tons of Tanguis cotton, valued approximately at $1,000,000. The destination is Liverpool.

A Peruvian Cotton exchange is now functioning in Lima, with technical advice from two experts of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange. Both these officials form part of the arbitration board in the new Exchange. The institution resulted from the recommendations of a special commission which investigated the Peruvian cotton trade at the invitation of the National Agrarian Society.

Hitler-Stalin Joint Targets Of A. F. of L.

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 3 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor denounced Reichsführer Hitler and Joseph Stalin as "enemies of mankind" today and warned that "as long as their creed of totalitarianism rules in Germany and Russia, the peace of the world is in jeopardy."

Speaking through its Executive Council, the Federation condemned what it called "Soviet-Nazi imperialism," offered all possible assistance to the "victims of racial and religious persecution in Europe." The Federal Government was urged to "do everything it can, without endangering American neutrality, to help Finland resist Soviet aggression."

The Federation's spokesmen also "repudiated all attempts to Sovietize American labor and we refuse to have any traffic with Communist agents." Its President declared several unions of the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations are influenced or controlled by Communists.

The labor body listed Belgium, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries as the probable "next intended victims" of Germany and Russia.

Contending that "Stalin formerly posed as a friend of democracy," and that "Hitler once masqueraded as the foe of Communism," the Federation declared, "both Hitler and Stalin still persist in trying to make us believe they want peace. They still insist they are the innocent victims of the 'imperialistic' democracies of Europe. We in America know otherwise."

"Unfortunately," the Federation stated, "a large number of open and secret members of the Communist Party have established themselves in control of labor organizations affiliated with the dual movement outside the American Federation of Labor."

William Green, President of the Federation, listed several unions as either "strongly influenced" or "absolutely controlled" by Communists. These were the Maritime and Automobile Workers' Unions, Longshoremen, Fur Workers, Transport and Vegetable and Cannery Workers, Office Workers, the County and Municipal Government Employees' Union and the American Newspaper Guild.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

PURE FOOD COLORS
"CRYSTALS of COLOR" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) Pure Food Colors of scintillating beauty; odorless, tasteless. In all pastel shades. Endorsed by Home Economic teachers and dietitians. Be a popular hostess and represent us in your vicinity. Good profits. Color chart, carton of three standard colors plus all information and instructions will be sent for 25 cents, coin. Address: Dept. H., Peerless Color Laboratories, Est. 1901, Rochester, N. Y. Bank References.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Box R-39, 824 Van Nuys Bldg.—Well established and favorably known mining machinery business for sale; present owner wants to retire; would continue with business for reasonable length of time until purchaser becomes familiar and adjusted.

CANDY, FRUIT AND NUTS

ARIZONA PECANS—grower to you; best grade, thin shells, not processed; bags shipped, prepaid 4 lbs. $1.95—11 lbs. $4.80—20 lbs. $8.25. ROBERT E. AUSTIN, Somerton, Ariz.

DRIED FRUITS

STUFFED MIXED FRUITS
The never to-be-forgotten gift—for every occasion; delicious California dates, prunes and figs stuffed with nut meats, ground fruits and honey. Write for prices. Good profits for agents. STERLING FOOD PRODUCTS, 3715 Avalon, Los Angeles, Calif.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

JACKSON, MISS.—The Maples, 619 W. Pearl, 1 block south of U. S. 80. Quiet, restful rooms with hot and cold running water; meals optional; free garage, tourists welcome. Tel. 3-1518.

SALESMEN WANTED

A WORTHWHILE business to supplement your regular profession is offered in a book agency handling books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson, Chicago.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Make good commissions, full or spare time; take orders Janalene "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's Wear; chance to get own clothes without cost; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. JANALENE, Dept. 826-B, Indianapolis, Ind.

THUMB INDEXING

BIBLES, WORKS on CHRISTIAN SCIENCE Blue, Black, Brown Thumb Indexed with the ORIGINAL RAPID PAGE FINDER SYSTEM now used by Publishers' Agent. Address orders for new or used books to RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., Inc. 168A HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Beautifully landscaped 4-acre estate; large barbecue in private canyon; outside laundry; separate guest or servant house; drive direct to second floor; 10 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths; fireplace; all view windows; children welcome; $150 a month. 2360 Laurel Canyon Road, L. S. GRANGER, owner. Phone Van Nuys 5-3404.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Antiques, objects of art, silver, and paintings, by reliable establishment. Write Box L-1, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Fritz-Carlton Hotel
1138 Boylston St., Boston
1-2 and 3 Room Suites
Reasonable Rates
Excellent Cuisine
5 Minutes from The Mother Church

FURNISHED heated suburban apartment, married couple or two adults preferred; references required. Som. 0706, Somerville, Mass.

The Linda Vista
939 SOUTH SERRANO AVE., LOS ANGELES
Mrs. Ida G. Chamberlin, Mgr.
A strictly Class-A Apartment in Wilshire District. Distinguished for its luxurious appointments and character of its service. Daily maid service. 24-hr swboard. Ground floor Garage.

Local Classified

United States and Canada *(Continued)*

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

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CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
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BOSTON CLASSES: CHILDREN AND ADULTS teaching the fundamentals which make for good posture, and for freedom and naturalness of movement. New courses starting.
LAURA DALZELL
246 Huntington Ave. (opp. Symphony Hall) Ken. 6459

FOR SALE OR RENT

CO-OPERATIVE apartment, Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.; 7 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; maintenance $250 a month. Write Box B-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

GARAGES

HONESDALE, PA., ROUTE 6
Gammell's Garage, 1030 Main St. Tel. 53
Supplies—Repairing—Storage
Atlantic Gasoline—Pontiac Cars

HELP WANTED

COUPLE, Christian Scientists, for small house; garden; small salary, but happiness; beautiful North Blenheim, N. Y. McLAUGHLIN.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, general office work, moderate salary. Write full experience. Box H-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Av., N.Y.C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PEACEFUL ACRES—Country home for rest and study, loving care if desired; permanent, transient. MRS. LOUISE RING, Enfield, N. H.

Sunny Hours
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Rolling Land; splendid house; bargain price
Miss L. M. NELSON, Realtor Winter Haven, Fla.

HOUSES TO LET

TWO bedroom house near fishing and beach; fireplace; modern; new. P. O. Box 201, Riviera, Florida.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

National Movers of Boston
Wanted: Full or part loads anywhere. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment.
MID. 2403. CALL ANY TIME
129 WAVERLEY AVE., WATERTOWN

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Practitioner's office for rent; will share office part time. Box K-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Estate Jewels Appraised. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PAINTING & PAPERHANGING

SPECIAL WINTER PRICES—Painting, paper hanging; terms. For estimate, Stadium 2249 or 7347, Philo Epps, 98 Hooker St., Allston, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

PAYING GUEST in attractive home 20 mi so. of Boston, preferably elderly lady. Box M-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SARASOTA, FLA "CLEARVIEW"
Newly built guest house designed and equipped for comfort; peaceful, quiet atmosphere, overlooking beautiful Sarasota Bay; near recreational center. Little Theatre; catering especially to Monitor readers. M. B. JUDKINS, 740 Broadway (U. S. 41).

PERSONAL SERVICE

EXPERIENCED lady wishes work, reading aloud, tending telephone in office or home, or assisting in light housework; best references. Phone COM. 9273 (Boston).

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

PRINTING

FOR CHURCHES, business, practitioners, teachers: prices reasonable; good service. CALL PTG. CO., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. ALg. 4-8147.

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Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 3332

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 224 Huntington Ave., Apt. 4—Pleasant single or double room, one with running water; business people preferred. Kenmore 0693.

BOSTON—Attractive room, comfortable beds with innerspring mattresses, shower. MRS. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Kenmore 1022

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Avenue—Several pleasant sunny rooms, water in closet; one suitable practitioner's office. Tel. Com. 9323.

BOSTON, 11 Norway—Why not change to newly furn. rooms; modern beds; nearest house to The Mother Church. MRS. REED.

BOSTON, The Fenway — Attractive, sunny room in gentleman's apartment; reasonable. 41 Peterboro St., Suite 12, Ken. 0826.

BROOKLINE, MASS.
Modern home, single and double room; parking. 121 Clark Road, Longwood 7103.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 33 Concord Avenue—Warm, quiet room for business woman; breakfasts optional. Call evenings only. Kirkland 8539.

HARTFORD, CONN. 550 Farmington Ave.—To individual or couple, unusually attractive room, large, unfurnished, well heated, well ventilated, with windows on three sides, newly decorated; in 5-room apartment on first floor; kitchen privileges or use of entire apartment. Tel. 3-6727 after 3:30.

MIAMI, FLA.—New, attractive guest rooms; convenient to everything; selected clientele. Penn-Hall, 7326 Biscayne Boulevard.

N. Y. C., W. 55th—Large, exceptional room, near bath; switchboard, kitchen privileges; $10.50 week; modern, restricted building. CI 7-4206—Ex 3-F.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 6-C—Attractively, newly furnished room, centrally located; excellent service; business persons.

N. Y. C., 320 W. 83rd—Attractive large or medium room; quiet, refined private family; breakfast optional; moderate rate. ROSELD.

N. Y. C.—Business woman; large, light room, 2 closets; 17th floor; 1 in family; excellent transportation. CH 2-2058 evenings.

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BOSTON—Gentleman student wishes to share large room near Massachusetts Institute of Technology; on car line. COM. 8683.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES to sell hosiery, lingerie and men's haberdashery as advertised in the Monitor; samples and training free; advance commission and bonus. Write or apply REAL SILK HOSIERY MILLS offices, 459 Park Sq. Bldg., Boston, or Room 311, 7 Willow St., Lynn, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTORNEY, 1931, able, diversified experience; law or commercial office. Write Box Z-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PRINCIPLE student, 30, seeks employment; energetic, conscientious; appreciate any opportunity. Write Box L-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

LADY of refinement desires position as companion, housekeeper, governess; speaks English, French, German, Hungarian; good musician. MRS. O. B. c/o Strauss, 3 Sutherland Rd., Brookline, Mass. Lon. 6846.

SECRETARY, college trained, bachelor of laws degree, 10 years' experience various fields, desires temporary or permanent legal work position. Box N-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, long experience; excellent references; go anywhere. Box P-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN would like work as housekeeper, companion or general; small family. MISS MAC, Ken. 8488 (Boston) Monday a. m.

Local Classified

United States and Canada *(Continued)*

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DRAMATIC coach for professionals: Teacher of Speech, Posture, Oral Interpretation, etc., for beginners. MARION D. ROBB, 171 W. 71st St., N. Y. C. End. 2-7087.

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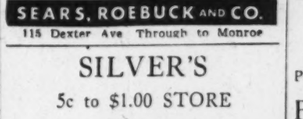

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FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

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DIAMOND SETTING, BEAD STRINGING, ENGRAVING. LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WATCH STRAPS AND BRACELETS MODERATELY PRICED.
ATTRACTIVE CHRISTMAS CARDS
108 S. E. First St. Phone 3-4921
Sixteen years in Miami

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

McAVOY'S ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

Gulf Products GULF Tires Batteries
Lubrication a Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 BISCAYNE BLVD. PHONE 7-9296
Nice Clean Rest Rooms

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Leeds 62963
12 noon to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday

Dine at Beautiful
NORMANDY INN
on Normandy Isle
940 Everglades Concourse, Miami Beach
Opposite the Monument
Breakfast - Luncheon
Dinner
Finest Foods Served
Phone 6-9112

FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-8265
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

Flamingo Gown Shoppe
Importers
Sportswear—Millinery
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
of Distinction
818 Lincoln Road Phone 5-4901

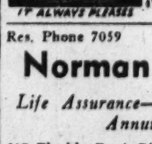
LOUIS' GRILL
Serving Miami Beach Since 1928
"JUST GOOD FOOD"
731 Lincoln Road Phone 5-9933

ALYCE MAYNE
629 Lincoln Road, Phone 5-2701
JEWELRY ACCESSORIES
HOSIERY PERFUMES
Distributors for
DUNHILL — SCHIAPARELLI — CHANEL

Gasoline and Motor Oil
Watch for the Sinclair Sign!
Redfern's Service Station
1601 ALTON ROAD, MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
"Service as You Like It" Phone 5-9581

Pierre
FINE CUSTOM TAILOR
and NECKWEAR
1140 LINCOLN ROAD
PHONE 5-3813

ORLANDO

Home Cooking

Dine at The Colonnade
Catering to Discriminating People At Reasonable Prices
Free Parking
Private Dining Rooms
478 No. Orange Ave.
Phone 5214
IT ALWAYS PLEASES

Res. Phone 7059 Bus. Phone 3563
Norman Nagel
Life Assurance—Tax Analysis Annuities
507 Florida Bank Bldg., Orlando, Fla.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3176

Branch Offices
29 E. Central Ave.
46 E. Church St.
1122 E. Colonial Dr.
500 E. Park Ave. Winter Park

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Emerick's Cafeteria
All-Ways "Reliable"
A new, modern cafeteria just opened, featuring Home Cooking
216-218 N. Orange Ave.

For Service Now
Tires Batteries
Electrical Lubrication
GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson Dial 3111

AMERICAN
Laundries—Dry Cleaners
Phone 6112
Main Office, 21 N. Paramount St.
Branch Office, 18 E. Church St.

DOERINGS FOOD MARKET
Select Meats — Vegetables and Groceries
337 NORTH SHINE ST.
Phone 7080 — Delivery Service

PALM BEACH

OLA McDONALD
Shop of Original Models
102 N. County Road
Sportswear and Hats, Evening Gowns and Wraps, Coats and Dresses, Costume Jewelry and Novelties

R. Walter Mack Shop
347 WORTH AVE.
Hats and Gowns
Models
Custom Work

SARASOTA

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
SMART SUITS—SHOES
SHIRTS—TIES—SHOES
for Men
338 Main Street

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
"Famous for Good Food"
BRADENTON
SARASOTA—At Five Points

Signs
Cragin Sign Co.

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

PHONE 2287 *Quality* SIGNS
Merry Sign Co.
NEON SIGNS 215 SIXTH STREET

POWDER PUFF BEAUTY SHOPPE
All lines of Beauty Culture
18 Years in Same Location
12 LORD'S ARCADE PHONE 2229

ST. PETERSBURG

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Quality Food Popular Prices
MAGNOLIA ARCADE
440 FIRST AVENUE, NORTH

LAKEVIEW DAIRY FARM
BRUCE B. BLACKBURN
1432 LAKEVIEW AVE. SOUTH
Grade A raw and pasteurized milk products
Phones 56-115 or 87-343

Princess Martha Beauty Shoppe
A complete beauty service
104 4TH ST. NORTH
MRS. LORA L. HAMILTON, Owner and Mgr.

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 83-972, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

INSURANCE
J. H. BENES
Associated with
Taggart Insurance Co.
A. G. McEACHERN, Owner
610 First Federal Building
Phone 7183

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309 - Clearwater 5-4201

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second Street, North

R. C. A. VICTOR RADIOS
Everything Musical
LEFTER'S MUSIC SHOP
20 Sixth Street North Phone 6925

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

You will find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES HOME BAKED GOODS at
VINOY MARKET
432 First Street North

Select your
VALENTINES
GREETING CARDS GIFTS
at BEULAH'S
BOOK AND CARD SHOP
Lending Library Shell Novelties
450 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

SHARRON HAT SHOP
Exclusive Millinery
116 First Ave., N. E. St. Petersburg, Fla. Opp. Soreno Hotel

Lowrey's Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg, Florida 340 Central Avenue

DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
(Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

The ERMATINGER Shoppe
Importers of Panamas *Accessories* *Fine Feathers Hosiery*
Agents for
KNOX—WEYMAN—GAGE—STETSON HATS
24 Third Street North

Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

KANISS JEWELRY CO.
Greatest Values in Diamonds
Diamond Brokers Jewelers
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

Men's Shoes, Clothes
Hats and Furnishings
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

TAMPA

Philco Radios
GOURLIE MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
"A home without music is a house"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS
FASHION LEADERSHIP

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Henry Giddens Clothing Co.
Men's Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes
402 Franklin Street Phone 2267
Tampa, Florida

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue, Phone H32474

EAT POLARS *Velvet* ICE CREAM
PHONE 4-1254 93 8TH AVE.

HENDERSON
Sporting Goods Co., Inc.
Tampa's Most Complete Sporting Goods Store
809 FLORIDA AVE. and 810 MARION ST.
Phone 4494

WEST PALM BEACH

Eastman—Bell & Howell
Motion Picture Equipment
Complete Lines of Accessories
Cameras Films
The Camera Center Halsey & Griffith
Palm Beach West Palm Beach

HATCH'S
is your
Complete Fashion Store

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service, Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD., PHONE 9489

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Shop at
Dorothy-Denny's
HATS
GOWNS
SPORTSWEAR
"Just a Little Different"
116 CLEMATIS ST., Opposite City Park
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel 5804

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe

We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves. Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 75 cents. Manicure 50 cts.
2003 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

WINTER HAVEN

"WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE"
PUBLIX STORES INC.
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
"Where the Best Costs Less"

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

WINGO'S CAFE
"Where Friends Meet"
973 Peachtree St. 625 Lee St., S. W.
Tenth St. West End

a distinctive place to eat
The MayAir
Number ONE Rhodes Center
Hours 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
72-74 FAIRLIE STREET
LUNCHEONS ONLY

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

Chajage's
Home of Heart O' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson Prop. 220 Peachtree St

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00
"In the Heart of Macon"

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

JOHN E. SCHLEY
General Insurance
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANING
Our Service not the cheapest but most Economical
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

CALL
JOHNSON'S
For Dependable
COAL *and* FUEL OIL
Dial 3-2187

Reasonable Price
Exquisite, Appropriate
—FLOWERS—
LOUIS G. RATCLIFFE Inc.
Dial 7139 431 South Tryon St.

European Local Classified

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SWITZERLAND—Children and adults requiring individual attention welcomed; happy home, pleasant surroundings. H. Vetterli, Oberaach, Thurgau.

Europe

FRANCE

PARIS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 20-67
9 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel.: Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

NETHERLANDS

THE HAGUE

BRANDSTOF
BESTELLEN?
BREURE OPSTELLEN!! FUEL **33.38.10**
Waldeck Pyrmontkade 88

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dykveldstr. 71 en 75a
Tel 554930 Giro 22678

DRUKKERY VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3, den HAAG
Telefoonnummers: 33 07 28—33 95 58
PRINTERS

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergasvägen 10
in Malmö
Baltzarsgatan 32
in Göteborg
Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

At the same time as
Molyneux, Balanciaga and Schiaparelli
CLARK'S
are also showing the world's most famous materials—
CLARK'S
First Class Ladies' Tailor
original models and copies
at reasonable prices.
Hamngatan 28, 3rd fl. Teleph. 105866

Lagerson's SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

Thérèse Öberg's
DAMFRISERING
HAIRDRESSER
Tel. 11 69 01 Klarabergsgatan 60
CONSUL SVEN M. LAGERBERG
(Law office for overseas Swedes)
25 Värtavägen, Stockholm Tel. 60 48 06

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

THE ORIENTAL SHOP
TOKIO
Hamngatan 24 Tel. 109232
Specialty: Japanese and Chinese Silks, also Waterproofs and Capes.

A. B. Linus Gustafsson
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 Tel. 41 41 43

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

SEIDENHAUS
M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
Gloves Ties Stockings
GRABEN 28.

BASEL

RENAUD A. G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

BERNE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CORSETS
QUALITY STYLE BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

MANICURE
Louise Kisslig
Spitalgasse 29. Tel. 2.94.90

Flowershop
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8 Tel. 23.405

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

Damen-Frisier-Salon
FRAU EMMY JAEGGI
MOSERSTR. 48
1 STK. B. BREITENRAINPLATZ
Das Haus für erstklassige Dauer wod Wasserwellen; Haarpflege Individuelle Frisuren vom einfachsten bis zur modernsten. Manicure, etc.
Tel. 3.23.41
(HAIRDRESSER)

Oswald Berger
AU DEPART
BERN, SPITALGASSE 33
The House for fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites.
Repairs.

WHAT IS Bernina
The Sewing Machine which offers the greatest number of patent devices.
KÖNIG & BIELSER
Beundenfeldstrasse 21 Hirschengraben 2

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM

COUTURE
L. PAULI
Neubrückstrasse 95
(Dressmaking)

E. FRIEDEN
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder Artikel
Bijouterie

Schuhhaus Schneider
Vormals Lüscher & Co.
BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for difficult feet
Spezialität Prothos

Feinbäckerei — Konditorei
Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern
Marktgasse 65 Brunnadernstrasse 21
(Bakery)

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
MARKTGASSE 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

K. RIESTERER
KRAMGASSE 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes. Repairs.

Miss Bigler teaches
ENGLISH
Tel. 3.52.52 Hallwylstrasse 34

OSCAR FÄH
NEUENGASSE 30
Frames all your pictures
Shoes Made to Measure

E. SCHULZE-KRÖPFLI
All Repairs at Moderate Prices
Wallgasse 6 Tel. 3.26.36

BIEL

Bureaueinrichtungen
Erga-Stahlmöbel
FRANZ KUHN, Biel
37 Nidaugasse Tel. 42.55
(Office Furniture)

K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43.09 (Milliner)

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY," 18 Rue du Marché
"La RATIONELLE," 15 Rue de Rive

PAPETERIE IMPRESSIONS MEUBLES FOURNITURES de BUREAU
W. BERTRAND
92 RUE DU RHONE GENEVE
STATIONERY

CONFISERIE—TEA-ROOM
MÆDER-VINES
2, Place du Lac, 2
Téléphone 5 39.53 Fermé le dimanche

MÜHLSTEIN
RUE DE LA CONFÉDÉRATION
Quality Clothes at Moderate Prices
Town and Sports Wear
Tailored and Ready-made
Hosiery—Shirts

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA (Continued)

BANK
Société de
BANQUE SUISSE
2, rue de la Confédération
All banking transactions under best conditions.

INTERLAKEN

Baumaterialien & Kohlen
vorteilhaft bei
STRAUBHAAR & CIE
Coal

LAUSANNE

Fresh Cut Flowers
Flowering Plants
Floral Pieces
E. HARTMANN
9 Av. Juste Olivier Tel. 2.91.19

WINTERTHUR

J. EHRENSPERGER
Spezialgeschäft für frische Früchte und Gemüse
Obergasse 17 Tel. 2.61.93
(Fruit and Vegetables)

ZURICH

Lebens- Unfall- Haftpflicht- Auto-
VERSICHERUNGEN
Abschlüsse · Revisionen · Beratung
H. KUNZ. Dipl. Versicherungsbeamter
Telephon 96 53 50 · Wädenswil-Zürich
(Insurance)

TEA ROOM RESTAURANT
Ermitage
Traiteur Hegibachplatz
Service à domicile J. u. G. Bertholet
Tel. 4.37.65

Qualitäts-Schuhhaus
Spatz
Schuhe für Jedermann—Footwear
Limmatquai 102 Tel. 25.525

ROB. FAHRER
Klosbachstr. 87. Tel. 2.29.67
Elektrische Licht-, Kraft-, Sonnerie-, und Eidg. Telephon—Anlagen
Electrical Installations

Since 1914 | **Rathaus-Drogerie**
The house which deserves your confidence. Try it please!
Dr. H. Kunzmann
Marktgasse 4 Tel. 2.20.87

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

MIDDLEMOSTS
Ladies' Outfitters
Direct importers of THE BETTER KIND of Women's Wear and authorized selling Agents—retail—for several British Fashion Houses.
We Specialize in Travel Wear
MIDDLEMOSTS, First Floor
76, St. George's Street
CAPE TOWN

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore's, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street, off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

DURBAN

COMBER & RUSSELL
LIMITED
Tennis, Golf, Football, Bowls, Cricket
Sports' Clothing and Footwear
Men's Outfitting
343 West St. (opposite Henwoods)
Phone 20249

MILLAR BROS.
for Flowers and Floral Work. Plants and Seeds
Phones 25555 and (after hours) 46372
401 WEST STREET

ARLINES
for
HOME MADE CAKES, PIES and PASTRIES
SANDWICHES for all occasions.
LUNCH PACKETS delivered to your office
Proprietress: Mrs. Adeline Wallace
8, Mercury Lane Phone 21951

LOUDON BROS.
FAMILY GROCERS
Good Honest Service and Quick Delivery
48 Florida Road Phone 37892

Baby Linen Specialists
Our Motto:—
"Only the Best for Baby"
Complete Layettes
Orders Taken for Any HANDMADE GARMENTS
Maids and Boys Catered For.
Principals:—Miss Ivy Young
Miss Doreen Scott
21, CHESTER HOUSE (next to Ansteys) West St. Phone 26066

You Can
BUY *or* SELL
FURNITURE *of every description*
at
BROWN'S SALE ROOM (PTY.) LTD.
AUCTIONEERS, SWORN APPRAISERS and ESTATE AGENTS
243 Pine St. (Opp. Market) Phone 24410

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

John Orr & Co.
(Pty.) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
New Stocks arrive by Mail to Replenish our 52 Departments
Every Clothing, House Linen and Furnishing Item in Stock.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
Limited
NATAL
1 and 2, Anglo-African House Smith Street
DURBAN
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376 West St. Phone 25289

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
from HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 25321 Residence 22933

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

BRENNERS
SERVICE STATION
"The Better Service Station"
for
COMPLETE LUBRICATION
PETROL, OIL, REPAIRS and ACCESSORIES

Mobilgas GARGOYLE Mobiloil
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082 P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O Box 6818

V. M. F. DA'RIES (PTY.) LTD.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St., and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded Six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High-Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Bldgs. 115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

SCHONBERGS'
Manufacturing Furriers
Incorporating Fur Remodelling Co.
8 Pollock Mansions,
Phone 22-6248 Eloff Street

London and Paris Fashions
Heath's Buildings, Opp. Barclay's Bank Von Brandis St., Johannesburg
PHONE 22-6451
Ladies' Dress and Hat Shop
"Good Inexpensive Clothes"
ALL SIZES STOCKED

TRANSVAAL GRAPHITE CO.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Murrella" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Granolithic Paint, etc.
Consult us re Grinding Requirements
234 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 22-2126

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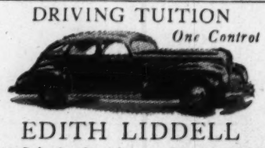
One Control

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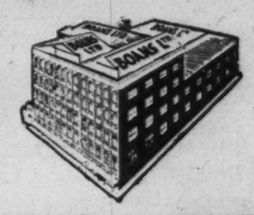
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So Do We

"I admire Keats."

"It's a relief to meet a lady vot still likes children."

Note to Congressmen

This answer turned up in a recent general knowledge paper:

"Syntax was a scale of charges for errors of conduct that was imposed on people in ancient times."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

That Man's In Again

He: "Do I have to face all these bills?"

She: "No, dear, just foot them."

Keeping the Record Straight

"Let's see," said the chatty man, "your brother went abroad on a fellowship, didn't he?"

"No," was the reply. "It was a cattleship."—Pathfinder.

Ahem!

Teacher: "When I was your age I could answer any question in arithmetic."

Tommy: "Yes, miss, but you had a different teacher."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Anxious to Please

Diner: "Two eggs, please. Don't fry them a second after the white is cooked. Don't turn them over. Not too much fat. Just a small pinch of salt on each. No pepper. . . . Well, what are you waiting for?"

Waiter: "The hen's name is Betty. Is that all right, sir?"—Kentish Mercury.

Sunbonnet Sue

The groundhog may look for his shadow,
I'm told, year by year, this is done;
But while he is watching for shadows,
Why, we will watch for the sun.

Bible Facts

Greetings From Babylon

In the concluding verses of the first of the two epistles attributed to him, the apostle Peter sends greetings to the recipients of the letter from "the church that is at Babylon, elected together with you" (I Pet. 5:13).

From this, one might assume that the apostle was a visitor at the world-famous city of Babylon near the Euphrates. We have, however, no direct evidence to the effect that Peter, or, for that matter, any of the apostles, ever visited that eastern city.

Seeking for some other explanation of Peter's reference to Babylon, we may attach some significance to the fact that in the book of Revelation, "Babylon" is represented as being situated on "seven mountains" (Rev. 17:5, 9), as Rome rests on its seven hills; and it is now usual to identify Babylon with Rome, both in the Apocalypse and in Peter's first epistle.

If this identification be correct, Peter was doubtless living at Rome when he wrote the letter in question.

Brevities

Atlanta Two Bells: All of us work for the government. The trick is to get paid for it.

Boston Herald: This is the season for pork and applesauce, writes a cheery household editor, who, of course, couldn't have had the opening of Congress in mind at all.

Daily Anecdote

The Young Author

Most writers have been able to recall the exact time and occasion upon which they began the practice of authorship, but not the great poet, Goethe. For he began his literary career a long time before he was aware of it.

When the poet was a small boy, his vivacious mother would frequently entertain him with some wonderful story drawn from her own imagination. Sometimes at night she would break off her narrative in the midst of some incident which boded no good for the hero; and young Goethe would be left to wait anxiously until the next day to learn the hero's fate.

The following morning the anxious boy would go to his grandmother, repeat the unfinished story of the previous day, and then carefully describe to her just how he would like to have it end. His grandmother would hasten to pass this information on to Goethe's mother, and the rest could easily be foretold.

Goethe's mother would finish the story just as he wished it, remarking innocently, "Are you satisfied, little one? Is that how you wanted it to end?"

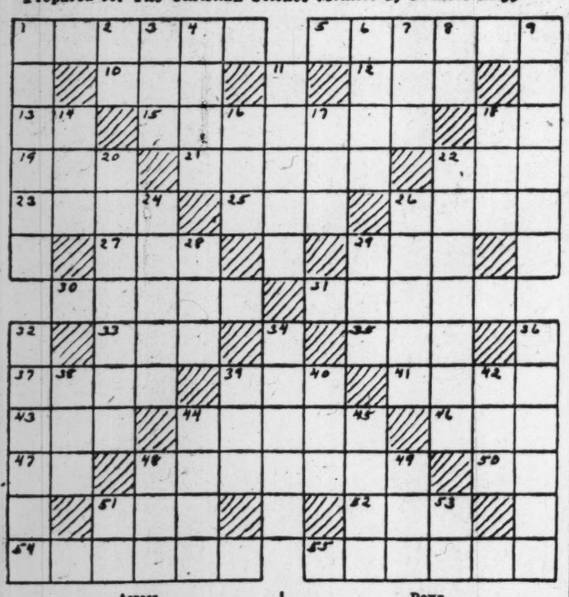
Whether Goethe ever realized he was dictating the finish to these stories, will never be known. Probably not at first—but he was an extremely bright boy.

A Verse for Today . . .

I will not leave you comfortless: I will come to you.—JOHN 14:18.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

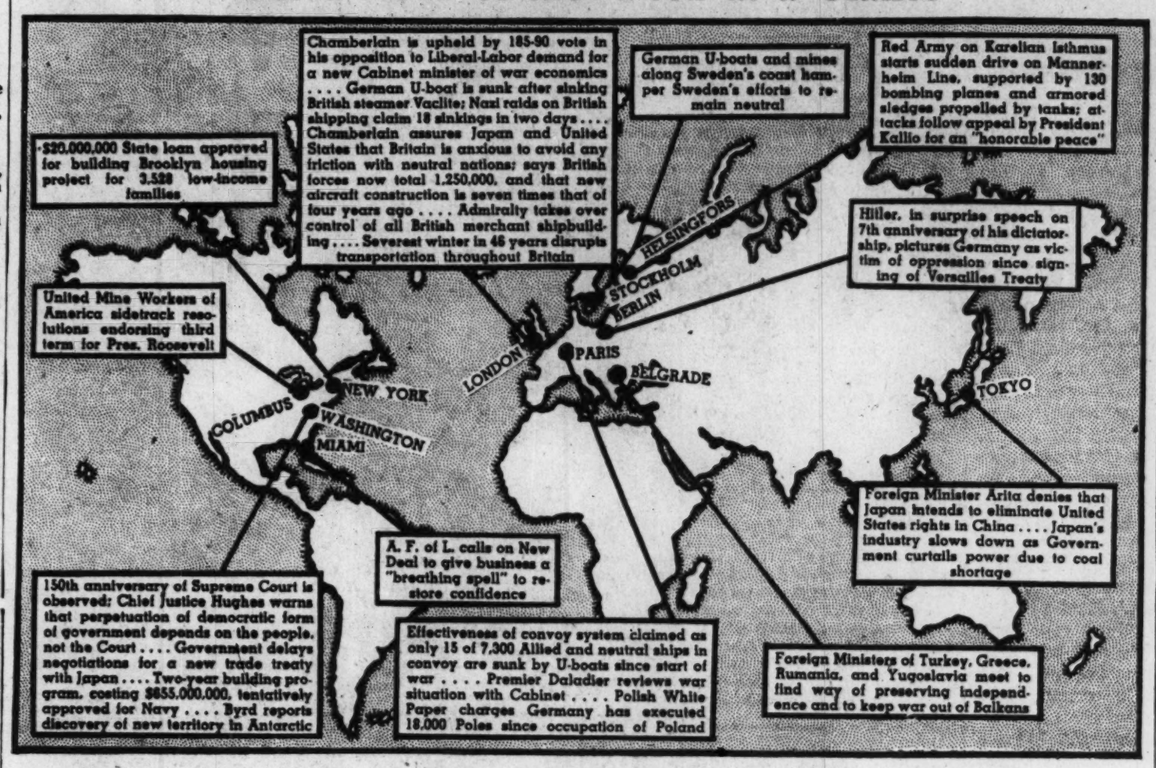
1—Who was a king of Franks?
5—What is a peninsula of southern Soviet Russia, Europe?
10—What is a fuller used to straighten railway rails?
12—What tree yields cauche?
13—What is sixth note of scale?
15—What was one of most finished languages of America prior to Spanish invasion?
18—Mountain (abbr.)
19—What is a silver coin of Lithuania?
21—A tamarack is what?
22—What dainty dish was set before a king?
23—Who was son of Seth?
25—Small child is what?
26—French chalk is a variety of what?
27—What do you call the foot of a fox?
29—Would a chantier be an ode, hut, or hen?
30—Who was first U. S. Governor of Puerto Rico?
31—What English architect designed Houses of Parliament?
33—Who was a goddess of infatuation?
35—What is one of a pair of stripe of wood used to glide over a snow-covered surface?
37—What was Buffalo Bill's real name?
39—On what mountain was Eleazer invested with priesthood?
41—If you visited Denny and Dunipace, you would see whom (sing.)?
43—What is a lake of Scotland?
44—What is a book of the Apocrypha?
46—What is a parrot of New Zealand?
47—About.
48—What Mother Goose character kept a dog?
50—Road (abbr.).
51—What was relationship of Serug to Reu?
52—Fruiting spike of cereal is what?
54—George Henschel was a singer, author, or skater—which?
55—Where was home of Omar Khayyam?

Down

1—What was William Bryant's middle name?
2—Who was king of Bashan?
3—What is a lake of eastern Turkey, Asia?
4—Who was the spy of the tribe of Issachar (Num. 13:7)?
6—Who followed her mother-in-law into Judaea?
7—Where is East Saint Louis (abbr.)?
8—Myself.
9—15 Across was language spoken by whom?
11—Which of Great Lakes is second in size?
14—What is a river of eastern France?
16—A bowler is what?
17—What do mummers do?
18—What is a bronze coin of Palestine?
20—Who wrote "Rock of Ages"?
23—Who is patron saint of Ireland?
24—How would you describe ocean water?
26—If you visited Diyarbekir, whom would you see?
28—What is a river of England and Wales?
29—Possesses.
32—Histrions are what?
34—What nickname is given to a policeman in England?
36—What is plural of "stadium"?
38—Lubberly person is what?
39—What is a peg, pin, or mark used as a target in games?
40—What is a long, narrow inlet?
42—How is "over" written in Gray's "Elegy"?
44—"Old Hundred" is a ship, tune, or book—which?
45—Would a gidgee be a tree, fish or boat?
48—A domestic swine is what?
49—What is an Indian timber tree?
51—Symbol for tin is what?
53—Rupees (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Chamberlain is upheld by 185-90 vote in his opposition to Liberal-Labor demand for a new Cabinet minister of war economics .... German U-boat is sunk after sinking British steamer Vaclite; Nazi raids on British shipping claim 18 sinkings in two days .... Chamberlain assures Japan and United States that Britain is anxious to avoid any friction with neutral nations; says British forces now total 1,250,000, and that new aircraft construction is seven times that of four years ago .... Admiralty takes over control of all British merchant shipbuilding .... Severest winter in 46 years disrupts transportation throughout Britain
German U-boats and mines along Sweden's coast hamper Sweden's efforts to remain neutral
Red Army on Karelian Isthmus starts sudden drive on Mannerheim Line, supported by 130 bombing planes and armored sledges propelled by tanks; attacks follow appeal by President Kallio for an "honorable peace"
$20,000,000 State loan approved for building Brooklyn housing project for 3,528 low-income families
HELSINGFORS
STOCKHOLM
BERLIN
Hitler, in surprise speech on 7th anniversary of his dictatorship, pictures Germany as victim of oppression since signing of Versailles Treaty
United Mine Workers of America sidetrack resolutions endorsing third term for Pres. Roosevelt
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TOKYO
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WASHINGTON
COLUMBUS
MIAMI
Foreign Minister Arita denies that Japan intends to eliminate United States rights in China .... Japan's industry slows down as Government curtails power due to coal shortage
150th anniversary of Supreme Court is observed; Chief Justice Hughes warns that perpetuation of democratic form of government depends on the people, not the Court .... Government delays negotiations for a new trade treaty with Japan .... Two-year building program, costing $855,000,000, tentatively approved for Navy .... Byrd reports discovery of new territory in Antarctic
A. F. of L. calls on New Deal to give business a "breathing spell" to restore confidence
Effectiveness of convoy system claimed as only 15 of 7,300 Allied and neutral ships in convoy are sunk by U-boats since start of war .... Premier Daladier reviews war situation with Cabinet .... Polish White Paper charges Germany has executed 18,000 Poles since occupation of Poland
Foreign Ministers of Turkey, Greece, Rumania, and Yugoslavia meet to find way of preserving independence and to keep war out of Balkans

Vocations

"Double Gift"

The winter holiday season has revealed an interesting and worthwhile project. A farm family last October transplanted small spruces, hemlocks, and firs into sturdy old-fashioned butter firkins. The wood for these buckets comes from the farm woodlot. The boys learned how to make them in one of the handicraft classes sponsored by the state association.

They call their project the "Double Gift." The living Christmas tree can be transplanted in the spring, and the mellow hand-rubbed buckets make excellent paper and magazine holders, waste-baskets, or general utility catch-alls.—H. S. P., Newton Highlands, Mass.

Dim Auto Lights

Two states have laws requring a motorist to dim headlights when approaching another vehicle at night.

Lilacs

There are 417 kinds of lilacs in the great lilac collection at Harvard University, and 390 kinds at Rochester, New York.

Daily Quotation

TWO men look out through the self-same bars; one sees the mud, and one the stars.—FREDERICK LANGBRIDGE.

Cabbages and Kings

☞ Says Nelson Rockefeller: "Being a Rockefeller is sometimes like living in a goldfish bowl. The goldfish get used to it—so do we." ☞ A newspaper scoop 44 days after the incident happened! Not so unusual as it seems. It occurred in early Colonial days when the London Morning Post scored a great journalistic triumph by printing the first European copy of the American Declaration of Independence a month and a half after the document was signed. ☞ A new and very fast game now being played in Switzerland is called tenice—it is a variety of lawn tennis played on skates, and of course on ice. ☞ Each of the barrage balloons protecting London holds hydrogen valued at about $50.

Party Fun

Whistling Nursery Rhymes

Try the game of Whistling Nursery Rhymes at your next party if you want it to be a hilarious success.

Have your guests recite nursery rhymes in the usual manner, but whistling between the words. The first lines of "Mary Had a Little Lamb," for instance, would sound like this: "Mary (whistle) Had (whistle) A (whistle) Little (whistle) Lamb (whistle), Its (whistle) Fleece (whistle) was (whistle) white (whistle) as (whistle) snow (whistle)."

You'd be surprised how easy it is to miss a whistle and thus drop out of the game. The prize, of course, for the one remaining, when all others have dropped out, could be a toy whistle. —Eleanor M., Chicago.

Hawaii's People

Hawaii has about 397,000 people, over 150,000 of them Japanese.

Antarctic Weather

The world's worst weather is claimed for the Antarctic—the home of the blizzard.

Monitor Movie Guide

Charlie McCarthy, Detective (Universal)—Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, and Mortimer Snerd in a melodramatic story about a murder. Scuffles with gangsters and various other adventures are followed by the confession of the guilty man. Charlie is amusing but this is not the type of material in which he shows to best advantage. Robert Cummings, Constance Moore, John Sutton.—Adults and young people.

Geronimo (Paramount)—Western melodrama about Indian warfare during the Grant Administration, with an attack on a stage coach, suggestions of torture, an ambush, and a pitched battle, winding up with cavalry riding to the rescue. There seems to be some tripping of horses. Preston Foster, Ralph Morgan, Andy Devine, Gene Lockhart, Chief Thunder Cloud, Ellen Drew, Marjorie Gateson.—Adults and mature young people.

Green Hell (Universal)—Tropical melodrama about a South American expedition in search of treasure, complicated by romantic problems, misunderstandings among the members of the party, attacks by natives, and hardships of the tropics. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Alan Hale, George Bancroft, Joan Bennett, George Sanders, Vincent Price, and John Howard.—Adults and mature young people.

The Housekeeper's Daughter (United Artists-Roach)—Farcical melodrama about a girl who had been involved with gangsters but who returns to her mother, a homicide in which the gangsters are implicated, and the efforts of a philandering bibulous reporter and photographer and an amateur journalist to solve the crime. A deranged flower seller has much to do with the story. Joan Bennett, Adolphe Menjou, John Hubbard, William Gargan, George E. Stone, Peggy Wood.—Adults.

Music in My Heart (Columbia)—Story with songs about an alien facing deportation, the girl of the tenements with whom he falls in love, and the publisher who provides complications but eventually comes to the rescue. Tony Martin, Rita Hayworth, Edith Fellows, Alan Mowbray.—Adults and mature young people.

Night of Nights (Paramount)—An actor-playwright, whose wife had left him because of his drunkenness, seeks years later to make amends to his daughter by producing a play with her in the cast. The play is a success but the performance has a fatal outcome for him. Pat O'Brien, Olympe Bradne, Roland Young, Reginald Gardiner, George E. Stone.—Adults and mature young people.

Above Average Films

Family — "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Under-Pup," "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Rescue

(Calgary Albertan)

Calgary, Alta.

A plucky wire-haired terrier averted a tragedy in Calgary's dog world New Year's morning.

He grabbed a Newfoundland, struggling for life in a hole in the Elbow River ice, and hauled the big dog onto solid ice before the swift current carried him away.

The terrier, the Newfoundland, and a Newfoundland pup were romping on the ice near Eighth Street S. W. and Sifton Boulevard just before noon Monday.

Near by was a yawning, ragged hole in the ice cut out by the current.

As the dogs played, the big Newfoundland lost his footing and slithered into the cold water. For a second he disappeared.

Then his head bobbed up and his claws gripped the edge of the ice. But it was too slippery for him to pull himself out.

The terrier cautiously approached the edge, took a grip on the scruff of the Newfoundland's neck and slowly edged backward. His weight was enough to give the Newfoundland a firm grip and boost to solid footing.

The Newfoundland shook the water from his shaggy coat, and the three continued their play—on the river bank.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Perfect Saturday*

By LE PELLEY

I HAVE A DIME!
SO HAVE I — AND MOM JUST SAID I COULD GO TO THE MOVIES...
DO YOU SUPPOSE ANYTHING GOOD IS SHOWING?
JUST LOOK AT THAT!! "THE LOST MINE" WITH WILD BILL!!
NOW DON'T BE LATE, BENJAMIN — WE'RE HAVING CHICKEN FOR DINNER TONIGHT - AND ICE CREAM.. WHY NOT INVITE BUD TO EAT WITH YOU ...?
WOW!
ISN'T IT A WONDERFUL WORLD!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Smart Bears*

By RODGERS

While I was at Joan's today I heard her tell Betty Anne a story —
It was all about the bears and how they go to bed in cold weather and just sleep right through the winter—
the big sissies! I thought—
But on the way home I decided that maybe those bears were smarter than I thought - Br-r-r-
RRodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Didn't Need Three Guesses*

By THE HAGERS

NOW PUZZLEDOM, AS YOU CAN SEE, WAS VERY PUZZLING TO ME.
FOR MISFIT'S JIGSAW HOMES, I SOUGHT; FROM THEM, MISS GOOSE HER HOUSE HAD BOUGHT.
MISFIT'S—JIG SAW PUZZLE HOMES
AT LAST THE FUNNY SHOP I SPIED, AND WITH AMUSEMENT STEPPED INSIDE.
"I KNOW—DON'T TELL ME," SAID THE CLERK. "HER JIGSAW HOUSE, MISS GOOSE CAN'T WORK!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Labor Looks to Business

Heads of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations at length have found one proposition on which they agree. It is that the solution of unemployment is the outstanding question before the American people in 1940.

Both William Green, President of the A. F. of L., and John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., have urged at conventions this week some kind of national consultation on the issue. Mr. Lewis, speaking to his United Mine Workers, the backbone unit of the C. I. O., at Columbus, Ohio, urged that President Roosevelt ought to call a conference of labor, industry, agriculture, and government. Mr. Green and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., meeting at Miami, proposed a more continuing advisory council representing government, business, labor, farmers, and consumers.

It is a wholesome development that both these large labor organizations now apparently recognize that the improvement of employment is an undertaking in which all elements of the national society must pull together and that it is not a fight between labor and capital. The A. F. of L. statement in particular acknowledges the lesson that "when opportunities for profits diminish, opportunities for jobs likewise disappear," and it urges "that all government actions that tend unnecessarily to discourage business expansion cease and that a positive effort be made to encourage greater industrial activity."

The Council's position is further significant in that it rejects the theory that government spending offers any permanent cure for unemployment. It refuses likewise to accept the idea of chronic unemployment and declares, "The only possible practical way to end unemployment is to provide jobs for the unemployed in private industry." In this a large section of labor leadership has swung back to the right politically and has moved out from under the left-wing theorists who favor large government "investment."

The Federation violates its own counsel against harassments to business when it renews its demand for a five-day week of six-hour days. A thirty-hour week would plainly reduce the volume of production and would amount more to a spreading of poverty than a spreading of employment. But perhaps this demand is not to be taken too seriously.

The political signs in the C. I. O. convention are more confused. Mr. Lewis clearly has not taken all the mine workers with him in his rejection of a Roosevelt third term, and his friendliness to Senator Burton K. Wheeler may not be accounted actual conservatism. Yet when all the indications in both conventions are added up they point to the conclusion that labor in general is not going to be attracted by a badgering of business in 1940, but rather is in favor of working with business.

Balance in the Balkans

Every neutral will understand the natural desire of the Balkan States not to be drawn into the war between Germany and the western Powers. The Balkan Entente's representatives, now meeting at Belgrade, stress their countries' desire to avoid involvement. Of course, diplomacy requires them to do so. Actually, there seems little doubt as to which of the belligerents enjoys the good will of the Balkan States. For most of these recognize the aggressive disposition of the Soviet and Third Reich leaders.

None the less, they look with real caution upon too friendly overtures from Britain and France. They are inclined to listen more readily to Italy, which, though it may desire to exploit them economically, neither itself desires to fight nor desires them to fight. They are readier to heed Italy when it talks of a "peace front" against Soviet Russia than to the Allies, which in some quarters are suspected of desiring that they should form a "war bloc" against Germany.

Yet if they heed Italy, they may ultimately serve Allied interests. The Allies are eager to reduce Germany's trade in the Balkans, not necessarily permanently, but during the period of the war. With that aim they are endeavoring to make it worth while for the Balkan States to send more goods to Allied or neutral countries, and to receive more in return. Here their interests parallel Italy's, since Italy's economic gain in the peninsula will be at Germany's expense.

Succeeding Years

Grandpa's hair may be gray, but he can step out with "the best of them." Down East, in Portland, Maine, he cut such fancy capers on the ice that the judges awarded him first prize in the figure-skating contest. Of the six thousand that applauded him, nine were his own grandchildren.

Elsewhere the man with the gray hair tops all rivals in a shooting match, becomes checker champion, takes the blue ribbon with an oil painting, flirts with par on a "tough" golf course, and hangs up a record as the star salesman among a dozen eager but younger fellow-workers. Nowadays the youngsters must reckon with Grandpa whose mere years do not mean a let-down in effort.

And what about Grandma? How does she manage to piece the best quilt, bake the best pumpkin pie, and turn out the best noodles you ever tasted? Maybe she will not tell. Maybe that is one secret that a woman can keep. Grandma goes "on and on," like Tennyson's brook, outdoing her daughters and grandaughters in certain specialized activities.

Grandpa and Grandma seem to have learned that mere calendar years cannot limit usefulness and ability. Indeed, does not experience frequently enhance them?

To Improve or Destroy?

There should be open-minded consideration of any proposal for dealing with American tariff policy by methods which will fashion it for the benefit of the Nation as a whole rather than of special privilege seekers. Is Senator Vandenberg's bill for abolishing the Tariff Commission and setting up a Foreign Trade Board such a proposal? It avoids Congressional log-rolling, which avoidance is one great gain under the Trade Agreements Act.

But, is the Vandenberg plan primarily a method of improving the Hull procedure or a device for destroying the Hull policy? Some hints can be found even in the way the plan is stated. It provides that the Board's first duty would be to adjust tariffs to competitive costs of production. The present Tariff Commission has found that duty impossible to carry out.

This provision offers no obvious improvement in procedure but a clear desire to block all competitive imports. While not open to the objections of political log-rolling, this type of thinking is concerned with protecting the special interests of producers rather than the general interest of consumers.

Provision for direct action to combat "blocked currencies" and other fiscal attacks on American trade expresses a widespread belief that today trade is economic war and the United States should counterattack with sharp economic weapons. But the provision for the board to lower or raise tariffs seems to imply unilateral action, which might lose the present method's advantage of offering trade openings in return for the opening of foreign markets. A plan to center information and action in a body specifically designed for that purpose makes an immediate appeal, but the actual effect needs further study.

Other provisions are for encouraging trade "through barter agreements" and for recommending the imposition of import duties on farm products selling below "parity prices" (the 1909-14 level which in most cases is much above present American prices). These provisions appear aimed much less at better methods than at changing the basic direction of American tariff policy back toward Hawley-Smootism.

'500 to 1'

A measure of reassurance to the Allied cause is offered by the recent French announcement that out of 7,300 ships convoyed during the present war up to January 24 only 15 have been sunk by submarines.

The earlier statement of Germany's U-boat commander, Rear Admiral Karl Dönitz, that the convoy system had been nullified and that it made no difference to U-boats whether an Allied ship was in convoy or alone, is not altogether borne out by facts. The French counter-claim not only is backed by figures, but documents Winston Churchill's twice-uttered assertion that the chances against a vessel being sunk while in an Allied convoy are 500 to 1.

The convoy has been peculiarly successful in its long history. Note its use by the Romans to protect grain ships, the British convoys of the Napoleonic wars, and the World War convoy system which transported 88,000 Allied ships with a loss of less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Shipping Gas to Vladivostok

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While it has been made very clear that the Monitor appreciates the recent decision of my countrymen to bar the shipment of Canadian wheat to Vladivostok, your market-news columns furnish the amazing fact that approximately 50,000,000 gallons of American gasoline have been shipped to the same Soviet destination, since Germany marched into Poland.

As a matter of fact, it was the following editorial assertion in the current issue of the Family Herald & Weekly Star (a weekly contemporary which is persona grata in 300,000 farm homes) which has tempted me to address this rural protest to your great journal: "Our Red Cross has shown good taste and good judgment in refusing to sponsor this unpleasant scheme" (an offer of $100,000). "However large the sum which it might bring in to the Red Cross and to the Quintuplets themselves, it would be dirty money, and Canadians don't want it."

Now, it is this reader's humble opinion that the sale of that "gas" to Vladivostok is unworthy of your great free country, and most assuredly is out of alignment with America's splendid help to the valiant Finns, and their fight against aggressors.

I recall some vibrant words of a great American, which rang around the world some months back and which still tingle in this rural mind: "There are methods, short of war, by which we can compel a decent respect for the opinions of mankind."

Toronto — J. CANUCK

Mr. Taylor's Appointment

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Actualities and implications of President Roosevelt's appointment of a personal representative, with Ambassadorial status, to confer with the Pope on peace measures have been referred to with clarity in news dispatches, special correspondence and editorials in The Christian Science Monitor. Grave questions of current procedure as well as possible future policy are raised by the facts set against their historic background.

If Mr. Roosevelt contemplated for Mr. Taylor only the role of personal representative, why give him the rank of Ambassador? Can such a negotiator be both a personal representative and an envoy with official rank flowing only from Presidential appointing power at one and the same time? Does he, in his anomalous position, represent Mr. Roosevelt or President Roosevelt?

If official status be given to a representative of one religious denomination, why not to the representatives of the other two denominations whose good offices are sought? The Protestant and Jewish denominations in the United States have not an individual head, as the Catholic Church has, and their leadership is in this country, not in Rome, but is the singling out of a representative to the Catholic hierarchy for official status justifiable?

Official status to none is preferable if separation of church and state is to be preserved in both principle and practice.

New York — GEORGE AUBREY HASTINGS

"Privilege"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Basically the cause of the world's economic distresses is the curse of "privilege"—not the "privilege" to work that is man's inherent right by virtue of his very existence, but the power which we have permitted the few to draw to themselves over their fellows as an inevitable result of land monopoly in its varied forms. — ROBERT BAKER

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Monument to Folly

Rural New York City

Technically we live in New York City. Actually our surroundings are so definitely rural they would surprise visitors to the sunless canyons of the Wall Street district. A big red bus bowling past the bushes at the far end of the yard every fifteen minutes with a sign reading "New York Ferry," or the toot of the Tottenville local, audible on low-ceilinged days, are reminders that our sister borough of Manhattan is only twenty-five minutes' ferry ride away from St. George. We live in the Borough of Richmond, or if you like, Staten Island, off the starboard side to those sailing out of New York Harbor, on the port side of incoming ships.

We have no mail delivery. Fastened to the side of the house are six R. F. D. mail boxes belonging to neighbors up the hill. We could have one, but the mailing address would be the next town, a condition too confusing for our New York friends, who consider us dwellers in the bush. Besides, we prefer the short walk to our own post office, housed in a rambling old dwelling, with a genial postmistress born and bred on the island, whose husband was postmaster before her, and whose grandsons are playmates for our young idea.

The man who supplies us with kerosene for the cook stove lives across the street. He reports that sales are not what they were once, but they do furnish a living. Although gas is available in many places, kerosene is less expensive, even if it means before-breakfast trips to the drum beside the house on frosty mornings.

A New York City school with grades 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, and 3A in one room, and that amounting to only twenty-odd pupils, is another reason we like our small community, especially when you add a sea captain's daughter to teach and manage the five-ring circus with masterly touch. But then if one scratches the surface of every other islander you're likely to find some connection with the sea.

During a visit with country relatives in Virginia while still inhabiting a city apartment, I felt some slightly supercilious amusement at their devotion to the mail order catalogues. Now the arrival of a new edition in our home causes a scramble for first looks. We are richer by a corner cupboard, two kitchen bases that came knocked down, presenting a fine puzzle and challenge to the ingenuity of the master and a paint job to me; card tables, tools, a leather jacket—to skim the surface of our acquisitions. If it was a case of struggling with order blanks, the purchases would be much fewer. Being geographically metropolitan, we can order by telephone. On the next day delivery is made. Opening these packages is always more exciting than merchandise selected personally in a store because of the element of surprise. A trip to town means two hours each way, so we bless the catalogues.

* * *

Proof that our conviction of rurality is not the pleased hallucination of an escaped sardine-box dweller was given by an editorial in our own local paper. The speech habits of New York City's high school graduates were under discussion. Mr. Victor A. Fields, director of the speech clinic at City College, Manhattan, reported after a survey of more than 10,000 students that the most unredeemed speech was heard in Manhattan, with Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens following in not too proud order. Like most Manhattanites, he failed to notice Richmond. The paper telephoned to learn the reason. We quote:

"There are comparatively few students from Staten Island at City College," he explained.

"But," we said, trying to pin him down, "judging from such conversations as you may have had with Staten Island high school graduates, would you say their speech is better or worse than the speech of high school graduates from other boroughs?"

"Better," said Mr. Fields, after a moment's thought. "Much clearer. Though, I may say, it is distinguished by a somewhat nasal quality."

"Isn't that a characteristic of speech in rural districts?"

"Precisely," said Mr. Fields. "Not that I would call Staten Island a rural district" [it is, though, Mr. Fields], "but it is definitely suburban" [not at all, Mr. F., that's why we like it], "and the tempo of life is not so rapid. I find that some Staten Islanders have a slight drawl, whereas graduates from the more crowded sections of the city—well—they mumble."

* * *

Some years ago a tube under New York Harbor between Manhattan and Staten Island was seriously projected. A beginning, with considerable outlay of money, we understand, was made. Investors snapped up property on the island looking for an enormously-increased population. With due sympathy to those whose hopes of profit have been long delayed, we like our borough as it is. . . . We hope the tube is a long time building. — C. A. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

Armageddon

By Frank L. Perrin

Since the Armistice in 1918, just over twenty-one years ago, the people of every civilized country, experts, laymen, and statesmen, have, at least until quite recent months, sought to appraise and estimate the net results of the conflict. The conclusions have been many and varied. Even those best qualified to judge seem to have failed to agree upon an acceptable answer. The peace written into the Treaty of Versailles, whatever else may be said of it, certainly has not proved to be a lasting peace. Many learned writers and speakers have told us why that agreement failed to restore and perpetuate what the framers of that document hoped the world had attained.

Whether or not the terms and obligations imposed by the representatives of the Allies were reasonable or unreasonable, just or unjust, is not the issue today. It is not a debatable issue even when the assertion is made that the lessons which it was supposed the war had taught were not brought home to the people of the Central Powers. It is necessary now, as it always will be, to realize that an imposed peace, or a forced surrender, never can remove the vicious cause or prescribe a cure for war.

* * *

Today, it may be, we see more clearly than we were able to realize at any time previously, that what we were told was a war to end all wars was, in fact, the preparatory skirmish which would set the stage for an even fiercer struggle. Aggression changes its colors and alters its form to fit the occasion, assuming horrid and terrifying guises almost at will. It creates, out of the baser materials easiest available, the objectives which it professes to defend and the fancied enemies which it professes to desire to destroy. These are the transparent screens behind which stalks the naked form of self-aggrandizement, the lust for power, the unholy desire of those of the momentarily powerful, to be greatest among men.

That overweening and insatiable human propensity was not destroyed by defeat or more than checked by the issues of the World War of a generation ago. Shall we conclude, in the face of this experience in attempting to correct the ills of the world, that it cannot be accomplished by war? We are all inclined to insist that it can be subjugated and curbed by the defeat of arms and the destruction, on land and sea, of those who are impressed into war. But the history of the world, from the beginning until the present, convincingly teaches us that war does not end war.

And yet we hope, and perhaps sometimes vainly pray, that war, an admitted evil, may in some way, and soon, destroy itself. History repeats. Line upon line fail to convince. Precept upon precept fall again and again upon unhearing ears. The promised day of Armageddon is awaited, but with little hope and less faith. Yet it is inevitable that the evil form which mesmerizes and terrifies today must, like its evil counterparts of whatever degree or aspect, be destroyed by its own inconsistencies and its own weaknesses.

* * *

Can even those who cling to the belief that by the arbitrament of arms and force wrongs may be righted or human will imposed guarantee a specific, other than eventual self-destruction, which will end war and insure world peace? All the devices and inventions conceived of and implemented by human ingenuity have been used in either aggressive or defensive wars since the dawn of human civilization. Yet the war to end all wars is still awaited. Across the narrow chasm which still faintly defines the borders between democracy and totalitarianism, the offensive and defensive armies, armed ships, engines of the air, and the hatreds of men and women are again, as of old, arrayed. Vainly the decisive battle is awaited. Upon whose banner shall rest the dove of peace?

Yet many who watch and wait are learning to realize that peace comes not by the sword or by armed force. The fervent desire for peace must some day find full expression in the hearts of men. Along this way, and this only, will be found the pathway to lasting peace. This Armageddon, one must realize, is not a battlefield upon which are arrayed the devices of carnal warfare, but that hallowed ground invaded, as Saint John the Divine so graphically reveals, by "the spirits of devils, working miracles, which go forth unto the kings of earth and of the whole world, to gather them to the battle of that great day. . . . And he gathered them together into a place called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon."

Mirror of World Opinion

John B. Keeps Police Busy

Chief of Police Arthur C. Hohmann told the Police Commission that it was his opinion that prohibition will come back unless the present liquor situation is changed. In his statement he said that whereas 10 per cent of the police department was required to handle drunkenness in 1926 (during prohibition), the record in 1939 (under repeal) shows that 60 per cent of the department was engaged in the disposition of drunks.—*Los Angeles Times.*

The Wide Horizon

The Greater Menace

By Livingston Hartley

WASHINGTON

The dramatic saga of Finland's defense against the assaults of the vaunted Red Army and reports from the Balkans, the Near East, and the Middle East which speak fear, not of Hitler but of his Moscow partner, have turned public gaze during the last few weeks from German aggression to Russian. This change of focus has generated a growing belief that the Russian menace to Western civilization is now greater than the German.

Since America's own future welfare may depend upon a correct appraisal of overseas issues at this critical time, it is essential to consider whether this belief does not mistake appearance for reality. That it is mistaken appears to be shown by a comparison of the basic elements of the Russian and German threats to the West.

Students of foreign affairs and military science have long recognized that the offensive power of sprawling, inefficient Russia was but a fraction of that of the closely-knit, highly-organized Reich. This view has now been driven home to the public by the contrast, after all allowances for climate and terrain factors have been made, between Hitler's rapid conquest of Poland and Stalin's fiasco in Finland.

The Kremlin has realized fully this great disparity in offensive power. Thus, while Hitler was willing, in pursuit of his expansionist ambitions, to embark upon war against Poland, Britain, and France, Russia never dared undertake military expansion until all the Great Powers in a position to resist were engaged in war with each other. It was Hitler's war that made Russia's war possible; if Hitler's military menace is destroyed, Russia's military threat to Europe will fade overnight.

* * *

Geography is almost as important a factor in totalitarian power politics as offensive strength, and here, also, the position of the Reich is far superior. If Germany is successful in her war, she will dominate the inner citadel of European civilization, she will displace Britain as ruler of Europe's waves, and she will inherit substantial portions of the British and French Empires. Europe will fall under German control or leadership, providing the Reich with resources superior to those of any existing nation.

Russia, on the other hand, is physically unable to strike at the hearts of the British and French Empires, and can only threaten them in their important, but not vital, holdings in Asia. However successful her expansionist drive might be, it could reach the inner citadel of European civilization only after first reducing 75,000,000 Germans and hundreds of millions of other peoples to the status of political satellites.

We must also remember that Germany has been for more than a thousand years an integral part of the Western world, whereas Russia has never belonged to the West. Germany may today hope to secure by successful war the leadership of Western civilization from within. Russia, on the other hand, must expect to see that civilization coalesce more and more against both her power and her Communist system of society as she encroaches upon it from without.

* * *

From an American point of view, the extent to which the German menace overshadows the Russian is even greater, and not merely because the Nazification of Western Europe would open a better opportunity for totalitarian "sapping" in the Americas than any extension of Communism this war might bring.

If Germany should win the war, the United States would confront her squarely across the Atlantic, its Navy would soon vie with the Reich's for mastery of that ocean, and, in the opinion of many seasoned observers, the United States eventually would have to fight a victorious Hitler to keep the Americas free. But Russia is even less able to strike at the United States than at the British Isles, because climate and terrain preclude any serious offenslve from Siberia against Alaska, and she is not, and has never shown her capacity to be, a first line naval power. And it must not be forgotten that the vulnerable sector of the Western Hemisphere defense lies in the South, not the North, Atlantic.

In these critical days, it is essential to keep these basic facts in mind, and not to lose sight of the real menace to the West through contemplation of the lesser threat emanating from Moscow.

Translating Our Times

Fruits of the Nazi-Soviet Pact

We saw the first fruit of the German-Russian accord in the Soviet's stab in the back at the Polish people in its greatest need. Then it was the turn of the Baltic States. And now we see in these days that what really happened that night at the Kremlin was that the Nazis delivered the northern people . . . to Bolshevism, that is, Russian imperialism. . . .

. . . We felt a warm inner joy, when Finland rose forth as an independent State, as the fourth free nation in the North. We admired their young heroes in the fight for freedom, even though we grieved over the civil war. This feeling is still stronger today. . . . They are fighting our battle, which perhaps we too must join in, not only with ideas but with our blood. . . .

. . . Bolshevism and Nazi-ism, which have sprung from the same root, are both irreconcilable enemies of the western culture, built on humanitarianism and Christian principles. . . . As long as despotism reigns within so many of the world's Great Powers, the world will not have any real peace.

It is time that we see clearly. Our life is at stake, our whole existence. . . . Therefore it is vital for us, whatever misfortunes may come over us, not to swerve from our convictions, to fight for righteousness, freedom and humanity, a new order of justice between peoples and a working together for the peace, such as Woodrow Wilson dreamed of creating. Though we may temporarily be crushed to earth, we shall win at last.—Dr. Jacob S. Worm-Müller in *Samtiden*, Oslo, Norway.

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A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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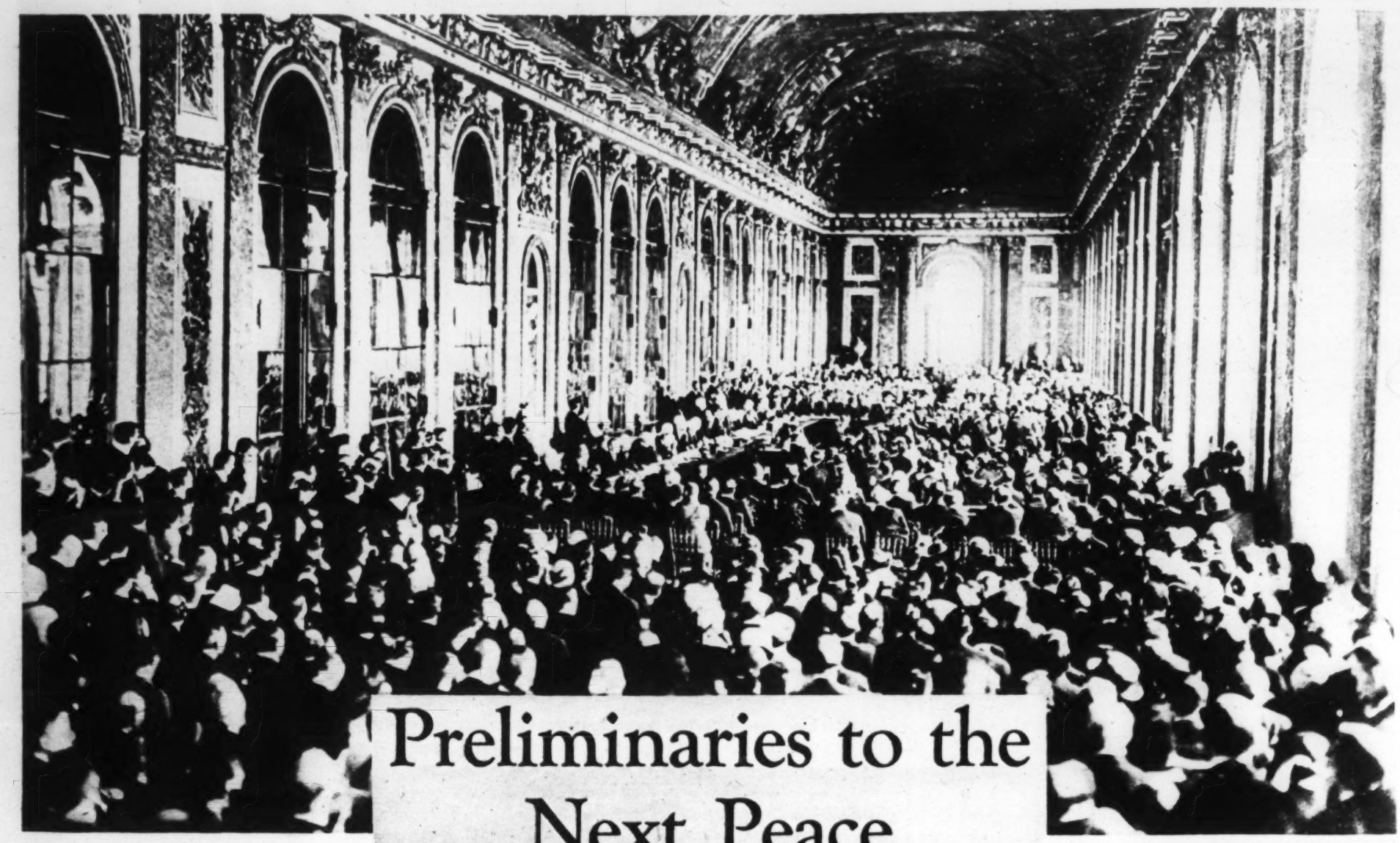
YOUNG GIRL OF TRANSYLVANIA. WHAT MAY HER FUTURE NATIONALITY BE?

PRELIMINARIES TO THE NEXT PEACE . . . *By Carl J. Friedrich* . . . Page Two

UNCLE SAM LOOKS TO THE COLLEGES . . . *By W. Spencer Thompson* . . . Page Seven



Preliminaries to the Next Peace

By Carl J. Friedrich

IN HIS BRILLIANT "Peacemaking 1919," Harold Nicolson has dramatically related how he set out for the Paris Conference with a booklet on the Treaty of Vienna in his pocket, determined not to repeat the mistakes of the makers of that famous treaty, which insured Europe more than 50 years of general peace. How far we have come from that optimistic state of mind, how ready we are today to wish that the makers of the Treaty of Versailles had done as well as the old school diplomatists! They settled the problems of Europe, torn and distracted by two decades, almost, of struggles against the Napoleonic dictatorship.

And yet, should we not guard against making the same mistake in procedure which the men of 1919 made—that of looking back to the errors of the past instead of to the future? The gravest danger for the coming peace conference, at the end of this war—the announced aim of which it is to destroy Hitlerism—may well be a preoccupation with the mistakes of Versailles.

But there was one phase of the peacemaking in which 1815 was surely superior to 1919. That phase is of paramount importance. The peace settlement of Vienna was negotiated, not imposed. The Coalition which had finally succeeded in downing the dictator-emperor, Napoleon Bonaparte, negotiated the peace with Talleyrand. Crane Brinton has shown in his acute biography of the sagacious, if unprincipled, diplomatist what a real achievement this was. Perhaps the Germans will not produce a Talleyrand. Can we leave a real peace settlement to that uncertain chance? I believe that a peace by negotiation, as demanded by Wilson in 1917, is of paramount importance. Many thoughtful people in England and France are agreed on that.

* * *

I mean negotiation in the real sense. In 1919 the representatives of the German people, according to their own testimony, were herded into the hall at Versailles and confronted with an ultimatum on the peace. Perhaps a peace arrived at by negotiation would have shared many of the provisions which the Treaty of Versailles contained, but it could never have become a red flag to the German masses. When the great German liberal scholar, Max Weber, ardent progressive and internationalist that he was, learned of the terms of Versailles, he wrote: "In ten years we shall all be fierce nationalists." If only Wilson could have stuck to his sound conception of a negotiated peace! If only a German Talleyrand had insisted upon negotiation as part of the armistice!

There cannot be a shadow of a doubt that the German negotiators would have been Wilson's most ardent supporters in the building of the League. For, after all, Germany was a country in which the progressive and genuinely international and pacifist forces were in the saddle in 1919. Imagine what it would have meant to the League as well as Germany, if Germany had been a constructive member from the outset, instead of being "admitted" after a shady deal in the old style of balance of power diplomacy in 1926, at a time when the anti-democratic forces under Herr Hitler had already taken firm root in German soil.* It makes one weep to think of it.

Acme, Ewing Galloway

WHEN THE VERSAILLES PEACE TREATY WAS SIGNED
Top, the Gathering Which Decreed Limitation of German Armaments in 1919. Above, Johonnas Bell Signing for Germany. Seated, Center, Left to Right, Are Woodrow Wilson, Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law.

Harold Nicolson has shown how he and other members of the British delegation were deceived into thinking that they were preparing maximum terms at Paris, to be used as the basis for negotiation with Germany, only to discover that the men on top turned around and imposed these "trading terms" upon Germany without further ado. In short, many reasonable men in the British delegation were working on a false premise, and if they had been told that the terms were to be imposed, would have made very different suggestions.

What follows from this, it seems to me, is that if the next peace is to be imposed, let us say so candidly at the outset, and not pretend otherwise. For such candor may operate as a self-restraint upon all those who participate. It may well be that we Americans shall be brought into the negotiations, in spite of our aloofness. Although it is by no means certain that the American public would favor such participation—they do not seem to do so at the present time—it imposes upon forward-looking Americans the task of considering terms. What, in other words, would we like to see as a peace settlement? is a reasonable question, even though we know perfectly well that our ideas can be no more than a start to guide us. "We must make a plan," Confucius said, "in order that we may be able to abandon it." You cannot negotiate, unless you have in mind your own terms, even though you know full well that you cannot hope to get all you want. But I am not going to deal with these terms here, because no specific terms can have much meaning until certain preliminaries are clearly comprehended.

* * *

My first preliminary to a real settlement is this: that there be practice of the virtue of moderation which was so conspicuous in the men who made the American Constitution. It should be remembered that every one of the French Constitutions which lasted for just a year or two was made in the light of great millennial hopes, while the American Constitution, which was made by men who thought that they would be doing well if their handiwork lasted 25 years, built securely: it lasted more than 75 years before the constitutional fabric broke down in the Civil War.

Let us think in terms of insuring peace for 50 years, instead of frittering away our energies in planning for eternity. The situation in the world has become so desperate, there are so many tensions and difficulties that we shall have all we can possibly handle, if we concentrate upon negotiating terms which reasonably promise to give us peace for two generations. Think only of the reconstruction of the economies of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Germany, each one of which the Nazis will be leaving in more or less complete ruins. Think only of the reconstruction of the British Empire, which some Britishers tell us "has outlived the period of its usefulness." Think of the colonial problems which surely cannot go on being considered in the light of a ruthless competition between rival imperialisms for human chattel and raw-material supplies.

* * *

The second great preliminary is that everyone of the nations, great and small, that participates in the peace conference shall abandon self-righteousness and begin sweeping vigorously its own doorstep, instead of concentrating attention upon the iniquities of the others.

There is no use in sitting down together, when Britons are full of indignation about German "aggression," while Germans fulminate against British "imperialism," and Americans moralize about "European" failures, while carefully hiding from view our own shortcomings. I realize that this is a council of perfection, and that many "realists" would part company with me right here and now. Yet, before the National Socialists came in and upset all sensible approaches by their unparalleled feats of self-righteous indignation, civilized people everywhere were making rapid progress on the direction of focusing attention upon their own faults, rather than those of others.

Perhaps the most significant thing about the "spirit of Locarno" was precisely this, that two intensely human and realistic politicians, Stresemann and Briand, fell in with the desire of the British to let bygones be bygones and start afresh. The year or two of that state of mind were the only approach to genuine peace which we have had since 1914. We must recapture that spirit, and I believe we can. Almost everyone faces this war, not so much in dread of actual fighting, but of the psychic upheaval which goes with it. It seems reasonable to suppose that there will be a psychic sequence to this state of mind, very different to the psychosis of 1918.

Although some are beginning to repeat

(Continued on page 14)

*See my "Foreign Policy in the Making—the Search for a New Balance of Power," ch. V, where this shift is scrutinized.

John Bull Stays at Home

By R. Maillard Stead

"I said, 'Isn't it nice to spend the evening quietly at home for a change?'"

Drawings by John Allan May

"You step off the pavement twice, feel your way past three piles of sandbags, and our house is back of a big tree. . . . You can't miss it."

THE WAR HAS BROUGHT many things home to Britons. Not least of all it has brought home to them. And the neighbors home to us as well.

For what with the gasoline shortage, reduction of public and private transportation, and, of course, the nightly blackout (which means that to journey further than the end of the road you first have to accomplish the none-too-easy feat of locating the end of the road), Mr. and Mrs. John Bull find a greater need than formerly for entertaining themselves and their friends of an evening under the old roof tree.

Now, it is no injustice—or only a very little one, anyway—to say that in recent years the Bulls, collectively speaking, have rather lost the knack of doing this. So they have been busy reacquiring it. Hence the boom in the indoor-games trade and the book-lending industry, the rise in sheet-music and gramophone-disk sales, and other testimonies to the fact that the old folks at home are supplementing the amusement offered by the radio, ubiquitous entertainment formerly responsible for ousting most other forms of fireside recreation.

Mind you, the radio is still very good value. For, if you don't happen to like the one program offered on the same service, you can tune in to some highly diverting patter on the Continent by gentlemen—and ladies too—engaged in presenting news and comment in English from their respective and divergent points of view.

Top of the bill among the monologue artists referred to is a gentleman in Germany whose name is now a household word here. Or, to be quite exact, three household words. To wit, Lord Haw-Haw. That, of course, is just his stage name. And it was conferred on him by an English newspaper writer who has now produced a most entertaining little book devoted exclusively to the performances of his protégé.

His Lordship sits before the microphone at Zeesen, rending Britain and the British to shreds in cutting tones that have certain "aristocratic" peculiarities responsible for the title given to him. And the British sit, beaming, in their homes, taking it all in most appreciatively. The general opinion, I would add, is that Lord Haw-Haw is doing a very good job of work.

The weighty Times of London has given its O. K. to this form of entertainment for the masses and daily informs its faithful readers of the times at which this compère—perhaps one should say compeer—goes on the air.

However, you can't very well rely on the radio to keep the party going all the time. So all sorts of old domestic arts and sciences are being revived. Such as playing the piano while Uncle Herbert, Air Warden of Acacia Grove, sings, "Thy Sentinel Am I." Or, better still, playing the piano while Uncle Herbert, Air Warden of Acacia Grove, does not sing "Thy Sentinel Am I."

Seriously speaking, the drawing-room arts of Queen Victoria's day are back again. And very well done in many cases.

Then, too, there are the more robust diversions. In connection with which must be cited the Stead-May indoor version of England's national summer game, cricket.

This family game for the home calls for merely a family, a home, a matchbox, two sheets of notepaper, a pencil and a ruler. The uninitiated might assume from these miscellaneous materials that the game consists in setting fire to the paper, trying to beat it out with the ruler, and then writing a note to the Auxiliary Fire Service. Not so.

* * *

One sheet of paper is used for the scorer to write the scores on with the pencil; the other is screwed up and used by the bowler as a ball to be struck at by the batsman wielding the ruler; and the matchbox is stood upon the table to serve as a wicket. The family and the home are then ranged about these implements and the battle proceeds according to the laws of the Marylebone Cricket Club. To which you are referred for further details. Anybody who has ever played baseball, stoolball—or, for that matter, dominoes—will pick up the idea in a trice.

This is but one of several games played today on the tables of British homes. The others include table tennis, which, of course, is played almost as much under the table as on it; cards; and miniature versions of golf, football, squash rackets, ice hockey, and so forth. Board games, ranging from chess to "Blackout" (a sort of snakes and ladders in war paint), are also played on tables, except in houses where the tables are monopolized by the constructors of jig-saw puzzles. Putting golf is played, however, on the floor. There is no room for it on the walls, anyway, owing to the popularity of darts, quoits, miniature rifle ranges, and other pastimes involving the use of targets.

But let us guard against presenting a one-sided picture—a picture of the British in perpetual motion during their evenings at home. Vast numbers of them are not in motion at all. They are in arm-chairs reading books. Or in groups, arranged for study and debate. Yet others, on the distaff side, are busy at their embroidery, crochet, or knitting, turning out socks and pullovers and Balaclava helmets in quantities which even the most hardened Balaclava helmet-maker of 1914-1918 would regard with awe.

Amateur theatricals, from mere "charades" in the drawing-room to quite ambitious presentations at the local hall, are experiencing a renaissance, while entertaining billeted troops and evacuees has become quite a specialized occupation.

* * *

On all sides of British home circles—if a circle may be said to have sides—people would seem to be having a lot of fun on this new-old plan. Indeed, almost the only cross-words are those which cause people to tap their teeth with a pencil and murmur—"No. 7 across—a hyphenated thing not to be made light of with eight letters," or some other cryptic observation of that type. Cross-word puzzlers have been served faithfully by the newspapers. Many features have been sacrificed in the abridged broadsheets, from causes due to the war, but the cross-words still go on. Meaning, if we must be meticulous, across and down.

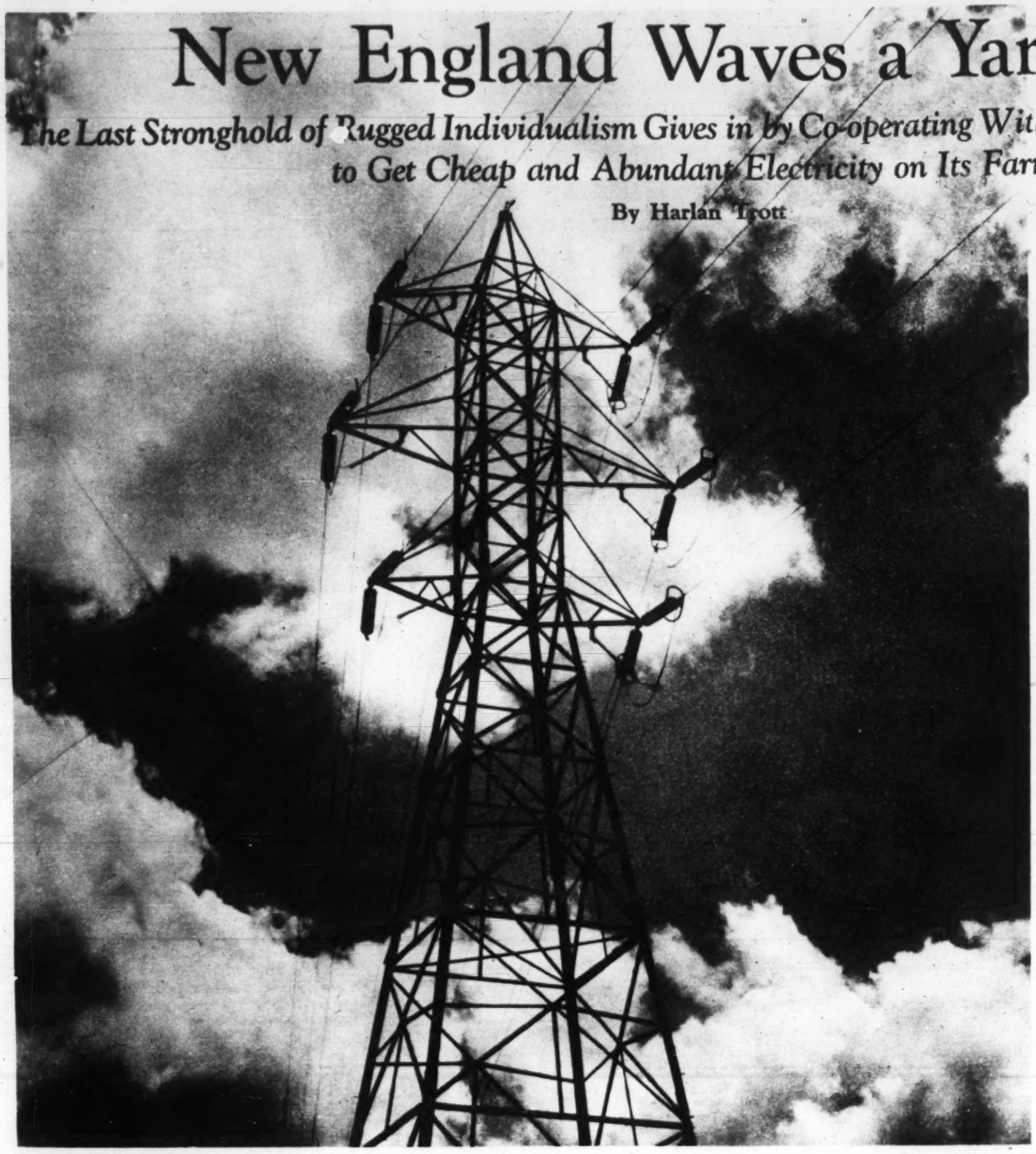
It must not be inferred, from all that has been written of Britain's indoor activities, that John and Mrs. Bull—to say nothing of the Miss and Master Bull—stay home all the while. Not a bit of it. Now and again these dauntless adventurers take a trip—perhaps one should say a series of trips, in view of the number of things you can stumble over in a "black-out"—to the moving pictures, the theater, a restaurant, relatively distant friends, or even distantly friendly relatives. And after such a trip they are just in the right mood for several more evenings at home.

"Well, then, may I suggest, sir, a game of hunt-the-slipper?"

New England Waves a Yardstick

The Last Stronghold of Rugged Individualism Gives in by Co-operating With the Federal Government to Get Cheap and Abundant Electricity on Its Farms

By Harlan Trott



FOLK IN RURAL New England are thinking a good deal these days about having electricity on the farm to milk the cows, cut the ensilage, saw the firewood, turn the cream separator, work the horsefork, hatch the chickens, pump the water, run the radio, sewing machine, water heater, cook range, and do other chores in house and barn—cheap electricity such as the people themselves can have through the help of the Rural Electrification Administration.

Thanks to REA, the miracle by which farm folk do their work merely by turning a switch is no new thing—except in New England. Every state but Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island gets REA loans that help people in rural areas to help themselves to the natural abundance of low-cost electric power running to waste in their streams. And it is only within the last few months that Vermont and New Hampshire, two of the richest natural water-power states, have called on this Federal agency for help.

One may well wonder why New England should have to call on the Federal Government at all to get electric power when the source of all they need is foaming under their bridges and over their dams day and night—down the Connecticut, the Merrimac, the Androscoggin, the Saco, the Penobscot, the Kennebec, the Winooski, the Passumpsic, the Ammonoosuc and lesser tributaries to the sea. New Englanders are proud of their rugged individualism. Maine and Vermont made that plain in the 1936 Presidential election.

* * *

Today many believe that private power companies in New England have helped to keep this feeling alive by propaganda designed to egg the people into asserting their rugged individualism in order to resist "Federal encroachments" upon the resources of the States. At the time the Federal Government tried to start flood control projcts in Vermont, the State blocked the program because it meant yielding water-power rights on the streams to Federal control. The Vermont Legislature rallied around the slogan, "The State's resources belong to the people," and held up flood control work.

Some think this slogan was planted by private power interests who do not wish to have their monopoly threatened by competition from enterprises the farmers may be encouraged to undertake through the REA program. If so, the slogan became a boomerang, because New Englanders began to mull it over, and the more they thought about the State's water-power resources belonging to the people, the more they realized that they didn't belong to them at all. The water-power resources belonged to private companies who control practically all the electric output in New England.

Being rugged individuals at heart, the people in rural areas decided to do something about getting more of the benefits of their resources. The experience gained in buying grain and selling milk showed them the way to do it was through co-operatives.

Without electricity, farming is almost as primitive and laborious as it was when the first settlers burned the stumps and laid up the stone walls around the clearings. The state farm bureaus and the local Granges showed New Englanders what the rest of the United States was accomplishing through rural electrification. The farmers got busy. In 1937, farm bureau members in western Massachusetts started the Tri-County Electric Co-operative. They got subscribers to pledge the amount of money which the Federal Government requires before it lends REA funds to carry out a project.

This must have made the private power companies very angry, because soon men from the electric companies in the Tri-County area began to do mean things to stop the REA undertaking. They told farmers the co-operative couldn't afford to do what it was trying to do, that it would go broke and then every subscriber might lose his farm to liquidate the enterprise. This scared the subscribers and many of them withdrew from the co-operative.

In one valley the co-operative had signed up many subscribers who some time before had asked the electric company to install electricity. The company said it wouldn't pay them to serve this particular area. But as soon as the Tri-County co-operative signed up the people in the valley, the power company official came back and offered to string the wires. The terms were about $100 a year per subscriber less than those under which the power company had installed service in a near-by community. This made it seem that the latter had been grossly overcharged for installation of their service, or else the line in the valley where the co-operative was working was being subsidized by the power company to keep the co-operative from going in there. These tactics caused bad feeling. This and many similar cases are on file in the REA office in Washington.

* * *

The Tri-County went right ahead, but just when the REA was all set to grant a construction loan, the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities refused to permit the Tri-County to start the undertaking. This brought a letter from the REA Administrator taking exception to the ruling. This is the way he summed up the private utilities' stand in his letter to the Department: "We haven't served this rural area; we do not propose to serve it; but we want the Department to prevent the farmers from serving themselves."

That was the end of the REA in Massachusetts, where nearly 50 per cent of the farmers are condemned to needless drudgery within the sound of rushing streams and the hum of high-tension lines. But it was really only the beginning of REA in New England.

In New Hampshire, Leon M. Huntress, Project Supervisor for the New Hampshire Electric Co-operative, Inc., tells of similar obstacles placed in his way by power companies determined to resist this threat to their system of restricted output and price control. But this REA-sponsored group went ahead and outsmarted the opposition by an exciting display of strategy.

Word came to the project superintendent on a Sunday morning that workers for the private company were setting poles in the area where the co-operative had started to install service. Why Sunday? Mr. Huntress couldn't say exactly, unless it was because legal injunctions cannot be granted on that day. The power company's linemen had clear sailing—until the co-operative's agent arrived on the battlefield.

First off, he cited the law forbidding the setting of poles or the stringing of wires on a Sunday except in an emergency. But to a power company enjoying a monopoly in a state where 70 per cent of the farmers have electricity—for which they are saddled with the second highest rate scale of any state in the country (nearly 100 per cent higher than, for example, the composite rate average of Washington, D. C., Cincinnati, Montreal, and Tacoma)—this was a real emergency. The co-operative supervisor was quick on the answer. He retorted the law doesn't consider setting poles and stringing wires on a new project an emergency.

What really floored the "emergency" crew was that they had failed to comply with the State law requiring the petitioning of town officials for authority to carry an electric line across the highway. The Board of Selectmen (two of them are members of the co-operative) did not feel that they could grant the required permission on a Sunday. In fact, their attitude was that they were not disposed to grant it anyway. There was nothing for the power company to do but come down off the pole.

* * *

Today they are about ready to throw the switch on the Lempster line, the first REA project in New Hampshire. Farm folk united under a militantly led State Grange and the more moderate State Farm Bureau are eager to see what the Lempster project can accomplish under the system whereby it buys power from the private utilities and supplies it to people who can't get electricity any other way—a system designed to pay for itself in 20 years and which promises at the end of that time to reduce its charges even more.

Those who wonder what REA agents in New Hampshire would have done had the private utilities refused to sell electricity to the REA will find in Vermont's first REA undertaking the answer to a refusal of this kind. The farmers in Vermont's Washington County did what the Tri-County Co-operative failed to achieve. They formed a co-operative, and then when private companies refused to supply electricity at reasonable wholesale rates, the Washington co-operative installed two Diesel engines and is supplying farm subscribers with electricity they could not otherwise get—in a State where the resources belong to the people.

Generating electricity by an oil-burning engine must aggravate a good many farmers, because natural water power is so plentiful in Vermont that the private companies are exporting 80 per cent of all hydroelectric energy produced in Vermont.

In pronouncing the benediction at the Washington County co-operative's switch-throwing, Gov. George D. Aiken said: "These lines have been built into territories which private corporations have consistently refused to serve at prices within reach of the people. It is probably true that extension of lines into these farming areas would not immediately pay substantial dividends on inflated valuations. But the co-operative, working under the REA program, does not inflate its capital structure, does not pay high official salaries, does not hire high-priced attorneys, does not maintain expensive legislative lobbies, does not pay tribute to holding companies, and does not employ high-pressure and expensive publicity methods to expound its virtues."

These views may help to explain why New England has held out so long against "Federal encroachments," and why Rugged Individualism has finally turned. These REA developments in Vermont and New Hampshire point to a reawakening that promises to bring the whole of New England benefits which the rest of rural America has gained in lighter labor and larger income.

PONY FREIGHT G. L. G. Samson-Pix, Ewing Galloway

Awakening in Kweichow

China's Most Backward Province Teems With the Industrial Exploitation of Its Hitherto Unknown Natural Resources

By Hugh Deane

KWEICHOW, to the Chinese, has long signified China's most benighted and backward province, but today it is stirring with change and progress. Officials sent there in the days of the empire considered themselves in exile. Even when the Japanese captured the large cities of eastern China, making Kweichow and the other western provinces strategically important, Chinese thought that, no matter how great the effort, not much could be done with such a province.

But Kweichow's new officials, sent by the Central Government to replace the old war lords, discovered that the province was not as poorly endowed by nature as reported a number of years ago by a famous Chinese geologist named Ting.

Kweichow lies in China's Southwest, north of Kwangsi and Yunnan and south of Szechuan. Eighty per cent is mountain land which cannot be cultivated. But these mountains are now known to contain much mineral wealth.

Kweichow's population is variously estimated from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000. At least half of the population are not Chinese but aboriginal tribespeople—the Lolos, the Tungs, and the Miaos. The Chinese have pushed these primitive people back into the mountains and appropriated the valley land for themselves. For generations the Chinese have had trouble with the tribespeople, who frequently descended from their mountain strongholds and raided the Chinese in the valleys. Now the Chinese are trying to conciliate their neighbors.

One reason may be that the Chinese want the mountains as well as the valleys. Kweiyang, Kweichow's capital, is built on a coal field—it has been estimated that 70,000,000 tons are in the vicinity. To make exploitation by modern means profitable, however, it would be necessary to mine and sell at least 1,000 tons a day. At present, because of its lack of industries, Kweiyang's consumption capacity is only 100 tons a day. Development of the coal mines must await completion of the projected railroad connecting Kweiyang with Kwangsi and Hunan.

Besides coal, Kweichow possesses considerable amounts of iron. At Tating is iron ore with a sulphur content of 2 per cent, said to make an elastic and tough steel. Thus far this iron resource is almost untouched.

It is known that mercury, antimony, tungsten, and copper exist in the province. In what quantities has not yet been ascertained. In the eastern part of the province gold is being washed by former lumbermen—the lumber market at Nanking having been cut off.

Even agriculturally Kweichow is better off than hitherto supposed. Eight per cent of the arable land is still uncultivated, so production can be increased in that quarter. Soil and climate are favorable to agriculture—it is warm most of the year

COOLIE CARAVAN

—and many kinds of cereals and fruits are grown. The Kweichow pear is particularly famous. Kweichow produces 70,000,000 quintals of cereals annually as compared to Szechuan, 2,158,000,000 quintals.

As a means of increasing Kweichow's agricultural production, horticultural experimental stations have been established, so that modern knowledge may be made available to those farming in the tradition of 20 centuries. Strenuous efforts are being made to improve seed selection and the choice of crops. Cotton has been successfully planted in 15 hsien. Opium growing is forbidden.

Most of Kweichow's mountains are bare of trees—except for a few scrub pine. Several reforestation projects have been undertaken, however, and Chinese officials claim that more than 100,000 acres are being reforested annually.

China's interior provinces must be industrialized to some degree if they are to share in maintaining resistance to Japan. China's army and civil population require many goods which can no longer be imported, and a shortage of consumers' goods has existed for some time.

To stimulate capital investment in new industries, the Kweichow Provincial Government has created a Promotion of Enterprises Corporation, initiating its capitalization fund with a grant of $6,000,000. Private capital was expected to furnish $12,000,000. So far insufficient capital has presented itself, so the Government has been forced to subsidize and control new enterprise. Whenever private capital advances itself, however, it will be permitted to assume complete control. The Government does not aim to compete with private capital.

Through this new corporation a mechanized coal mine has been started near Kweiyang, and a gold mine in the eastern part of the province. Plans are being made to revive the native wild silk industry, for which purpose the British Boxer Indemnity Fund has contributed $80,000. This fall the first wild silk farm went into production at Tsunyi.

* * *

Thus far the most important new enterprise is an oil products company, which uses vegetable oil as its base material, substitute for expensive imported oils. Soon a chemical products company is to be subsidized, glass factories are to be established, and existing tanneries enlarged.

Agricultural and industrial development is creating the material base from which permanent cultural and social progress may be made. Such progress is already in evidence.

During the last three years Kweichow's educational budget has increased from $900,000 to $1,450,000. Before the war Kweichow had no college or university; the war has brought four as refugee institutions from eastern China. The largest of these is Great China University, formerly at Shanghai.

Kweichow now has 51 high schools and 3,426 primary schools, the enrollment in which tops 300,000, in addition to an adult education program. By the beginning of 1940 100,000 recently illiterate peasants had received elementary schooling. Some $700,000 a year is spent on public health by the Provincial Government, an average of eight cents per head. The Central Government contributes $100,000.

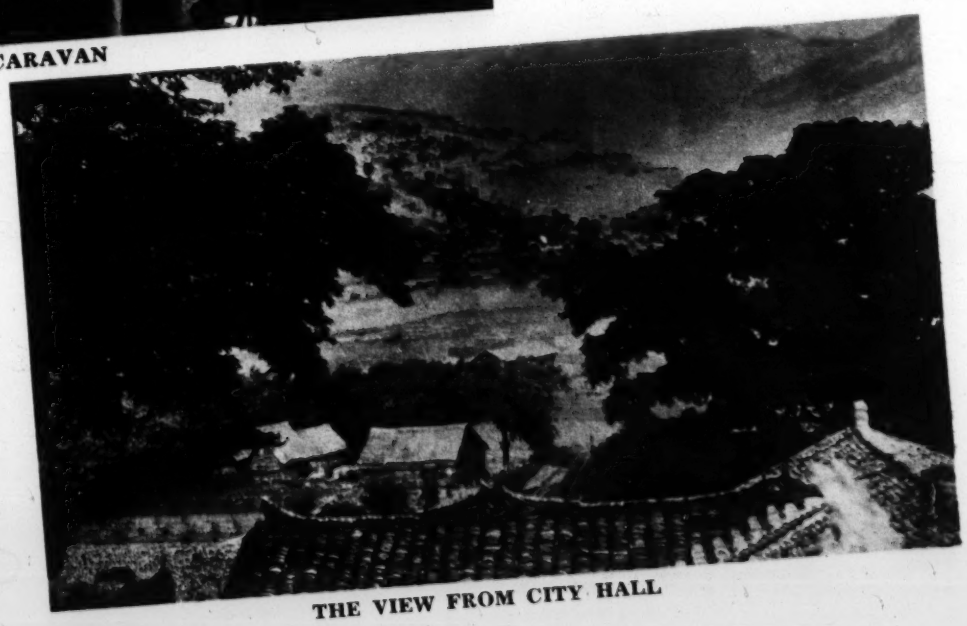
Except for Kweiyang, the capital, Kweichow has no cities of first importance. Tsunyi, located between Kweiyang and Chungking, is now known chiefly because it is the seat of training for China's officers. The Central Military Academy moved there from Nanking. Many towns and cities, however, are developing into important centers because of new industries, the development of transportation, the influx of refugees, and of military and cultural institutions.

* * *

Kweiyang reflects Kweichow's strategic importance as the connecting link between Szechuan and the southernmost provinces, Yunnan and Kwangsi. It is a trading and transportation center—goods from all over the Southwest can be found in its markets, and trucks and pack trains from north and south raise the dust of its roads.

Kweiyang not so many years ago was a medieval walled city, a labyrinth of crooked, narrow streets. The wall still surrounds the city, but the main streets have been broadened and straightened to accommodate automobile traffic. Kweiyang has a new library, the provincial library, and is about to get a new natural science museum. Modern hotels and restaurants, named after famous Shanghai institutions, have sprung up to serve sophisticated refugees from the east. A motion picture theater shows American films.

Kweiyang is a city of contrasts. While Bing Crosby croons American jazz in the theater, traditional story-tellers repeat ancient legends in the tea shops, emphasizing their words by clicking a piece of board on the table. All of China's many dialects can be heard. Cantonese attempt to converse with Mohammedans from the Northwest. Fashionable dresses from Shanghai mingle with the primitive costumes of the tribespeople, the Lolos and Miaos. Shining limousines pass grunting ricksha pullers. Peanut oil lamps can be seen close by the latest in indirect lighting. What is taking place all over Kweichow is intensified in Kweiyang.



THE VIEW FROM CITY HALL

The Voice of France

By William Henry Chamberlin

Wide World

HE SPEAKS FOR THE FRENCH
M. Jean Giraudoux, French Minister in Charge of News and Radio Broadcasts, Shown as He Spoke at a Luncheon of the Anglo-American Press Association in Paris a Few Days Before Hostilities Began.

IN HIS CAPACITY as head of the recently created Commissariat of Information, M. Jean Giraudoux is the official interpreter of France. And in his personal capacity, in his temperament, tastes, and literary career, he is more than an interpreter of France. He is France incarnate, so far as such an individualistic country can be embodied in any one man.

He is French in the breadth of his tastes, in the variety of his intellectual interests. He possesses a typically French combination of deep feeling for tradition, which comes so naturally to the heir of one of Europe's oldest national civilizations, with love of originality, of experimentation with new forms in his literary work.

One finds in his plays, novels, and essays French qualities of imagination, tenderness, finesse, whimsicality. He possesses a capacity for saying serious things in a flippant way. His friends say that it usually requires a second thought to grasp the full significance of a casual remark by M. Giraudoux.

There is no particular regional stamp on M. Giraudoux. Born near Limoges, not far from the geographical center of France, he is not, by accent or temperament, a man of the East, of the North, of the South. If there were such a thing as a typical Frenchman, which there is not, he might conform to this title, with perhaps one important reservation.

* * *

M. Giraudoux is a widely traveled man. Wounded in the World War, he will be remembered by many Harvard men of the period of 1917, because, with Andre Morize, long a conspicuous figure in the French Department at Harvard, he was assigned as instructor of the first unit that was raised at Harvard for service in the World War.

For some years before Premier Daladier chose him to head the Ministry of Information, M. Giraudoux had held the post of traveling inspector in the French diplomatic service. This gave him an opportunity to travel widely, in North and South America and in Asia, as well as in Europe, and it also left him free to devote some time to writing. His "Ondine" was one of the recent successes on the French stage.

"Ondine," based on a romantic German legend, possessed a mystical and symbolic quality. It is interesting to note that M. Giraudoux, one of the chief opponents of Dr. Goebbels' propaganda, is well grounded in German culture. He served as an exchange professor in Germany after graduating from the famous École Normale Supérieure, the best-known French institution for the training of teachers.

M. Giraudoux, whose first literary works were regarded as light and graceful, without possessing any great power or depth, became much better known as an author when he published "Siegfried the Limousin" shortly after the end of the World War. The hero is a Frenchman from Limoges who is picked up unconscious by the Germans and without any memory of his past. The Germans give him the name of Siegfried, take him back to Germany, where he becomes a prominent political leader. The book shows skillfully how inherited French traits and acquired German characteristics are blended in the personality of "Siegfried the Limousin," who is finally recalled to France, but who leaves Germany not without regret.

"Amphitryon" and "Judith" were purely literary plays. M. Giraudoux turned to political allegory when he wrote "La Guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu" ("The War of Troy Will Not Take Place"). In this play he represented Hector and Ulysses, the wisest of the Trojans and the Greeks, trying to work out means of averting a war, which finally does take place as a result of a stupid accident.

Hector and Ulysses were recognizable pseudonyms for Briand and Stresemann, and M. Giraudoux (one does not think of him as a Socialist or a conservative or a member of any specific political camp) advocated a policy of reconciliation between France and Germany. For him, as for the great majority of the French people, the war was a personal tragedy. The following eloquent excerpt is from his recent broadcast message to the school children of France:

"While your fathers and brothers have been called to the frontiers of your fatherland to face a most monstrous war, you are called to the center of your village or city to become the generation of peace. Twenty-five thousand of your instructors, thirteen thousand of your other teachers have been forced to take up machine-guns, bombs, hand-grenades and all those other weapons which they abhor so as to form a rampart behind which you will be taught this autumn and winter by the remainder of your teachers, and by your textbooks, the ineradicable love of peace and of your fatherland."

Before his appointment to the Commissariat of Information, M. Giraudoux had discussed the problems of the day in a series of essays, pungent and earnest in some parts, light and humorous in others, entitled "Pleins Pouvoirs" ("Full Powers"). His range covered such subjects as the inadequacy of city planning in Paris and the critical situation of France as the last large continental power that still stands for liberty.

France, he notes, has only 8.8 per cent of the European population at the present time, as against 15.2 per cent in 1813. M. Giraudoux is a strong advocate of selective immigration and naturalization and criticizes the haphazard methods which French officials have hitherto pursued in these fields as measures to help offset falling birthrate.

Teacher, novelist, playwright, diplomat, essayist, M. Giraudoux is many things, but he is not an administrator. So there was some surprise when he was placed at the head of the Commissariat of Information. His well-known personal integrity and his freedom from party bias helped to explain the appointment. But, with his lack of the executive instinct, he would have been hard pressed in handling his new, large, and unwieldy department if he had not obtained as assistant his old friend, the former member of the Harvard faculty, M. Morize. These men supplement each other admirably. M. Morize relieves M. Giraudoux of much of the technical detail of administration and leaves him free to devote more time to the varied services of broadcasts which have made his name well known not only in France, but throughout the world.

One of the best specimens of M. Giraudoux's eloquence is the following description of the spirit which animates the French peasant, of the contrast between the French instinct for order and preservation against the revolutionary predatory tendencies of the time:

"He fights not to take, to conquer, but to preserve. No idea of enrichment, of acquisition accompanies him. It is a stable state which he defends. He defends the villages, ten centuries old, the stone churches. He defends a way of life, modest indeed, yet which has behind it the Crusades, the Revolution, the greatest circumnavigations, the conquests of America, Asia, and Africa, the Great War, a way of life that required Charlemagne, Louis XIV, the greatest kings and ministers to bring to this stage of development.

"What displeases him most in the spectacle of the enemy is that perpetual destruction, the constant changing of the map of Europe, that instability which today ruins the past and ruins itself. Hitler is to him a nomad. He does not like nomads. Hitler displaces the populations of entire provinces, transplants the mountaineers into the plains, the workers into the mines. Hitler cares neither about men nor about animals. To be able to live on the same bit of earth, not to depart from it—there is liberty."

But it would be a mistake to think of M. Giraudoux as solely or even primarily interested in preserving the old France. His responsiveness to new ideas was reflected in a recent broadcast to the women of France, in which he pronounced the present French Parliament incomplete because it includes no women, adding:

"The Parliament represents that half of the country which fights, which is occupied in the factories, which acts, which invents, which possesses the muscles. It does not represent that half which has nervous sensibility, which cherishes, which nurses, which is the most adorned or the most simple, which takes over the little tasks in the shops and the fields, which educates the youngest children."

* * *

Physically, the head of the Commissariat of Information is rather tall, by French standards, with a thin face, from which look out a pair of keen, searching eyes. As a young man he was an excellent athlete and now, in the late fifties, he enjoys a lively game of pingpong. He has no special hobbies and takes a quiet rest at a seaside resort when he is able to get away from his exacting post, in which, despite the loyal aid of his friend Morize, he finds much time consumed in explaining the functioning of his institution to members of the Chamber of Deputies and in resisting interested requests for jobs.

It is perhaps unfortunate for M. Giraudoux that the censorship, which is as unpopular as censorships usually are, is housed in the same building with his bureau. Although he bears the technical responsibility for the censorship, he has nothing to do with its actual administration. By temperament, training, and background, Jean Giraudoux is a thought stimulator, not a thought controller.

Uncle Sam Looks to the Colleges

By W. Spencer Thompson

OPPORTUNITY for a career in the Federal Government for college graduates in all fields is now becoming a reality. The positions available to college graduates are more numerous, and cover a wider range of occupations, than during the early days of the New Deal. What is more important, the United States Civil Service Commission is holding an annual examination which is designed to recruit men and women from the graduating classes each year and to place them in positions for which they are trained.

Previous to 1934 the Federal Government made no attempt to recruit college graduates generally for the career service. Civil Service examinations were held for special fields, such as clerk, inspector, engineer, forester, chemist, etc., and at irregular intervals. Examinations for any particular field were given usually only once in three or four years. No general examinations for college graduates in arts and sciences were held, and the result was that very few college students came to the Federal Government with the exception of those trained in forestry or engineering.

To add to the barrier, the Civil Service Commission and the departments lacked the funds and personnel which were necessary in order to place those college graduates who did pass the examinations in positions for which they were qualified. Consequently, the Federal Civil Service contains examples of the round peg in the square hole—the honor student in English literature struggling with fiscal accounts, the philosophy scholar sorting mail, the linguist keeping bullion accounts.

The failure of the United States to recruit college graduates for the career service was in sharp contrast to European democracies, where the government service has been one of the most desirable careers open to college students. Moreover, the European governments have made a special effort to recruit the high-ranking students and to train them for administrative positions.

American industry has also made a special effort to discover outstanding college graduates each year and put them through special training programs. Most industrial concerns do not wait for the college students to come to them, but have special representatives visit the colleges and interest the students in their prospective employer's activities.

* * *

With the expansion of the Federal Government during recent years the weakness of the recruitment policy was immediately evident. Not only were there no trained administrators in the Federal service who could be spared from their work, there was not even the machinery to search out young people with a good education who could be trained for the new administrative positions. As a practical necessity, the new activities had to be exempted from the Civil Service rules and regulations.

In the old departments all of the administrators have been in search of college graduates who could be trained for administrative positions. These training positions have an entrance salary ranging from $1,620 to $2,000 a year, with a prospect of salary promotions up to $5,600 as rapidly as the requisite experience and ability are acquired. The successful can cover this range of promotions in about six years. Further promotions to responsibilities which command $6,500 to $9,000 are open to those with sufficient additional experience and proved ability along administrative lines.

It is in recognition of this problem that the first step in the revision of Federal policy in regard to college graduates was taken by Prof. Leonard White of the University of Chicago, when he was a member of the Civil Service Commission in 1934. Under his direction a special examination was developed to be held each year for college graduates, and this examination has been used extensively to recruit college-trained people. Naturally, the first examinations were not completely satisfactory and each year the type of examination and the time of holding the examination has been improved.

In 1939 the examination for college graduates was entitled "Junior Professional Assistant." It was held in April, but the papers were not corrected until September. Nevertheless, the college graduates who passed this examination and were trained in engineering and public administration have nearly all been placed in training positions. The appointments have been to such activities as soil conservation, the construction of public works, research in current social and economic questions, etc.

A new field of activity where college graduates are in demand is in the offices of the various high administrators, where the graduates are being assigned to work connected with preparing the annual budget, with studies to modernize the organization and office procedures of the various bureaus and with the recruitment, placement, and training of new employees. Some of the most promising graduates are assigned to these new positions as the best training possible for future administrators.

Not only is the Government developing new examinations but it is making a special effort to interest college graduates in the advantages of the Federal Service. The Civil Service Commission has just completed a pamphlet outlining the opportunities for college graduates in the Federal Government. In addition, three well-qualified men have been hired to visit most of the large colleges in the United States for the purpose of talking to the students and faculty in order to make them better acquainted with the needs and the advantages of a Government career.

Last spring the University of Minnesota was the scene of the first employment conference attended by one of these representatives of the United States Civil Service Commission. Placement officers from most of the large colleges of the United States were gathered at the university to hear the representatives of industry outline their opportunities for college graduates. When both the representatives of industry and the Government had spoken, even the business people admitted that they had no such advantages to offer college graduates as did the Federal Government, and the students flocked to a special discussion on Civil Service examinations which followed the general meeting.

Within the last two years the Civil Service Commission and the departments have been given additional funds and personnel to attempt to place new employees in the positions for which they are qualified. With these added people, the Federal Government has inaugurated a new procedure called "selective certification" to be used to place the individuals who pass the new examinations.

The examinations for college graduates have been divided into 22 broad fields, such as engineering, economics, political science, public administration, etc. The written examination tests the general knowledge of the student in the broad field, and those who pass the written examination are then subdivided according to the specialized fields which are generally recognized in the profession. Thus the general field of economics is subdivided into foreign trade, public finance, taxation, transportation, etc.

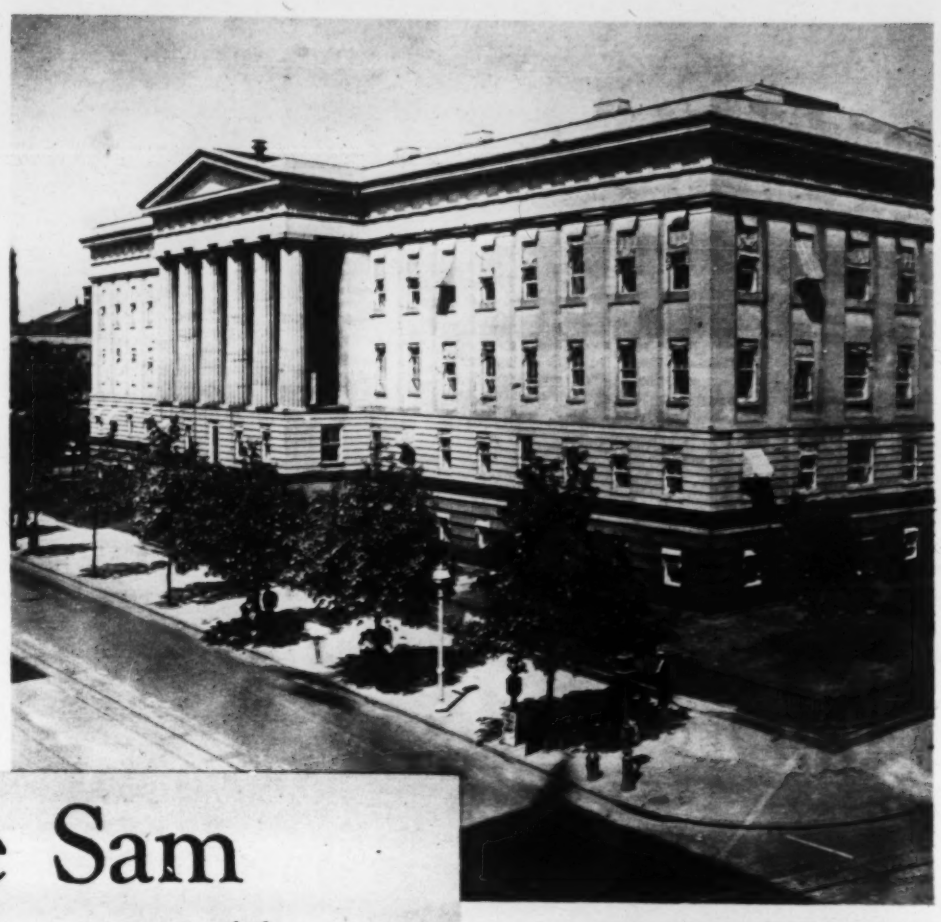
* * *

Formerly the Civil Service Commission did not subdivide these general fields into their specialized branches, but simply appointed the person who made the highest grade in the general examination to the first vacancy without reference to the special interest or training of the individual.

Under the new procedure of selective certification the Government office with a vacant position gives a complete description of the position when it requests the Civil Service Commission to supply a list of eligibles to fill the vacancy. The Commission then goes to the examination which was given for the general field of which the vacant position is a part and selects, in the order of their standing in the examination, those people who have the requisite training and experience for the particular position.

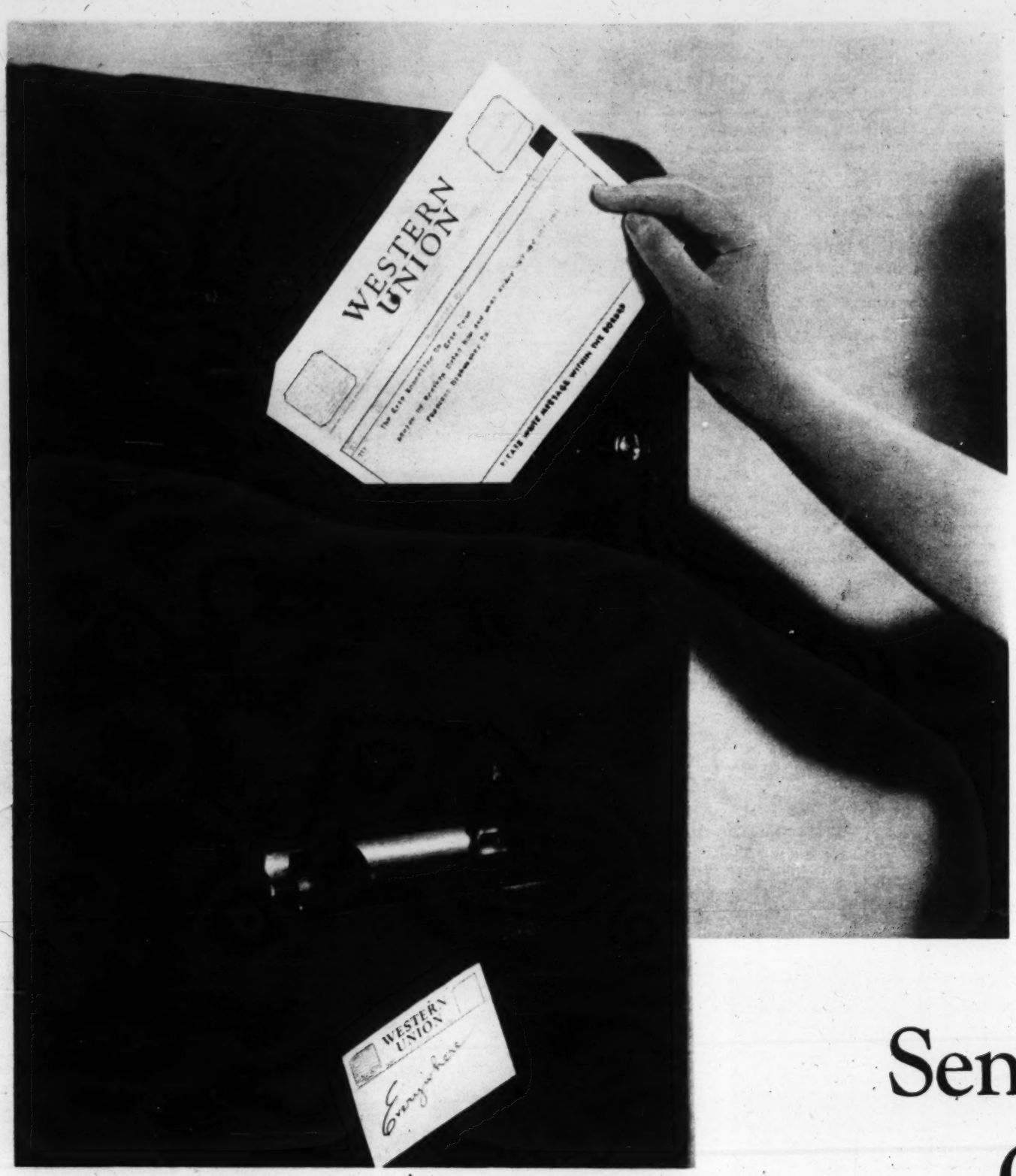
This year the Junior Professional Assistant examination for college graduates was announced on Jan. 8, and it will be held during February. The change in the date will make it possible to correct the papers by early summer and to appoint those who make the highest grades as soon as they have graduated from college.

The Civil Service Commission is on record to the effect that a general examination for college graduates will be held each year and, judging by the use the departments have made of these new registers of college graduates, a Federal career service for college graduates has become a reality.



Harris & Ewing, Ewing Galloway

FROM CAMPUS TO CAREERS IN GOVERNMENT
The Civil Service Commission Building (Top) in Washington, and a Springtime Scene Near the Entrance to McCosh Hall, Princeton University



Send Your Own Telegram

By Robert R. Mullen

AL FITZSIMMONS is a pretty steady sort of fellow. You need to be to pound the brass for Western Union 49 straight years, come storm, high water, wars and bull markets. But there is a green metal cabinet, looking no more aggressive than one of Uncle Sam's letter boxes, that has Al twiddling his watch charm.

You can see him ambling across the 13th floor of W. U.'s home office down at 60 Hudson Street, New York. He rounds a corner, dodges a girl scooting by on roller skates, comes in full view of the green box, and gives, in his heart, three cheers for Western Union.

Al doesn't understand all the gadgets in that green box, but he knows the bosses upstairs believe it may contain the answer to a lot of things. It may, for instance, be the telegraph company's answer to the fact you can airmail a letter from one end of the nation to the other for a mere six cents; that you can flip around a telephone dial and carry your message hither and yon in a few minutes at a fairly reasonable figure. The green box, in short, may disclose how Western Union is going to meet the competition of other convenient, speedy, low-cost communication to which it has added the personal touch.

* * *

It may sound a bit like magic. In fact, the green box seems a little other-worldly to Al. He likes to remember those old days when a man flicked the key and indulged a little staccato chitchat with an operator in Cripple Creek or Tombstone. It gave a fellow a sort of cosmopolitan feeling.

Al likes to talk about those days when things were doing on the wires, like the time the dots and dashes came charging in from a San Francisco that was. He can tell you about John H. Carnahan—a bit before Al's time—who was Custer's friend, and stayed at the key 80 hours to give the world 80,000 words on the General's last stand.

But best of all, Al likes to talk about those days in a less whizzing America when a kid hung around the village depot, made friends with the station agent, picked up the Morse code, and finally made his way to the city where there seemed to be an insatiable demand for telegraph operators. You might be sent anywhere . . . down to the Fulton fish market where you pounded out your telegrams while wearing heavy mittens against the icy cold; down to the Cotton Exchange where the brokers didn't bother to write out their messages, just yelled them at their favorite operators; down to the Washington Square office, where on warm summer evenings Mark Twain would sometimes drop in to hear what the boys thought of things.

* * *

Those were the days when many of the Morse operators were scarcely more than boys; today they are graying. Only on sports, a few newspaper assignments and minor circuits, adding in all to less than five per cent of the company's total business, do they still pound the brass. Most of them have been through the printer mill, which is to say they've been through classes to learn how to run the teleprinter machines that have replaced the old hand-sender. Their carefully acquired "telegraph fist," meaning their beautiful copper-plate penmanship, went by the board as fingers adjusted themselves to the keyboard. The sounder was silenced; instead a printer hummed as they simply pasted little gummed strips on the yellow blanks.

A few grumbled at the changes back in 1925, but not many. The vivid fact was the Company couldn't stand still. It had to carry boom-time loads and keep ahead of competition by speeding up service, increasing production, lowering costs. The telegraph printers appeared to be the answer. The Company gave its operators a break by teaching them how to run the new machines. And machine followed machine. Then came telemeter service, which was tantamount to giving leased wire subscribers the savings of a "party line."

The hurly-burly days of the brass pounder came to a close long before the retrenched efficiency of the "Thrifty Thirties." Thrift was the need of the day, but needs are never static. In the first seven months of this year Western Union cut its net loss of $1,637,879 in 1938 to $303,680 but Western Union is not supine to losses. Therefore, the green box—Western Union's white hope for the future.

On the unornamented, utilitarian front of the green box is printed the words: "Automatic Telegraph." It's just about tops in gadgets. Perhaps you have seen it. They had samples at both Fairs last summer. You simply write out a telegram, either in pencil, ink or typewriter, push a button on the green box, drop your message in the slot, a light flashes "Telegram Being Transmitted," and your message is on its way. A few feet, or a few miles, your telegram starts up a facsimile recording machine, and in a minute or two out pops your message, an exact facsimile of it, down to the last undotted "i" or misspelled word—the personal touch.

* * *

From the outside the automatic telegraph looks very simple. You merely see a light flashing, and hear some muffled whirrings. But up on the 18th floor of W. U.'s building is a gentleman who can spin you a romantic tale about that green box. He is F. E. d'Humy, vice-president in charge of engineering. He sits in a large cream-colored office, with not a test tube, electric meter or other evidence of the research-engineer in sight, and explains the automatic telegraph to you.

"In broad principle . . ." he begins with a serious look.

"Please, in words of one syllable," we interrupt.

"In our machine your message is wrapped around a metal cylinder of about the appearance of those cylinders used to hold the records in the early Edison phonographs. This cylinder turns at a precisely regulated speed, a tiny, brightly focused light beam scans your

Facsimile Messages, Western Union's Newest Invention, Automatically Transmit "Wires" in the Sender's Handwriting

message as it revolves, and a photo-electric cell responds to the reflected light as the beam passes across the moving paper.

"Now, of course," Mr. d'Humy continues, "when the beam strikes a portion of the paper on which your message appears there is a variation, a reduction, in the intensity of the reflection. This, in turn, affects the electrical current values transmitted by the photo-electric cell.

"These light variations are thus translated into terms of fluctuating electrical energy. Since electrical impulses can be transmitted over any distance reached by our wires, it is possible to have a record, in fluctuating electrical energy, of your message at any point to which Western Union lines take it. The trick, obviously, is to convert those electrical impulses back into a reproduction of your telegram."

At this point, Mr. d'Humy pauses. You sense the engineer's traditional reluctance to surround his achievement with heroics.

"And have you succeeded?" you prompt.

"Yes, and that is where we have made the greatest contribution to the field of transmitting facsimiles. You understand, of course, that a great many inventors and a great many interests have been absorbed in this problem for many years. Our own engineering division, employing some 400 people and having laboratory equipment valued above $800,000, has been devoted in a large degree to this work. It was one of our engineers, R. J. Wise, who really advanced the automatic telegraph, so far as we are concerned, by evolving a dry recording paper as sensitive to electrical impulses as photographic film is to light.

* * *

"This paper is not affected by light or atmospheric conditions. It faithfully reproduces a permanent record and is ready for immediate delivery when it leaves the machine. No processing is required.

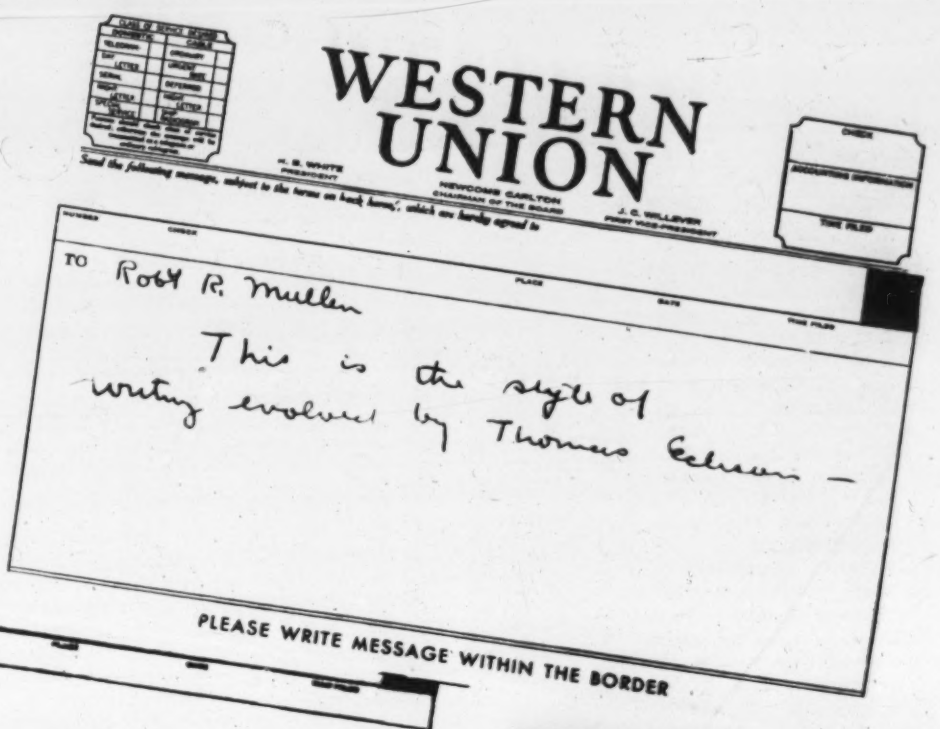
"To receive a message by automatic telegraph it is necessary first to slip one of these specially prepared blanks (incidentally they come in vermilion and light gray instead of the old yellow) onto the cylinder of the receiving apparatus. The circuit from the sending machine is connected with a very fine stylus, which touches the receiving blank during recording.

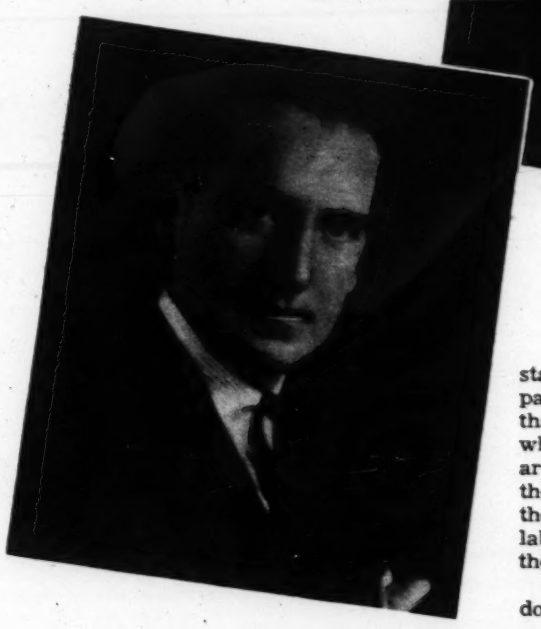
"Next, both the sending and receiving cylinders—which rotate in perfect synchronization at 180 revolutions a minute—are set in motion, so the electrical impulses occasioned by the beam striking your message in the sending cabinet are carried to the stylus at the recorder. These current fluctuations are recorded on the special paper, and there is your message.

"This is a bit over-simplified, and sounds much easier than we actually found it to be. For instance, getting those cylinders, each operating from a different source of power, to act in perfect synchronization was a job in itself. However, it was a very essential thing, for should one cylinder or the other lag or spurt ahead, your message would become distorted and valueless. There were many other points to be cleared up, too."

PROVING THAT FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION HAS ARRIVED

The Machine That Sends a Picture of the Sender's Message (Left). The Automatic Telegraph Booth (Below) at the New York World's Fair. In the Right-Hand Group, the Sender's Message (Top); the Facsimile (Left); F. E. d'Humy, Western Union's Vice-President in Charge of Engineering, and (Below) Joseph L. Egan, Vice-President in Charge of Public Relations


WESTERN UNION
TO Robt R. Mullen
This is the style of writing evolved by Thomas Edison —
PLEASE WRITE MESSAGE WITHIN THE BORDER



"But you have worked most of them out?"

"Yes, the automatic telegraph is a success, certainly, beyond the experimental stage. We are using it on our main trunk line between New York and Chicago, also between New York and Buffalo. Thousands of messages are being transmitted and received each week. We have it speeded up so we can scan an average message, including address and signature, in about one minute."

"It it possible to set up the automatic telegraph in a number of public locations, so it can be conveniently used?"

"Yes, we are designing it in simple, foolproof form, and we expect it will be inexpensive enough for us to place Western Union telegram boxes in hotels, drug stores, filling stations, and elsewhere, so telegraph service will be made readily available to many new customers. At the moment, too, we are working on a pay station coin box so patrons may drop their coins in one slot and their telegrams in the other, to speed them on their way.

"In addition, we have a device for replacing the teleprinter found in brokerage offices, or firms where more or less continuous contact is kept between branch offices and headquarters. This machine is small, takes up no more space than an adding machine, and both sends and receives facsimile messages.

* * *

"The convenience of this can be imagined when you consider it will ultimately be possible to send actual pictures of statements, memorandums, letters and other business items swiftly and without necessity of translating the information into telegrams of a limited number of words."

"And this equipment is ready for public use?"

"It is."

"Then the next question logically follows, when will it be installed?"

"That's a question," replies Mr. d'Humy, "quite outside the engineering sphere. Between the time that an invention is ready for use and is actually installed there is a lag. Morse, you know, invented the telegraph in 1832, but it wasn't put into service until 1844, and then only in limited scope."

Mr. d'Humy sends you to see Joseph L. Egan, vice-president jn charge of public relations. His incisive thoughts seem to answer your questions before they are even formulated.

"It's wonderful," he agrees, when you mention the automatic telegraph, "but don't expect to find one of those green boxes in the corner drug store when you get home tomorrow night. The change-over from one system to another necessarily will proceed slowly just as it has in the past. New and improved equipment and apparatus have been developed from the inception of this industry to the great advantage of the employees, the owners, and the public. No business can stand still. It must progress constantly. If it does not it will deteriorate, disappear, and the public will be given the advantages of improvements by someone else."

"Yes, but won't the automatic telegraph displace many workers?"

"I do not believe that it will," says Mr. Egan. "Our object is not to displace workers but to make the telegraph more generally available to the public, enlarge its use, and thereby increase volume. Probably the best evidence that improvements will accomplish this and that it will not decrease the number of employees is the record of the past. When we changed over many years ago, for example, from older methods of operation to printers, our business increased, we employed more people, and our employees received higher wages than they had before."

"Do the wages of Western Union employees consume a substantial amount of the revenue?"

"Over 60 cents out of every revenue dollar. As you doubtless know, the ratio of labor cost to revenue always is substantially higher in a service industry, particularly a public service industry, than in other industries. For this reason when taxes, such as Social Security taxes, are based on payrolls without regard to the ratio of payroll expense to revenue, the industries with the higher ratio of labor cost are penalized and the burden of these taxes is proportionately greater."

"Am I to understand from this that you do not favor social security?"

"No indeed! I am strong for social security. As a matter of fact, Western Union began providing social security for its employees over twenty-five years ago and no part of the cost ever has been assessed against the employees. In other words, it took the Government almost a quarter of a century to catch up with Western Union in this respect."

* * *

As you leave the Western Union office you have a feeling that perhaps the day of the automatic telegraph may not be far away. Obviously, the ideal solution for complete installation of the green boxes would be to so increase the volume of business that many more employees would be needed to handle even the mechanized telegraph traffic. And it is obvious that the sphere of the telegram is being widened beyond the limits of messages of the utmost urgency. The day has long since passed when the green-clad messenger was seen, with a bit of apprehension, coming up the sidewalk.

Telegrams in social use are as much associated with joy today as anything else. This has been aided by promotional advertising of public and individual anniversaries and other greetings, including, even, kiddiegrams," to make the children telegraph conscious. All this should add up to millions of potential new customers already introduced to the telegraph service when the green box goes up in the corner grocery, drug store, filling station and where-not.

Among the New Books

A Cinematic Fairy Tale

The Film Answers Back, by E. W. and M. M. Robson. London: John Lane. The Bodley Head. 12s. 6d.

THE AUTHORS of this book have a high opinion of the cinema. The film, they say, is "the most dynamic cultural medium that has ever appeared in human history." It is "a synthesis, a unity of all that has gone before, in song, music, dancing, picture composition, drama, comedy, rhetoric, costume, and architecture." An art like this has naturally produced masterpieces, one of which is "The Battleship Potemkin." This Russian film "takes its place by the side of some of the greatest works that the human mind has been able to conceive, by the side of the works of Euripides, Shakespeare, Beethoven, Rembrandt."

This, however, is not all. The Robsons have discovered that "a part of the inner nature of things is the law of spiral progression," whereby "all things in the Universe, whether planet or a grain of seed planted on its surface, whether men and women or the drama or anything else," constantly advance to higher and higher planes of quality. Especially is this true of the cinema, whose standard of achievement is ever rising, forced steadily up by the improving taste of the public.

* * *

Here one should pause for thought. "The Battleship Potemkin," excellent film though it be, was produced some 15 years ago. It stands midway between the first dim, one-reel flickers and the million-dollar presentations of today. Judged by the Robsons' law of spiral progression, it can hardly be considered much better than prentice work. Yet it is as good as Shakespeare! The merit of the films being made today can, therefore, be more easily imagined than described, like the happiness of the prince and princess when they marry in the fairy tale. Indeed, the whole of the Robsons' book strikes one as something of a fairy tale.

Naturally, in dealing with an art as exalted as the cinema appears to be, the authors favor a serious approach. The primitive Communism of the halcyon early days of human history was disrupted by the intrusion of class differences. Ever since then the consciences of men have been troubled by the problem of good and evil, and this, say the Robsons, is the source of the Old and New Testament stories, of Faust, Milton, Euripides, Shakespeare, and Molière, and, of course, of "the most advanced cultural medium today—the film." Properly to study the products of this medium, the critic must relate them to the social background of the world in which they have their being. Without this, for example, "an examination of the significance of Chaplin can have no validity whatever."

* * *

The film critic, appalled by the magnitude of his task, and his probable incompetence to discharge it, may here, however, take heart. For this business of relating pictures to their social background turns out in practice to be easier than it sounds. In the case of Chaplin, apparently, it amounts to little more than observing that that distinguished man was born in a slum, and often heard music hall songs in his youth. In view of this, critics on the point of throwing up their jobs in modest doubt of their abilities may decide to give themselves another chance.

Nevertheless, they must expect one or two shocks. Much of the argument of "The Film Answers Back" is built up round the word "subjective." They will find that in this book that word means something quite different from what it does in any other book. They are probably accustomed to regard the film product of Germany in the first 14 years after the war as near the high-water mark of the art, with Miss Leontine Sagan's "Mädchen in Uniform" as one of its masterpieces. But they will learn here how profoundly they are mistaken, and that "Mädchen in Uniform" is a sign-post to disaster. The Robsons are dreadfully afraid that the British film industry may produce a film like it. But now the critic can brighten up, for he can give comfort by assuring them that there is no danger of this whatever.

HAROLD HOBSON

A Vermont Journal

New England Year, by Muriel Follett. Brattleboro, Vermont: Stephen Daye Press. $2.50.

MURIEL FOLLETT wanted to write a novel, but John Hooper of the Stephen Daye Press suggested to her that she leave the novel for a time and keep a diary of her everyday life on the farm. The result is a journal of Vermont farm life called "New England Year."

The Folletts live in Townshend, in the southeastern county of Windham. For six generations in direct line Folletts have called their hilltop farm home. The substantial old house that is the axis of living for Robert and Muriel Follett and their 10- and 13-year-olds, Jean and Bob, was built before 1800. The farm has 450 acres and is a busy place.

Decency, loyalty, hard work, and fun, and an outward, altruistic view characterize the days of Mrs. Follett's year. Her kind of people first sturdily attend to their own needs and then take active measures for the welfare of their community. Life is strongly individualistic and at the same time social.

There is no question about the hard manual labor of the farm. Frequent reference is made to the long working days: Rob harrowed after supper, he hoed the garden in the evening when the other work was done, he mowed until it was so dark he could not see. After he bought the Holsteins he milked three times a day, at midnight, 8 a. m., and 4 p. m. Muriel sometimes did her ironing after the evening meal. Sugaring brought an inexorably busy time; so did haying.

"Of course we work hard, but most people do who manage their own businesses. . . . But it isn't the work or lack of work that makes country living so satisfying." It is earth, sky, pure air, seedtime and harvest; it is independence, in small things at least. Anyhow the Folletts like it.

Hurricane and flood, snow and ice, crops that sometimes are a disappointment do not make the picture dark or grim. "What do people do when the bottom falls out of their plans and hopes and aspirations? What else is there to do but to keep on keeping on?"

There are so many brighteners—participation in the community life—with parent-teacher association, co-operative milk plant, town meeting, church, concerts, and picnics. There is neighborly visiting, and above all mutually respecting family life. It seems that there can be a stable society in what often looks like a chaotic world. Mrs. Follett was chosen delegate to a Conference of Associated Country Women of the World to be held in London last spring. Almost ironical now in the face of the events of the summer, yet all the more needful was one objective of that conference, to cement firm friendships with women of many countries.

Mrs. Follett's book makes one glad that there are such American farmers as she has described. With small attempt at adornment it offers an intelligent report of worthy living.

W. K. R.

Around-the-World Biography

Captain Abby and Captain John, by Robert P. Tristram Coffin. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN, writing in "Captain Abby and Captain John" once more about Maine ships and sailors, mentions the difference in the distribution of ocean-going craft 80 years ago and now. In the eighteen-fifties, no matter in what forsaken part of the Atlantic or Pacific a ship might be, almost every day there would be another ship to meet or "in company." The human race was all over the oceans then. Today, save in the narrow, well-established steamship lanes, long periods of time may go by without a vessel in sight.

Many of the seagoing folk who used to meet and exchange news thousands of miles from home were from Mr. Coffin's own town of Brunswick, Maine. His book, about Captain John Pennell, his wife Abby, and the Pennell ships, is one way in which Mr. Coffin is recognizing Brunswick's Bicentenary, and it celebrates Brunswick almost as much at is does the Pennells.

Brunswick used to be one of those Maine towns where peoples' front yards reached around the world. Between 1830 and 1880 the little town had at least 200 sea captains, and hundreds of other Brunswick seafarers who never rose that high. For every captain there had to be a vessel, and practically all these ships were built in Brunswick, of the white oaks that grew on Brunswick Plains, and by the same families that supplied the captains.

"If there is any town that can stand up to Brunswick," boasts Mr. Coffin, "I should like to know it and take off my hat to it."

Pride in his own locality sticks out of every part of the book, as well as gusto for the sea and appreciation of the Pennells, who were real people by that very name. "Captain Abby and Captain John" is a biography, based on the logbooks, account books, diaries, and letters preserved in Captain John Pennell's sea chest. These records tell us, in the words of the captain and his wife, about the years they spent sailing the seas, with no other home than a ship's cabin. There they raised their children, and there Abby Pennell carried on the activities of an ordinary New England housewife. She cooked legions of biscuits and pies, mended regiments of Captain John's trousers, did miles of embroidery and cut out acres of silk dresses. At the Equator or Cape Horn, or wherever she might be, she did the washing every Monday. And after the washing was done she might take tea with another Brunswick sea captain's wife, say in Singapore Harbor. Mr. Coffin is sure that American ladies are the only ones in civilization, so far, who can do a big washing in the morning and then hold their own in laces and silks at tea in the afternoon.

Seven times Abby and John sailed together around the jagged teeth of Cape Horn. Four times around Good Hope. Once, around the world completely, and no one could recall how many times across the Atlantic. Once they were away from Maine three years and a half, and then came home to the visiting and feasting and family news of Middle Bay and of Great Island, where Abby's people lived—and where Mr. Coffin himself grew up. Right now he lives in one of the Pennell houses in the part of Brunswick called Pennellville.

Mr. Coffin is a poet, besides being profoundly in love with the Maine coast. Sometimes both these qualities tempt him into generalizations and superlatives which his seafarers would probably have been the first to detect and discount. They knew what a sailor's life was like. Yet for the reader the cast of poetry is like the moonlight on Middle Bay, and the author's enthusiasm is a fresh wind.

Index to Washington

Our Washington, prepared by the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration. Chicago: McClurg. $2.

A PRIVATE PUBLISHER has now put into a one-and-three-quarters-pound album the highlights of the great mass of material about the nation's capital that went into the WPA's four-and-one-half-pound guide, published two years ago by the Government Printing Office.

"Our Washington" is not a guidebook in the strict sense of the word. Using many of the same photographs that were in the WPA's "Washington, City and Capital," the publishers have compiled what they call a "photographic index of what to see in Washington."

The excellent photographs, most of them the work of the photographer, W. Lincoln Highton, capture better than could any words the architectural beauties of the city as well as its more informal nooks and moods.

In the text of "Our Washington" a masterly job of condensation has been done. Briefness in this case does not mean dullness, for at the expense of more obvious facts, space is given to such little-known attractions as the Post Office's unusual collection of original etchings of United States postage stamps and the almost complete display of treaties in the State Department's basement archives.

The capital's attractions are carefully classified into separate chapters, most notable of which are a collection of photographs of the various foreign embassies and legations and a more informal set taken of such Washingtonia as the Easter egg-rolling festival on the White House lawn, oyster boats tied up at Potomac River wharves, and the privileged peanut vendor beside the White House gate.

Unusual feature of "Our Washington" are its mapped sightseeing tours and a calendar of annual events.

M. H.

Family Life—the Norris Plan

Lost Sunrise, by Kathleen Norris. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.

KATHLEEN NORRIS's sixty-third book is called "Lost Sunrise." With unflagging industry and enthusiasm she continues to depict her charming and courageous girls and high-spirited families, and to assert the ultimate victory of right living. That her novels are generally set in the same mold and have their diversities only in the garnishings evidently does not alienate Mrs. Norris' readers but only makes them feel at home. There must be a great many women who have the Kathleen Norris habit.

In "Lost Sunrise" Gwen Washburton married a man whom she did not love, in order to protect her sister from threatened blackmail. Even marriage to a difficult and jealous man did not prevent Gwen from making a good life, filled with pleasant activities, travel, the care of a big, old house, and children. And even her realization, eight years after her marriage, that Dick Latimer, to whom she had once been engaged, would have been the only true companion of her days, and that the sacrifice she had made for her sister's sake had been needless, did not prevent her from getting some zest out of every day.

Mrs. Norris and Mrs. Norris's public would not be satisfied to have so delightful and altruistic a person saddled for life with an unamiable husband like Van Bellamy, and the final page promises a noonday brighter than the morning.

Characteristic touches are the happy-go-lucky family life of the Washburtons, their run-down old mansion in a California town, picnic meals at which Mrs. Norris is so expert, lovable children, and family loyalty. It is even characteristic that the heroine conquers in an old, borrowed coat and old white buckskin shoes newly whitened. Perhaps it is just such little details of dress and household budgeting, more than anything else, that give Mrs. Norris her hold on her readers.

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A Mathematician and a Novelist Examine Criticism—A London Letter

Dangerous Thoughts, by Lancelot Hogben. London: George Allen & Unwin. 8s. 6d. net.

The Reviewing and Criticism of Books, by Frank Swinnerton. London: Dent. 1s. 6d. net.

Before Lunch, by Angela Thirkell. London: Hamish Hamilton. 7s. 6d. net.

THIS COLLECTION OF ESSAYS, by the brilliant mathematician who achieved such popularity with his "Mathematics for the Million," presents, for the most part, the author's attitude to social and political problems, and provides us with "the creed of a scientific humanist." It is not, however, for the Million, because much of it is difficult reading. The tremendous weight of knowledge that it carries is apt, on impact, to make the head of the average reader spin; while the boom of the Professor's big guns—accompanied, it may be admitted, by many flashes of wit—frequently leaves one dazed for a moment.

For instance, a sentence such as "a course of general science adapted to the requirements of citizenship should be orientated toward the elucidation of the major constructive achievements of natural knowledge in the evolution of civilization," which is an average sample, requires, from me at any rate, a tightening of the belt, and a resolute second glance.

* * *

Of course he is entitled to demand that; but, except for one in a million, it is dangerous to the attention. But in no other way do I think his writing dangerous, unless it be to complacency. For, although he registers hit after hit, on educational methods, on the universities, on the professors of economics and eugenics, and on the Marxists, and although he crumples up the Left and Right wings of British social culture, and turns its canons into cannon fodder, he is far from being merely disruptive. He has very good plans for reconstruction; he may annoy some, and shock others, but he certainly makes his readers think, and should bring the fair-minded to shake hands with him on a good many issues.

He is first and foremost and all the time a man of natural science, and for him, one problem is dominant, the problem of how "to awaken a lively sense of the social possibilities of the new powers which science confers." A constructive social policy "must be guided by an understanding of the impact of science on human society." It must throw over many of the conclusions of the "die-hard progressives of the nineteenth century"; must not accept "the distribution of purchasing power as its primary and sole concern," but recognize that "human needs cannot be assessed in terms of 'consumers' choice,'" and concern itself more with demanding that "industrialism produces the things men need most than with demanding that everyone should have access to any trash it is capable of producing." To this end it is vitally important to "endow the pursuit of knowledge with a new sense of social relevance." Nothing short of a radical reform in education, and the discarding of much of the culture that "we have inherited from the slave civilizations of the Mediterranean world," will, he believes, effectively meet the challenge of fascism, and rescue democracy.

Many people, no doubt, will dissent from his opinion that the "passive satisfactions" to be derived from art and literature would cease to have value in a world where natural science had a free hand—but one should not be too severe on him, since he confesses amusingly that: "I have tried hard to be a cultured man, but have always found cheerfulness creeping in."

* * *

"Literary criticism," remarks Professor Hogben, loosing off another broadside in passing, "is the Siegfried Line of sententiousness and the Maginot Line of mendacity." This is a very nasty one indeed; and feeling considerably shaken, I turned hurriedly to Mr. Frank Swinnerton's booklet on "The Reviewing and Criticism of Books," in the hope that he might encourage me to raise my head above the parapet, and look the world in the face once more.

"Let us," I said to myself, "get one thing straight. The professor does not enlighten us on the precise nature of the veracity that he fails to find in the critic, but perhaps Mr. Swinnerton will be more explicit—to what ought the critic to be true?" Well, Mr. Swinnerton's answer appears to be that he ought, like England, to be true to himself. "There are," he says, "no absolute canons. There are, in art, only degrees and subtleties of perception." That, however, whether or not it be accepted as the whole truth, is at first sight scarcely comforting. For doubtless the critics whom time has proved bad, if not mendacious, the notorious writers, for example, who once in the Edinburgh Review and the Quarterly maintained order, or at least the old order, with a policeman's truncheon, and brought all guilty offenders against a rigid canon of taste within the Arm of the Law—doubtless they could also claim that they were being true to themselves, and their limited perceptions. But Mr. Swinnerton then proceeds to be helpful.

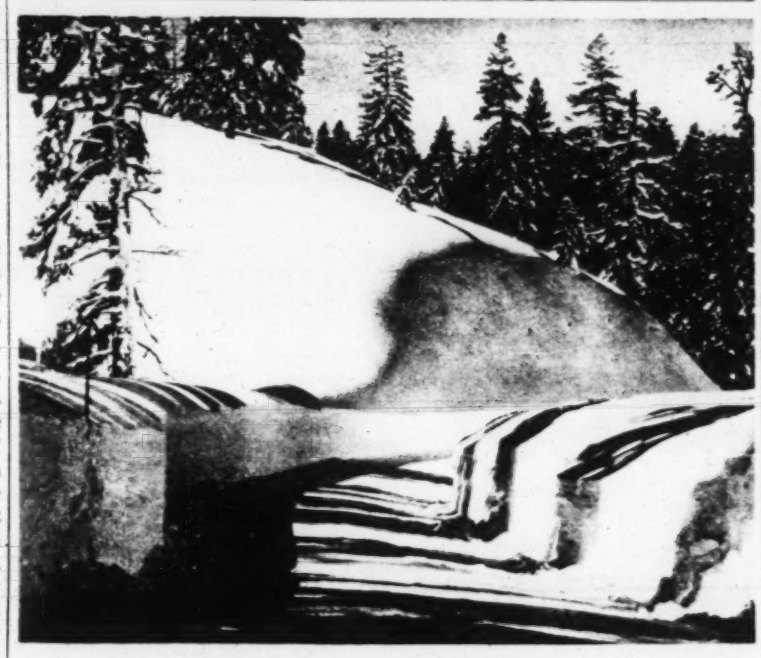
To begin with, he draws a distinction between criticism and reviewing. "Reviewing is, on the whole, an immediate and provisional estimate of performance; criticism, in the words of Arthur Symons, 'is a valuation of forces.'" And, again, "The critic is a philosopher; the reviewer a man with a pair of scales in his hand." Since I am no philosopher, I hastened on to where he deals with the reviewer; and here it seems that if there are not canons, there are nevertheless rules for guidance to which it is the reviewer's duty to conform. He is to discover the author's plan, and decide if the book fulfills that plan. He is to read the book "with what Coleridge calls 'a willing suspension of disbelief,' giving it every chance to make, as a whole, its effect upon his imagination. . . . For it is with his imagination, and not with his culture, or the superficies of his mind that he should judge." It is his duty to tell his readers what the book is about, and whether they would like to read it. And, finally, I think he sums up the whole of his view in the statement: "He is an interpreter."

* * *

At this point, confronted at last with the specific question as to how far I was veracious as an interpreter, I, too, began to feel "cheerfulness creeping in." For, according to this theory, I need not stand convicted for the sheer lack of any criterion to which to appeal. Here was something in the nature of a definite, recognizable and attainable standard—there is, anyway, always a chance of satisfying Mr. Swinnerton, if not Professor Hogben.

Unfortunately, in attempting to interpret Mrs. Thirkell's book, I found a difficulty at the outset; for I cannot decide whether she has written a burlesque, a gentle satire, a comedy of manners—or all three. But I am quite certain she has written an extremely amusing novel—of summer at "Pomfret Towers" and "High Rising," with "the County" at home on their shaven lawns and parquet floors. Some of the company are very much alive, others but oddly life-like, but each is a joy, even the Bore—a paradox seldom achieved. It is an airy but sound piece of work, deftly mingling humor, extravagance, and sentiment.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD



"Badger Pass, Yosemite," Photograph by Edward Weston, Reproduced From "U. S. Camera, 1940"

American Photography, 1940

U. S. Camera, 1940, edited by T. J. Maloney. New York: Random House. $2.95.

A COURSE in photography in itself is this annual, with its brief comment accompanying each print, describing the conditions under which it was made. Study of this comment yields an astonishing variety of information about use of the exposure meter, choice of film speeds and filters, selection of developers and other laboratory procedure. The amateur who cannot understand why his pictures fall so often below par may find the answers in this book, for he has but to find a photograph that involved problems similar to his own to discover where he made his oversights.

The work of a representative selection of more than 200 of America's leading camera workers is reproduced in the 275 pages of illustrations, in color and monochrome, together with a lively essay on the century of photography, written by Elizabeth McCausland. There are forewords by the editor and by Edward Steichen, who, for the second year, acts as a one-man jury in the selection of the exhibits from the 15,000 prints sent in by 3,000 photographers. He also shows a panel of six of his own unposed portraits of Carl Sandburg, among other pictures that are altogether individual in character.

The book in itself is a model of printing accompaniment, another worthy addition to the handsome array of volumes that have been devoted to photography in recent years. The pictures fall into several groups, including children, animals, patterns, aviation, news, and Negroes. A feature of the volume is Mrs. Edward Weston's report on her husband's two years' work done on a Guggenheim Fellowship, with a generous showing of his surpassing compositions.

E. C. S.

Charleston in Prints

Prints and Impressions of Charleston. Forty-eight etchings by Elizabeth O'Neill Verner, with an introduction by the artist. Columbia, S. C.: Bostick & Thornley, Inc. $10.

CHARLESTON contains a good many people who care so much about their city that they have become a conscious part of it. They take sides and have a debate whenever there is talk about a particular building, wall, or tree being saved or sacrificed. Whatever the outcome, Elizabeth O'Neill Verner writes, "both sides win . . . for the whole city has been made aware that these things are important. . . ."

The artist then goes on to show how art performs this same purpose of enabling the untrained eye to learn to see the beauty that envelopes us. In this book we are helped by an artist to see with her eyes, and by so much increase our ability to see with our own knowledge, thoughts, and emotions.

Even one who has never been to Charleston can delight in the charm and implied humor of these etchings. "In the Bend of Church Street" is all delicate tracery of leafage and iron grille, with a sense of leisurely movement in the tree shadows and in the pervading sunshine. "Cypress Swamp" has a tapestry effect, with the colonnaded tree trunks repeating their patterns with individual variations.

"Springtime in Charleston" is rich in its connotations of color, its resourceful use of texture. "Mackay's Point" brings in the tree moss for further decorative resource, until we begin to feel that all nature is a decoration. Accenting all these atmospherics, so to speak, are the figures of people, becoming a part of the general effect so surely that one couldn't think of taking them out—sure proof that they belong.

The Book Window

Here Come the Clowns, by Philip Barry (Coward-McCann, Inc., $2). Play in three acts written around the same theme as Mr. Barry's novel, "War in Heaven." The play was produced in New York last season.

Photography for Commerce, edited by C. G. Home, with an introduction by Walter Nurnberg. (The Studio, $3). Some 150 illustrations, representing the work of leading camera illustrators.

News Paths in Photography, by Andreas Feininger (American Photographic Publishing Co. $2.75). New techniques in negative and print making described.

America's Old Masters, by James Thomas Flexner (Viking, $3.75). A study of the early Colonial painters by the author of "Doctors on Horseback."

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Lyric Laughter

Lyric Laughter, by Arthur Guiterman. New York: Dutton. $2.50.

IT MAY NOT BE Parnassian to
make the reader grin,
But Guiterman succeeds in
that, although it is a sin
The way he mutilates the tongue
he utilizes for
His foolish observations and his
mangled metaphor.
The "cultivated tigress, who was
tidy to a vice,"
And the dancer whose cavorting
left him ardorless as ice
While managing all angles of
dynamic modern glide,
And stretching wide her mouth,
we're told, as clams do at high
tide;
The publishers (he names them
all): "carpers" and "dirty
crooks,"
"Improper nouns" and "centi-
pedes," who won't eccept his
books;
Van Buzzen fleeing antique chairs;
LaGuardia the "flower,"
And many other subjects help to
pass a pleasant hour.
So since he gives the courage of
his heart "and not its fears,"
And only by his prosody reduces
us to tears,
In spite of antiseptic child and
"Prophylactic Pup,"
A cheer for the jingling scribe who
keeps his courage up!

P. P. S.

PORT!

Quick . . . which is it, the *left* or the *right* side of a ship . . . and why was it so named? Here is one of five clear, accurate, instantly understood definitions for this word in the Modern Authority.

'port (pôrt), *n.* [perh. < 'port, because, formerly, vessels, when in port, lay with the larboard, or loading side, facing the shore, or port]. *Naut.*, the left side of a ship as one faces the bow: formerly called *larboard*: opposite of *starboard*.—*adj.* on the left side of a ship; as, a *port* cabin:—*v.t.* *Naut.*, to turn to the port, or left, side

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The Northerner

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

Here, in this land so favored by the sun,
I might forget my pungent hemlock trees;
I might forget the northern streams that run
Beneath their groaning ice to northern seas.
Here, where the darkness moves with fragrant grace,
I might forget the biting, blue-white dusk,
Moon-polished jewels caught in shadow lace,
And fragile footprints round a wind-blown husk.

All this I would endeavor to forget,
If just once I might see the snowbirds rise
Above the wide expanse of whiteness set
Between the wasted earth and windy skies.
Bred to the storm and negligent of nests,
Wearing the fields of winter on their breasts.

Outpost of England

THOSE FANTASTIC pillared blocks which form the cliffs of Land's End, Cornwall, are not the end of England. Twenty-five miles out across the churning, restless water is a last rocky outpost, the Isles of Scilly.

In peacetime, many people seemed scarcely aware of the existence of these isles. They came into contact with them only when, in the early hours of spring mornings, load after load of flowers brought London a fragrant reminder of the busy life on these storm-battered islets, more than 300 miles away. Now, the Englishman takes a new interest in his country's potentialities. The Isles of Scilly are now prominent both as an outpost in the country's coastal defenses and in a minor way as a source of necessary supplies.

Even their precious flower harvest has become of secondary importance as Scillonians have responded to the calls of national service. Airplanes of the coastal defense units are daily in the air over and around the islands; convoyed ships creep warily past; air raid precaution schemes and even gas masks are now accepted routine to people who had come to regard fields a-blowing with fragile blossoms as their unaggressive treasure, the stormy spring their harvest time when they could market their daffodils by the ton.

Some 4,000 acres of land among the granite rocks of 40 islands hold a living for about 1,700 Scillonians. But now, from St. Mary's, St. Martin's, Tresco, St. Agnes, Bryher—the inhabited islands—men have gone into the naval, military, air, and anti-submarine services, and onto tankers and other ships of the mercantile marine. Before the end of 1939 upward of 150 had responded to these calls to national service, leaving their families to carry out an agricultural program which promises to make a marked contribution to England's supplies.

* * *

Fields which in other years have whitened with narcissus are being used for potatoes. Under the directions of the local war Agricultural Executive Committee more land is under mid-season and early potatoes than ever before even in this region famed for its early vegetables, according to Mr. Gordon Gibson, the islands' agricultural expert. There are calves, too, to be reared, for the small farms are increasing their cattle to the maximum.

But still these islands are treasuring some of their former loveliness. At a time when the heartening influence of spring flowers is most needed, a prohibition of flower importation into Great Britain offers them a greater welcome than they have ever had.

The committee's plans naturally intensify the transport problem, but the Scillonians' own steamer, R. M. S. Scillonian, has continued to battle its way regularly between the sheltered harbor of Hugh Town, St. Mary's, and Penzance on the mainland.

More than ever these islands are living up to their reputation as islands of contrasts. Obvious is the contrast of climate. Time and again scuds of rain blot out the view of their thousand jutting rocks, and the sea foams around each low headland. Perhaps there are six days in the year of real calm—yet it is that calm which is remembered; a blue day when not a breeze lifts the scent from the dreamy acres of spring flowers, or when the late summer heather glows hotly above the glistening white lacework of sand outlining each island.

* * *

Obvious, too, is the contrast between the cheerless granite of many of the islands and the Governor's sub-tropical gardens on Tresco, with their aloes, cactus, prickly pear growing in the open, their avenue of palm trees shading moonlight-blue hydrangeas.

Most conspicuous of all is the contrast in the people's own way of living. Little more than 100 years ago these island dwellers had nothing but their fishing and an occasional wreck to give them a livelihood and

Scads and 'tates, and scads and 'tates,
Scads and 'tates and congers,

formed both their meal and the subject of their song.

Then, with their trade in early and late flowers, prosperity came. Now comes an opportunity for further service. M. C.

Bookshop of Theater and Drama

SECOND-HAND BOOKSHOPS are one of London's most characteristic sights. All round the Charing Cross Road area, at the back of the National Gallery, they cluster, some claiming to house as many as a million volumes, others—boasting only a single room, with a gloomy basement reached down a flight of dusty, rickety, twisted stairs—trading rather in books that are select, but few. It is here that the greatest bargains, the biggest prizes, are to be found.

Most of these bookshops specialize. Some devote themselves to ancient history; others to theology; others to rare editions. Nearly every aspect of human activity that has been treated of in books finds here its own especial library. Yet till recently the theater and drama had no bookshop of their own. That, however, now is altered. Two young actors, Mr. Peter Murray Hill and Mr. Peter du Calion, have set up their bookstall.

A few months ago Mr. Hill and Mr. du Calion were walking down a narrow court between the Charing Cross Road and the New and Wyndham's Theaters when they noticed an empty shop. Ambition, Mr. du Calion tells me, seized them by the throat. They bought the shop, and set up London's only theatrical bookshop. Mr. Hill packed his bag, and, in between his film and stage engagements, searched in odd corners of the country for rare books about the theater. He has met with great success, in the north of England especially.

There are also many prints of actors and actresses, including Master Betty, the Young Roscius, Mrs. Abingdon, a very scarce engraving of David Garrick as Lord Chalkstone, in the farce of "Lethe," and a mezzotint of John Philip Kemble in the Count Narbonne, dating from, roughly, 1775. There is a stock of 3,000 playbills, going back to the earliest days of George III, and covering the performances of such players as Garrick, Kean, Mrs. Siddons, Liston, Junius Brutus Booth, the Kembles, Macready, and Pope.

The universities of the United States are always looking for old and new theatrical material. The most munificent customer is the Brander Matthews Dramatic Museum, Columbia University. Yale buys prints and playbills. The Bodleian in England is interested in stuff of the rarer kind, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Oxford University Dramatic Society, as well as many public libraries, make purchases.

HAROLD HOBSON

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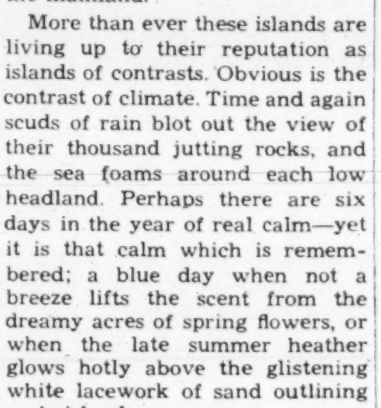
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Flower Form and Imagery

WHEN MANY A Norwegian bride left her parental home in Norway to accompany her husband to the new world, the most treasured of her possessions was a hand-hewn dower chest decorated in the flower motif of her countryside. The beautiful and ancient art of rosemaaling which decorated the chest continues not only in Norway but in a small town in Wisconsin through a talented Norwegian painter.

Rosemaaling is imaginary flower painting, and Per Lysne of Stoughton, Wisconsin, makes it seem simple indeed. But to those who have seen the smallest of his painted trays, have admired the bright designs of his hand-hewn chests or have lived in a home which bears the mark of his authentic art, rosepainting has all the fanciful charm loved by centuries of simple Scandinavian folk. To scholars of Norwegian art and life, there is an even deeper satisfaction in possessing objects which are so closely allied to the national spirit and personality of Norway.

* * *

Although rosemaaling means literally rosepainting, the word rose may be more freely translated as flower, and, although the designs are completely imaginary, the flower motif is central to the decoration. According to Professor Einar Haugen, University of Wisconsin authority on the Scandinavian countries, it finds its origin in the rococo style familiar to other European art forms, but it has been adapted and developed in such a way that it has become characteristic of Norway.

"The artist has no pattern to follow. Often he spends hours, even days, creating in his mind a definite design. When he has completed his mental picture, he outlines his design with a crayon, then follows the actual painting." Thus Per Lysne describes the work which he learned from his father, Anders, skilled Norwegian rosemaaler. The finished pattern may resemble birds or butterflies as well as flowers, but it is always highly conventionalized, never realistic. The arrangement is never repeated exactly; never has Mr. Lysne used the same design, although he has decorated hundreds, perhaps thousands, of articles.

* * *

Most characteristic of this Norwegian painting is its use of color. Vermilion and bright blues predominate in the design to form a combination which is inimitable. The artist mixes his own paints and varnishes over the finished article to make it durable and washable.

Rosemaaling has been practiced for centuries in the Scandinavian countries. Little has been written of the art and, in America, few people know of its peculiar charm and adaptability to interior decoration. In Norway it is used to decorate furniture, the interiors of churches and homes and even public buildings.

Each community and section of the country is distinctive for its type of art, so that skilled painters like Mr. Lysne can tell at a glance in what part of Norway any article was made.

The work of each painter is likewise distinctive. Per Lysne's work is characterized by a certain abandon not always found in the art and his backgrounds are usually lighter than those found in older specimens. Professor Haugen describes Mr. Lysne's work as "an individual's skillful adaptation of the authentic art."

There is no end to the variety of decorative uses to which rosemaaling is adapted. Mr. Lysne has decorated or restored about 600 antique bridal chests, many of which Norwegian women brought with them to the new world; he has painted jorestols, the traditional three-legged chairs which he made by hand until the demand for his painting increased so that he was forced to turn over the carpentry to a Norse builder, Haaken Tholo, also of Stoughton.

His most ambitious projects have been the decoration of homes. In his most famous, the house owned by Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne in Genesee Depot, Wisconsin, Mr. Lysne's painting extends across the top of the windows and doors and down the sides of the frames. In fact, the Lunts have been most faithful followers of Per Lysne's art and own all types of articles bearing his rosemaaling.

The tradition of rosemaaling has been in the Lysne family for generations. Experts lived in Sogn, Norway, where Mr. Lysne worked with his father before coming to America in 1907. His father, Anders L. Lysne, was a famous rosemaaler; he won a gold medal in 1898 at the Paris exposition.

Per Lysne is simple, unaffected, with the open-hearted charm of the cheerful Scandinavian. He works in a small frame shed, always with his hat on. There is little in the picture to tell that this artist is a master at the traditional art of rosemaaling. Through Per Lysne of America, the art of old Norway lives again.

E. M. B.

Seavey and Chapleau

NORWEGIAN ART OF ROSEMAALING

There Is Imaginative Abandon in the Gay Designs With Which Per Lysne Decorates His Chests and Trays. The Old Chest in the Center Was Restored on the Side and Repainted on the Top. Lower: The Norwegian Painter at Work

Necessity Aids Invention

Hard times opened up a new line of work for a family in Palmdale, California. Unable any longer to find a good market for their pear crop, the parents, aided by their children, began to experiment. The father had originally been a chemist. Now they manufacture a pear vinegar which is being sold all over the United States.

..Preliminaries

(*Continued from Page 2*)

the formulas of those embittered years, no one in his right mind who is familiar with the work of S. B. Fay and others, I believe, will revive the legend of Germany's sole responsibility for the outbreak of war in 1914. And though there cannot be a shred of a doubt that Herr Hitler bears the personal responsibility for the unloosing of war this time, no thoughtful person will be able to hold the German people altogether responsible for it. Are not all those who took a part in the shaping of 1919 and what came after responsible for Reichsführer Hitler? Is not the shiftless policy of Britain and France which led to Munich as responsible as anything else in placing Herr Hitler where he is and for enabling him to discard the few remaining counselors of prudence?

* * *

Let anyone who doubts this read the British bluebook in which the final negotiations of Sir Nevile Henderson before the outbreak of hostilities are described. Did not even Field Marshal Göring have to declare that he was without information or influence? Almost two years ago, in a volume on postwar diplomacy, I showed how inevitable war had become as a result of the congeries of forces which had been unleashed. The peace we are seeking must be conceived in terms of almost superhuman tasks of mastering these forces and getting them under control. All our energies must be bent to that effort. Spinoza, the great Jewish philosopher, somewhere says that peace is not merely the absence of war, but a state of mind which through continuous effort at mutual accommodation builds anew the community within which it dwells.

There is a third great preliminary to a peaceful settlement, a preliminary persuasively argued by Clarence Streit in his bold proposal of "Union Now." The idea of natonal sovereignty, independence and all the rest must be abandoned.

An increasing number of voices, everywhere, have gone on record in favor of a federation of European States. In a federated Europe, the problem of the organization of Germany in the center might find solution. Certainly, until we have such a federation, we cannot hope to find a lasting peaceful solution to such issues as the Polish Corridor. Force may "settle" this Polish-German problem for a while, in one direction or another; but only if Germany and Poland become part of a greater whole will there be real peace. Likewise the question of economics might be solved by a joint colonial enterprise of all Europe. For, after all, the Poles and Czechs need them as much as the French and Germans. If such a thing were done, the colonies, instead of dividing Europe, might become the secure bond by which the Federation is held together.

* * *

But let us not deceive ourselves, as did the men of 1919, that such a federation is feasible without a frank admission of supernational unity. If one does not willfully shut one's eyes to the course of events since 1919, one must conclude that the only hope for peace lies in the hope of victory—victory of the democratic way of life. By taking peace for granted, the world has drifted into war without realizing what was happening. Hope lies beyond the war which is being fought at present. And it can come only if the ideas of democracy triumph. A wise man has remarked that we ought to make democracy safe for the world. This can perhaps best be done by making democracy succeed where others have failed and may fail again in the future

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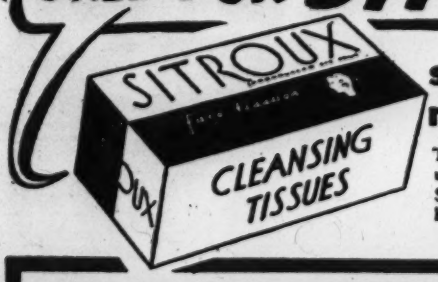

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Over the Editor's Desk

OF THE MANY Civil Service reforms in the United States in recent years, none, perhaps, has been so encouraging to those who believe that larger opportunities should be open to youth than the recognition by the Federal authorities that the Government must compete with private business for talent if it wishes to raise the level of efficiency in its services. W. Spencer Thompson had special opportunity to watch this development from the college point of view, while he was a Public Service Fellow at the Harvard School of Business Administration.

Electricity has so transformed farm life by performing many tasks that formerly had to be done by manual labor that no rural community is content nowadays to go without wired light and power if there is any way to get it at an economy price. What is in prospect for New England, among other areas, thanks to the Rural Electrification Administration's program, is told by Harlan Trott of the Magazine Section staff.

Public services sooner or later are bound to catch up with public needs, as persons going through Grand Central Station in New York these days are reminded. No longer is it necessary to delay the posting of a letter for lack of a stamp; there is a machine that will, when prompted by 3 cents, take in a letter and forward it postpaid. Coming into general use, also, is the telegram that may be filed at the corner store, as personal as a letter, for the machine transmits its message in facsimile. Robert R. Mullen of the Boston staff of The Christian Science Monitor describes this and other manifestations of development in wire communication in this issue.

Prof. Carl J. Friedrich, professor of government at Harvard University, contributes to this issue his views on the peace that is to come, in the altered basis—as compared to previous treaties—that will be needed in order to find a lasting agreement that will have no unduly rankling aftermath.

Hugh Deane, who has traveled much in China, supplies interesting details of the swift modernization that is going on in traditionally "backward" provinces.

If there could be a more ticklish job than that of Commissariat of Information for France these days, we can't imagine what it could be. Newspaper representatives are bound to say that he doesn't tell enough and the Government departments are ever concerned lest he tell too much. William Henry Chamberlin, the Monitor's Paris correspondent, describes with what niceties M. Jean Giraudoux is performing his task, thanks to the refinement and practicality of his cultural background.

Delightful are the stories that come out of Britain over the behavior of its people. They carry on, with the distinct understanding that they reserve the right to grouse, on seasonable occasions. That is a right that the Government, unofficially anyway, recognizes to be as fundamental as if it were so specified in Magna Carta. Many Bostonians and Londoners alike find that the supply of Christmas carols exceeds the demand a bit, and can share pleasure in this item in Punch of Dec. 20: "A North London man has a house with soundproof walls, windows, and doors. But to no avail, carols seep through the letterbox." R. Maillard Stead and John Allan May of the Monitor's European Bureau send from London a jolly account of the way Britons are staying at home these evenings, and liking it. Amateur photography and jigsaw puzzles are having a boom, and listening to Lord Haw-Haw on the radio is like making a visit to a music hall.

In the Sept. 30 number of the Magazine Section, South Africa was inadvertently called a republic in the heading, whereas the Union of South Africa is the correct designation of this British dominion. The intent of the mention was to refer to the democratic form of government that prevails in this member country of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Early Air Conditioning

Air - conditioned apartment houses existed thousands of years ago.

The Texas Panhandle-Plains Historical Society have discovered in the northern section of the State, known as the "Panhandle," ruins of an ancient race which archeologists say was highly civilized. The homes show a type of summer air conditioning through the use of a large stone, placed so it could deflect air current in or out of a ventilating shaft.

The ruins also revealed excellent workmanship in fireplaces. Archeologists believe the village existed 3,000 to 4,000 years ago, about the time Biblical authorities date the Exodus.

Cabot Trail Improved

JOHN CABOT'S TRAIL of adventure carries on once again as a program of reconstruction is launched on the Cabot Trail of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, which commemorates his fame.

Named in honor of John Cabot's sighting of Cape Breton Island on June 24, 1497, the Cabot Trail has been a favorite summer tour of motorists since its opening in 1932. Its rugged scenery, seascapes, soaring mountains, and little fishing villages are known to travelers from Maine to California.

Now an improvement program is under way to widen the hairpin turns, lessen the steep ascents, and provide better access to the magnificent seaside scenery. The work is being carried on jointly by the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia and the Government of Canada, which created a National Park in Cape Breton in 1936.

Approximately 50 miles of the 180-mile trail are within the borders of Cape Breton Park. When finally completed, the narrow, winding Cabot Trail will have become a broad, smooth roadway, with a 22-foot graveled surface, well protected by stanch guard rails and blazed with guide signs.

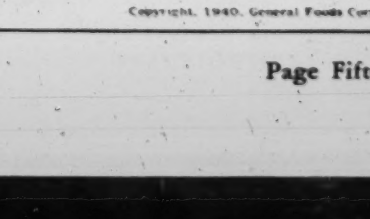
Of particular interest is the rerouting of the trail in several places to hug the surf-swept bluffs of the bold Cape Breton coast.

The roads over French and McKenzie Mountains are to be rebuilt to make the turns easier and the climbs more gradual. A new right of way is being constructed for four miles over McKenzie Mountain, between Double Lookout and the McKenzie River, in order to lower the descending grade.

The Education of a Tenderfoot

1. Take it generally speaking, I got no use for city dudes, but this girl is different. She's pretty as a primrose, and she allows as how she sure cottons to my style of grub.

2. But she shies away from coffee same as a bronc side-stepping a snake. Now I'm right proud of the coffee I make, and when she refuses same I'm plumb put out. "But I never touch it," she explains. "It's a stimulant!"



3. "Not this coffee!" I tell her. "It's Sanka Coffee, 97% caffein-free, so it *ain't* a stimulant!" She perks up at that, and calculates she'll try a cup. She drinks a second.

4. "Well," she decides, "I'm glad they've taken the caffein out, so I can drink it!" "Yes, ma'am!" I agree, "an' the caffein is *all* they take out. The flavor stays in! Sanka is *real* coffee . . . and it's *all* coffee!"

5. All this comes off two months ago. Yesterday I get a big package and a note from her. The package is a brand-new saddle, and the note says: "This won't half even up for your telling me about Sanka Coffee!"

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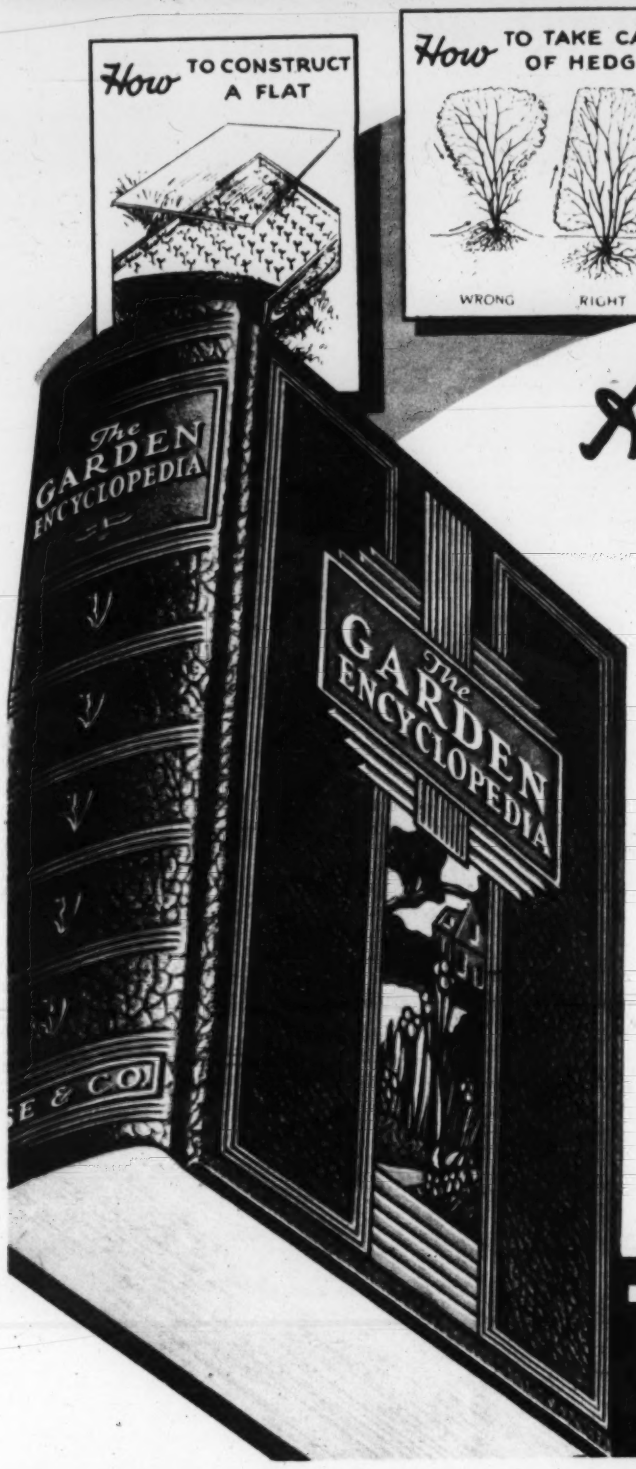

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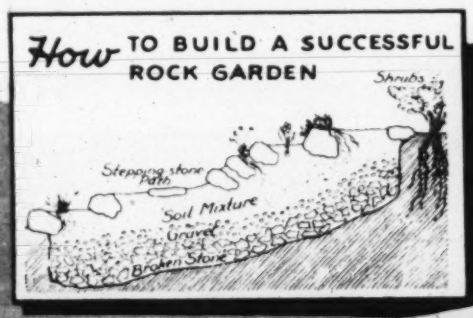

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